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SECOND ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
Division of Immigration and Consular Affairs
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION



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1920

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SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION, Nov. 29, 1919.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

The Bureau of Immigration has the honor to transmit herewith its second annual report.

Respectfully,

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

BERNARD J. ROTHWELL, *Chairman.*

CARROLL W. DOTEN.

EDITH PRESCOTT WOLCOTT.

HENRY H. CHMIELINSKI.

PASQUALE GALASSI.

ALICE W. O'CONNOR, *Executive Secretary.*

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

AMERICANIZATION.

Chapter 321, section 2, General Acts of 1917, creating the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration, reads: —

It shall be the duty of the bureau to employ such methods, subject to existing laws, as, in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, to protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, to stimulate their acquisition and mastery of the English language, to develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally to promote their assimilation and naturalization.

The essential foundation of any successful plan of Americanization is —

1. *Fair Play.* — Invariable straightforwardness and fair play in every contact of the foreign born with the community, — in his work, his school, his personal trading, his housing, his neighborhood, his court experience, his acquirement of citizenship, etc., and his protection from every form of abuse. His religious affiliations should not only be scrupulously respected, but, wherever possible, should be encouraged and strengthened. Interference with these spiritual ties does not increase sincere membership in any denomination; it simply promotes the growth of that irreligion which is one of the most serious handicaps in the development of sound citizenship.

2. *Unselfish friendly service,* courtesy, respect for inherent susceptibilities, inclusion in neighborhood and community activities, guidance in the countless perplexities that assail a stranger in a strange land; thus convincing him of the beneficent char-

acter of the government under which he is living and of its institutions, and inspiring for it his confidence, respect and love.

3. *Example.* — Universal literal observance and support of law and order, and a strict compliance with the spirit of duly authorized ordinances. All of these should, especially, scrupulously be respected by the native born if like respect is sought from the newer comers. The foreign born are much like children, — imitative. If they note obedience on the part of the earlier comers in small matters they will develop respect for authority in larger affairs. Our foreign born must have the inspiration and encouragement of example if they are to acquire and maintain a respect for legitimate authority.

Americanization — recognition and practice of the ideals upon which this Republic was founded — should likewise be universal among the native born as well as among the foreign born and their native-born descendants. The child should early be taught, both in the home and at school, to apply its principles in even the most trivial matters. These ideals should be followed unvaryingly by the adult. Unfortunately, they too often are “more honored in the breach than in the observance.”

America — greatest of democracies — is no longer merely an asylum for all who care to enter. Preservation, not only of our Republican form of government, but of civilization itself, makes it, of necessity, a society of subscribers to the Declaration of Independence and the Constitution of the United States. Every newcomer proposing residence here should, before embarking, satisfy an accredited representative of our government that he knows the doctrines those documents embody, and that he desires and intends to adhere to, and if need be defend, them.

If he lack this knowledge or refuse such allegiance our doors should forever be closed against him.

Advocates of violence, already here, should, if pseudo-citizens, be tried for treason; if still alien, they should be deported whence they came. They might — to the benefit of the nation — be accompanied by those native-born, harebrained sentimentalists who encourage their lawlessness.

The need of national unity and of an intense national spirit

was even more evident during the past year than during the progress of the war. Old World affiliations were never more pronounced; racial groups never so clearly demonstrated a divided allegiance, that to the land of their origin apparently taking precedence of that due the land of their adoption and opportunity.

Attempted coercion of the government or of officials, national, State or municipal, through group action based solely upon racial considerations, is little, if at all, short of treason, and should unmistakably be condemned by the American people. It breeds disloyalty to the ideals and purposes of the nation as truly as does similar action based upon religious or class distinction or prejudice. So long as such antagonisms are fostered national unity will be impossible, and the Republic will be rent by the continued struggle of conflicting selfish elements.

Subordination of racial foreign political issues and determination of American policies and legislation on the sole ground of their bearing upon the future welfare of the United States and of the world as a whole must be accomplished if this nation is to survive.

CO-ORDINATION OF AGENCIES.

The war focused the attention of all thoughtful Americans upon the development of national unity through a common language and mutual ideals. Americanization, both as a war measure and as a reconstruction policy, enlisted the activity of many civic and philanthropic groups, women's clubs, educational organizations, State and Federal agencies, etc., all attempting uncorrelated work with the foreign born, with inevitable, undesirable and harmful duplication.

Its experience of two and one-half years has convinced the Bureau of the increasing need of co-ordinated State-supervised work among those of our foreign-born residents, to whom it is desired, for their own benefit, as well as that of the Commonwealth and of the nation, to open wide the doors of opportunity for all of good intent.

Duplication and multiplication is not only wasteful, but overdoes the effort to a degree that reacts unfavorably, and not infrequently arouses resentment.

The number of organizations of various kinds undertaking so-called Americanization work runs into hundreds. In many cases the actual activities of these organizations are nominal; in most of them they are haphazard, not being intelligently planned or conducted with understanding. Some of the best organized and equipped agencies are handicapped by reason of actual, or assumed, religious affiliation or suspected propaganda. While frequently this suspicion is unwarranted, it nevertheless is an effective barrier to success.

The assimilation of the foreign-born element into the American body politic depends in large measure upon the genuinely interested co-operation of the leaders of the various racial groups. Many of these have fairly won the confidence of their own kinsmen, and are entitled to that of the community in general; but the multiplicity of so-called Americanization work and the calls upon their participation first here and then there bewilder them, and leave them entirely uncertain as to whose lead to follow, with the result that they are disposed to hold aloof from all. Thus potentially effective co-operation is lost.

There has been a superabundance of statistics, of conferences, of plans, often fantastic, visionary, theoretically practical, but practically theoretic. What is now needed is a well-defined, adequately financed State policy co-ordinating what is worth while in the various programs, and the assignment of different parts of the work to the really active and effective agencies. There should be close supervision and frequent checking up by the State.

That the various agencies engaged in the work of Americanization might describe their specific plans and accomplishments, a conference was called in May last, jointly, by the Bureau of Immigration and the University Extension Department of the State Board of Education. The accompanying program shows the scope of the conference. Those attending it expressed a willingness to attend later conferences for mutual information. As a basis for these conferences a questionnaire was afterward sent to numerous societies and organizations in order to ascertain which were doing specific Americanization work. The replies showed a total of 200 organizations, mainly in Boston.

AMERICANIZATION CONFERENCE TO BE HELD BY THE
MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION AND THE
UNIVERSITY EXTENSION DEPARTMENT, STATE BOARD
OF EDUCATION, AUDITORIUM, STATE HOUSE, MAY 28,
1919.

Wednesday, May 28, 1919, 9.30 A.M.

The conference will be opened promptly at 9.30 A.M. by Mr. BERNARD
J. ROTHWELL, Chairman, Bureau of Immigration.

Address of Welcome.

His Excellency CALVIN COOLIDGE, Governor of Massachusetts.

THE PROBLEM OF EDUCATION.

Mr. JAMES C. MOYER, University Extension Department,
State Board of Education.

The Federal State Program.

Mr. CHARLES F. TOWNE, State Director of Immigrant Education.

Securing the Interest of Industry.

Mr. GEORGE F. QUIMBY, Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

Actual Experiments in Industrial Classes.

The American Rubber Company Class, Cambridge.

Mr. MICHAEL E. FITZGERALD, Superintendent of Schools, Cam-
bridge.

The Young Men's Christian Association Classes.

Mr. GLEN O. PIERREL, Worcester Y. M. C. A.

The American Optical Company Class, Southbridge.

Mr. ROYAL PARKINSON, American Optical Company.

General Discussion.

Classes for Women.

The Women's Classes in Fall River.

Miss MARY C. MUGAN, Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Fall
River.

The Classes of the Women's Municipal League, Boston.

Mrs. ROBERT TREAT PAINE 2d, Women's Municipal League.

The Classes of the International Institute.

Miss AIMEE L. SEARS, International Institute, Y. W. C. A., Law-
rence.

The Public Library and Americanization.

Mr. J. RANDOLPH COOLIDGE, Jr.

The Organization of Educational Facilities for Americanization.

Mr. FRANK V. THOMPSON, Superintendent of Schools, Boston.

Wednesday, May 28, 1919, 2 P.M.

THE PROBLEM OF PROTECTION.

Mr. CARROLL W. DOTEN, Bureau of Immigration.

Housing and the Immigrant.

Dr. WILLIAM C. WOODWARD, Health Commissioner, Boston.

The Elimination of Imposition and Exploitation.

REGINALD HEBER SMITH, Esq., formerly Counsel-in-Chief, Boston
Legal Aid Society.

General Discussion.

THE PROBLEM OF CO-OPERATION.

Federal and State Team Work for Citizenship.

Mrs. FREDERICK P. BAGLEY, Citizenship Committee, Bureau of Im-
migration.

Organized Labor and the Federal State Program.

Mr. EDWARD S. MCGRADY, United States Employment Service, De-
partment of Labor.

Americanization from the Viewpoint of the Foreign Born.

LIEUTENANT VITTORIO ORLANDINI

National Catholic War Council.

Monsignor MICHAEL J. SPLAINE, D.D.

Social Agencies and Americanization.

The Settlement House.

Mr. ROBERT F. WOODS, South End House.

The Associated Charities.

Miss ELIZABETH L. HOLBROOK, Boston Associated Charities.

Americanization through Community Fellowship.

Mr. CHARLES H. PENNOYER, General Director, Attleboro Com-
munity Fellowship.

General Discussion.

The consolidation of the Bureau with the Department of Education, which was soon afterward announced, prevented prosecution of this plan of co-ordination, but the data have been secured and are available to the new "Division of Education of Aliens."

REORGANIZATION.

The transfer of the Bureau of Immigration into the Department of Education, under the title of "Division of Education of Aliens," is coincident with the close of the fiscal year. The legislation of the preceding year made obligatory the consolidation of scores of State boards, bureaus, commissions and departments. Necessarily, many incongruities resulted.

In the case of this Bureau, while the connection is the best that could have been planned, it nevertheless brings under one responsibility activities which have nothing in common. The Department of Education is not properly concerned with the abuse and exploitation of the foreign born, which frequently carry the Bureau of Immigration into the criminal courts. It has not within its scope the banking experiences of the foreign born; conditions affecting their landing and safe conduct to immediate destination; conditions affecting their housing; their naturalization; their day-to-day problems of employment, and of life in the homes, incident to strangeness of surroundings, language and customs. All of this, and more, is apart from the functions of the Department of Education, must be an embarrassment, and is liable to react unfavorably upon the general cause of education.

An efficient Bureau of Immigration will make enemies; they are the proof of its success; the cause of education will not be promoted by their hostility. The title of the Bureau under the consolidation, "Division of Education of Aliens," is a singularly unfortunate and misleading one. It not only is distasteful to the very people whom it is designed to attract, — many of whom made their objections manifest, — but it unnecessarily and wastefully discards the title — the business style — which had become widely, acceptably and favorably known to the foreign born throughout the State, as well as to the native born who come most closely and most vitally in contact with them. It will undoubtedly result in a falling off in the applications for service, as it will be supposed that the former activities of the Bureau have been abandoned. It is an entire misnomer, since the division does not and should not undertake the technical work of education. Beyond this the act, having been hastily

drawn, affords much opportunity for uncertainty, confusion and friction regarding the functions and responsibility of various officials. We strongly recommend that its title be changed to "Division of Immigration," and that the sections in the act referring to it be redrafted so as to eliminate possible conflict.

IMMIGRATION, RECENT AND PROSPECTIVE.

The world war, scarcity of shipping, restriction of emigration by foreign countries, high cost of transportation, all have combined to minimize immigration. Prior to August, 1919, there had been practically no new arrivals at Boston from non-English speaking countries. Since that time the White Star liners have arrived with three large lists of immigrants, and regular trips are now expected.

The total on any one ship did not equal the ordinary number arriving weekly at the port of Boston prior to the war, yet required the attendance of agents of the Bureau. Those coming were mainly wives, parents or children of those already here. Not many were destined to Massachusetts. They immediately experienced the difficulties inseparably connected with strangeness of speech. Restriction concerning the docks are still practically as in war-time, with the resulting elimination of much of the former possibility for exploitation. Outside the dock, however, the dangers formerly described still await the newcomer. The comparatively small number yet arriving, and its character, mainly women and children of resident relatives, — makes a much less difficult problem than will be in evidence when immigration assumes a pre-war basis, and ships from the Slavic ports become available.

Increased literacy of the newcomers will be no guarantee of greater desirability as an addition to our population. It will, however, afford greater opportunity for their education, not merely in our language, but even more importantly in the fundamental principles of our government, and for their acquirement of a clear understanding of what constitutional democracy is, — government of the people by their chosen representatives; acceptance of the rule of the majority as expressed by the ballot; supremacy of law and order, and the obligation of the citizen to sustain them under any and all circumstances.

Barring more stringent laws in regard to admission of immigrants or restriction of emigration by foreign governments, the prospect is that as soon as transportation is available immigration to the United States will be larger than ever before. It will be of the type most difficult to assimilate, and one more imbued with or more prone to accept seditious doctrines than was the immigration of pre-war years, however widely that immigration may since have acquired them.

Comprehensive precaution for exclusion of undesirables through co-operation of diplomatic and consular representatives abroad and the Federal Bureau of Immigration should speedily be perfected. Distribution of arrivals in accordance with previous environment, occupation and degree of skill should systematically be developed. Such distribution would check existing harmful segregation, would prevent further congestion of tenement districts, and would decidedly lessen revolutionary influence upon the newcomers.

ALIEN EMIGRATION.

A marked tendency toward emigration shown elsewhere throughout the country was manifested in Massachusetts. Aside from instability, dissatisfaction or disillusion, many factors combined to further alien return to the homelands. The natural desire to visit families, the trips necessary in some cases to bring them to America, obligatory business journeys, together with the stoppage of normal emigration during the war, caused an outward rush once the gates were opened. Practically no steamships carrying passengers to any countries except England left the port of Boston, but the Bureau received authoritative statements from agencies in New York that the influx of departing emigrants had opened up a rich field to gangs of exploiters who prey upon the foreign born. Even in the compliance with alien income tax restrictions there was, unfortunately, evidence that minor officials in New York refused to recognize acknowledgments of payment at other Federal income tax offices shown by aliens at the port of departure, and compelled the departing alien to pay a second time.

During the first rush of departure the following warning issued by the Bureau was given wide circulation in the foreign-language press: —

KEEP AWAY FROM THE SEABOARD.

No steamship company will sell you a passage ticket unless you have a passport.

Do not pay for ticket until you get your passport.

It is almost impossible to get a passport now.

He who says he can get you a passport for a price is a swindler.

Do not pay more than \$3 to \$5 for having your application for passport filled out.

Do not leave your present town until the steamship company notifies you of the name of the ship and the date of sailing.

If you arrive at seaboard before your ship is ready you run great risk of losing your money.

Stay where you are and be safe.

You probably cannot sail for many months.

Meanwhile stay on your job and deposit your savings in the United States Post Office Savings Bank. The government will keep it safely until you need it.

MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

109 State House, Boston.

OFFICES AND GENERAL SERVICE.

The Bureau has maintained its principal office at the State House, an evening branch office at Hanover Street, Boston, and branch offices in New Bedford, Fall River and Springfield. The evening office at Hanover Street has proved convenient for many wage earners in the vicinity of Boston who thus have been enabled to avail themselves of the services of the Bureau without the loss of pay which a day visit would entail. The cost of maintaining this office is merely that of rental and lighting, it being handled by the force of the State House office.

The members of the Bureau would record their appreciation of the intelligent, faithful and efficient co-operation of the executive secretary and of the working force under her direction.

The branch offices of the Bureau in the southern and western parts of the State have reached a large number of the foreign born. The development of the work has been left largely to the initiative of the branch secretaries, who have fitted the State program to local needs. Both branches have made their

most effective approach to the foreign born through assistance in preparation for citizenship. The New Bedford branch in the summer of 1919 extended its citizenship work to Fall River, the opportunity being afforded through the courtesy of the Fall River school department.

The demand for this service, and the desire to give to the foreign residents of Fall River the benefit of the full service of the Bureau, resulted in the opening, in October, 1919, of a part-time office of the Bureau in Fall River. This office, with foreign-speaking assistants at hand, is open three days and three nights a week. During November the New Bedford branch, on Saturday afternoons, extended its citizenship work to Taunton. The growth of this branch is due to the hearty co-operation it has received from the city of New Bedford, which still provides its office without charge; to the whole-hearted support of the Chamber of Commerce and of its secretary, Mr. A. H. Andrews; to the co-operative attitude of the entire community; and to the ability and energy of the branch secretary, who, with his assistants, has unsparingly given time and effort to make the office effective day and evening.

The western — Springfield — branch has a smaller working force and has consequently been hampered in field work. In the Connecticut valley the foreign element most needing the services of the Bureau is scattered in many cities and towns surrounding Springfield, as well as in that city. Because of the prohibitive car fares, the Springfield branch secretary has arranged to meet groups for naturalization aid in the surrounding towns, and has thus saved them time and money. The relations which the branch secretary has established with local leaders of the different races, with civic organizations, school authorities, factories and foreign-language churches, have been of much assistance in furthering the work of the Bureau in Springfield.

The growing needs of the branch offices require the employment of at least one more foreign-speaking worker in each office. The large Polish population in the Connecticut valley necessitates an additional worker, proficient in the language, since the immigrants, usually being engaged in agriculture, can only be reached effectively through a field agent.

The present arrangement which utilizes the same employees in both the Fall River and New Bedford offices can hardly be permanent if the work continues to grow as in the past year.

The Merrimac valley — possibly to a greater extent than any other section of the State — needs the service which the Bureau was created to provide. Nowhere else has the non-English speaking population been so persistently assailed by revolutionary doctrines which have stopped at no misrepresentation to create dissatisfaction with and misunderstanding of America and its ideals. The maintenance of an authorized agency of the State would prove an effective means of combating this destructive propaganda, and of developing a clearer understanding of our government and its relations to the people. We earnestly renew our recommendation of last year, that appropriation be granted for the establishment of a branch office at Lawrence.

The Bureau has aimed to be a connecting link between Federal, State and civic agencies and our foreign-born residents, and to prevent exploitation by furnishing assistance and reliable information on points necessary for life in America. Wider knowledge of the activities and policies of other State boards and outside organizations, and their better understanding of our functions, has resulted to an increasing extent in mutually helpful co-operation.

During the past year 6,301 applications for service have been made at the Boston office, 6,844 at the New Bedford office, and 3,895 at the Springfield office, making a total of 17,040 applications. (See Appendix for detail.)

Since the close of the war the Bureau has continued to serve many soldiers and sailors of foreign birth, informing them by notices in the foreign-language papers, similar to the following, of the gratuities voted them, giving interpretation of and advice regarding correspondence with various Federal agencies, and assistance in the filling out of the questionnaires or sworn statements necessary for the filing of claims.

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

UFFICIO NEL NORTH END

261 HANOVER STREET

BOSTON, MASS.

Aperto ogni sera dalle 7 alle 9. Sabato dall'1 alle 3 P.M.

AGENZIA STATALE.

CONSIGLI E INFORMAZIONI GRATIS A TUTTI

Ai Soldati e Marinai Congedati.

Lo Stato del Massachusetts pagherà la somma di \$100 ad ogni soldato o marinaio congedato che abbia prestato servizio tanto nelle forze statali di terra, quanto in quelle, pure statali, di marè durante la guerra con la Germania purchè esso da sei mesi risiedesse nello Stato del Massachusetts immediatamente prima di entrare nel servizio militare, o sia stato esonerato dai suoi doveri prima del 15 gennaio 1918.

Nel caso di un soldato, o marinaio morto mentre era in servizio, l'erede legittimo, o dipendente, avrà diritto alla su menzionata somma di cento dollari.

Quindi si fanno vive raccomandazioni di recarsi in questo ufficio, o scrivere per informazioni ai seguenti uffici, e specialmente a quello più vicino alla vostra abitazione, dove avrete GRATUITAMENTE ogni assistenza possibile nella presentazione della domanda dei \$100 di "bonus".

Casi di frode o abusi investigati, ed indennizzi procurati se è possibile.

Ritardi nelle spedizioni di somme di danaro spedite in nazioni straniere, investigati.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS.

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

To Discharged Soldiers and Sailors.

The State of Massachusetts will pay the sum of \$100 to every discharged soldier or sailor who served in the United States military or naval forces during the war with Germany, providing he was a resident of the State of Massachusetts for six months immediately before entering the service, and was not discharged from service or relieved from active duty prior to Jan. 15, 1918.

In the case of a soldier or sailor who died in the service, the legal heirs or dependents will be entitled to receive the \$100 bonus.

You are invited to come or write for information to either of the following offices, whichever is more convenient for you, where you will be assisted, free of charge, in presenting your claim for the \$100 bonus.

Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration: Main office, 109 State House, Boston, Mass. Branch offices: 610 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.; 18 Worthington Street, Springfield, Mass.

For more complex cases, it has meant the careful following up of the different needs of the applicant and enlisting all resources available for his assistance. The result has been a partial elimination of the resentment which the foreign-born soldier or sailor feels where he finds an apparent neglect of needs he has difficulty in expressing.

The Bureau has constantly been called upon for information regarding different everyday problems of immigrant life. The majority of the applicants, because of their ignorance of our language, are unaware of their privileges and obligations under our laws.

At the request of a large construction company, the Bureau had translated into Italian a brief summary of the workmen's compensation law, in order that immigrants might know the requirements in filing claims under this act.

THE FOREIGN-LANGUAGE PRESS.

Many times during the past year the Bureau has sought, and has invariably secured, the hearty co-operation of the foreign-language press in notifying its readers of the laws affecting immigrants, in warning them of schemes to exploit them, or in advising them of the services the Bureau was prepared to give.

Among the warnings thus circulated in various foreign languages was the following against exchanging Liberty Bonds for "wild cat" or bogus stocks, and urging their registration as a safeguard against loss:—

REGISTER YOUR LIBERTY BONDS !

DO NOT SELL THEM !

THEY ARE BETTER THAN GOLD !

IF FORCED TO SELL, TAKE NOTHING BUT CASH !

Have them registered by the government in your own name. Should you lose them you will then be protected.

Bring them to this office and we will have them registered for you free of charge.

MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,

109 State House, Boston.

In every phase of work with the immigrant the present-day need of competent, disinterested interpretative service is strikingly apparent. At the dock the worker with the knowledge of a foreign language gains much more readily the confidence of the new arrivals, and in the later difficulties, small or large, which life in America brings to many immigrants, the friendly word and kindly explanation in the native tongue cannot be replaced by any other means. The immigrant who needs assistance most is usually the one speaking the most difficult dialect, and workers of the same race not only show much greater familiarity with dialects than the average American linguist, but they also have what is sometimes infinitely more important — a knowledge of the racial psychology, which is quite as important a factor in adjustment as knowledge of the language.

LOCAL CORRESPONDENTS.

In communities remote from the Boston and branch offices the Bureau has continued to enlist the services of volunteer local correspondents. These now number about 60, from practically all of whom the Bureau has received valuable information; through many of them it has secured intimate contact with the local problems of the foreign born. For example, the local correspondent in Newburyport conducted community meetings at various times for French, Polish and Greek residents, assisted in organizing English classes for these races, and helped individual immigrants to adjust difficulties. In Pittsfield we have been able to deal with many specific cases through the local correspondent, who has also organized and conducted classes in preparation for citizenship. In Concord work is under way in the organization of classes in English for foreign-born women, and in assisting applicants for citizenship. Similar assistance in preparation for citizenship, and particular service to individual immigrants, has been given in Attleboro, Beverly, Brockton, Holyoke, Malden, Milford, Peabody, Plymouth, South Hadley and Worcester. In all the communities the printed matter published by the Bureau has been given wide circulation. The Bureau expresses its hearty appreciation of the co-operation it has had from all these local representatives.

The plans which the Bureau had hoped to carry out through these correspondents and the work undertaken by them have been greatly handicapped by the lack of a field worker. Communication has had to be almost entirely by letter, since none of the paid force could be spared for field work. The unselfish service which has been given by some of these correspondents, the time and effort expended, and the resulting appreciation shown by the foreign born, has demonstrated the possibilities of such volunteer service, properly organized and stimulated. Because their activity — so far, unfortunately, limited because of lack of appropriation to provide proper stimulation and supervision — has shown such promise under adverse conditions, we feel that this agency of the Bureau could be greatly and profitably extended through the regular visitation of an active field agent.

WORK FOR FOREIGN-BORN WOMEN.

It has been realized keenly, not only from evidence accumulated by the 1913 Commission on the Problem of Immigration but also through cases frequently coming to the attention of the Bureau, that particular and urgent problems of the foreign-born woman are not met by Federal, State or local authorities. For six months of the previous year the Bureau had the services of a worker provided by the National War Work Council of the Y. W. C. A., but responsible solely to the Bureau. This clearly demonstrated the necessity of a permanent, specially trained worker among these foreign-born women, and it was hoped to continue the work. An appropriation was urgently requested for this purpose, but was not granted, and the work had to be abandoned.

There are over 165,000 foreign-born women in Massachusetts. Many of them — married and single — are gainfully employed. It is idle to expect a married woman, with children and household duties — aside from her outside employment — to attend evening classes to learn English. In fact, the resulting gain in language would probably be offset by the loss in health.

If the woman — married or single — is employed in a factory during day hours it is obviously easier to reach her through the

factory class than through the evening school. Stimulation of attendance at night schools may influence the unmarried foreign-born woman, but the married woman must be reached — if at all — during her working hours.

Foreign-born mothers who do not work outside the home are even more excluded from opportunity of learning and using English than those who are employed in factories. Their inability to speak English is a greater loss from a community standpoint than that of the unmarried woman, since it inevitably destroys the authority and unity of the home if the parents depend upon the children for communication with American life.

Each community in Massachusetts with a foreign population has the problem of assimilation of its non-English speaking women, the needs of whom are not completely supplied by the learning of English; recreational and protective work is essential in any constructive program for foreign girls. Obviously, the State could not do direct service of this sort in many communities, but a specially trained worker sent out by the State could organize the local facilities, advise as to plans, stimulate the activity and interest of native-born women in their foreign-born neighbors, and encourage systematic volunteer effort.

EXPLOITATION.

The Bureau has investigated and adjusted, amicably, when possible, individual complaints, and has only undertaken prosecution of such offences as indicated an organized system of exploitation. The diversity of the complaints gives little evidence of such organized fraud, but rather shows the indifference of those who should be interested in preventing it, and the special liability of persons to be defrauded because ignorant of our language and laws. (See Appendix for typical cases.)

Wage claims usually fell within the scope of the State Board of Labor and Industries and were so referred. The labor laws of Massachusetts afford much greater protection to the employee than those of other States, and in consequence less litigation is necessary. Some cases, because of time limitation, character or location of employment, did not fall within the jurisdiction of that department. The majority of these were

settled without serious difficulty. In some few instances civil action was compelled. When the applicants lived near Boston, these and other cases requiring civil action were referred to the Boston Legal Aid Society, which evinced a fine spirit of cooperation.

THE IMMIGRANT IN THE COURTS.

That an underground system of communication exists between the police, minor court officials and professional canvassers for certain bail commissioners and attorneys specializing in criminal practice is circumstantially apparent, but is so cleverly conducted as to make it almost impossible to secure proof sufficient to convict. Court experiences of the immigrant have too often been singularly unfortunate in creating in his mind a misconception of justice. Barred by his lack of a common language from direct communication with either police, attorney or judge, he is entirely at the mercy of an interpreter. The majority of the courts in Massachusetts are without official court interpreters; some recognize them officially, but have no regularly appointed interpreter, others rely on the chance bystander for a service which is a most important one in the cause of justice. Aside from the incompetency of the interpretation which may easily result from such methods, the possibility and probability of criminal action by unscrupulous interpreters in steering cases to certain attorneys is a well-recognized evil. During the past year one additional conviction under the runner's act was secured.

Some few of the complaints presented to the Bureau relative to transactions with lawyers were justified by the evidence, but most of them were caused by misapprehension of legal procedure; exasperation at the delay of litigation; disappointment following an unfavorable verdict; the fact that a fixed schedule of fees for legal services does not and cannot exist; and that diverse legal customs of their native lands, added to lack of a common medium of speech, result in confusing the mind of the immigrant. With few exceptions, members of the bar have willingly stated to the Bureau the facts in controversy, so that their side of the matter could be explained to the applicant by an unbiased interpreter in the common language.

NOTARIES PUBLIC.

Much misunderstanding is current among immigrants as to the authority and standing of notaries public. In Europe appointment to such office requires legal training and experience, and the notaries are not only under much stricter governmental control than here, but they also exercise functions of a judicial nature. Numerous complaints were received concerning a certain notary public and justice of the peace, who had solicited business for different lawyers in cases connected with the selective service law, taking sums from aliens. This notary was convicted, paid fines and expenses and made restitution to his victims. On the representation of the Bureau, the Governor and Council revoked his authority as notary public and justice of the peace.

THE BASIS OF EXPLOITATION.

The complaints present a diversity of problems with one fundamental, running like a connecting thread through practically all, — the lack of ability to speak, read or write the language of America. Insurance policies covering only limited liabilities; bills of sale specifying conditions unknown to the buyer; agreements for the purchase of stock in speculative concerns, almost invariably visionary, if not dishonest; stamp books for the purchase of furniture which contain “jokers” allowing purchasers to “select,” not to “secure,” furniture on the purchase of a given number of stamps; and misleading deeds of land are among the frauds from which the immigrant suffers.

Along with the evident exploitation which may be redressed or prevented there is the inevitable suspicion of the immigrant, even in cases where there is no intention to defraud. Together with his experience in this country, which too often because of neglect and indifference has been most bitter, he frequently comes from a homeland where injustice and oppression was the rule. Harsh treatment there and here has created a background of distrust and suspicion, and inevitable disillusion and misapprehensions are magnified into grievous wrongs. Hostile agitators are ever active in fanning the flame of dissatisfaction among the foreign born by magnifying real or fancied grievances. This

vicious propaganda is carried on more actively in papers printed in the English language than in the foreign-language press. The latter, however, reach the less controllable, more inflammable element, and also, more importantly, reach persons who are never reached by any effective American argument. This Bolshevistic attack on the immigrant residents of the Commonwealth, wherein "freedom of speech" becomes "license of treason," is a form of exploitation even more dangerous to the alien than the activities of individual swindlers. Economic heresies, as false as they are tragic, go unchallenged, mainly because of the language barrier, whereas they should constantly be subjected to the scorching sunlight of truth and common sense. To offset this malign propaganda a large poster, entitled "Who Makes the Laws," printed in English, Russian, Yiddish, Finnish, Italian, Lithuanian and Polish, was placed, to the number of several thousand, in railway stations and other public places, factories, post offices and public libraries. (See page 25.)

Requests for copies of this poster and commendation of its effectiveness came from numerous organizations and industrial establishments throughout the country, as well as from foreign countries. An official connected with the American legation in Switzerland requested copies to post in the offices in that country, to inform prospective immigrants that Bolshevism had no place in America. A similar request came from Czecho-Slovakia.

Effective co-operation has been carried on with the important work of the State military intelligence department, under the direction of Col. R. O. Dalton, in locating and securing evidence of the activities of various foreign-born revolutionary groups who aim at the destruction, by violence, of the existing political and social system, — the overthrow of law and order.

PATRIOTIC MEETINGS.

A large proportion of the foreign born, being unable to read in any language, cannot be reached by posters, fliers or other printed matter. Consequently the only feasible approach is the spoken word in the foreign tongue, or through pictures. Audiences of various races have, accordingly, been reached

WHO MAKES THE LAWS?

IN AMERICA

THE PEOPLE by the Ballot elect the Legislature which enacts the Law and the Officials who enforce it. They create the Courts which finally interpret the Will of the Majority.

THIS IS FREEDOM!

Constitutional Law and Order Insure Individual Liberty! Bolshevism Destroys It! Which Do You Prefer?

MASSACHUSETTS BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON

IN RUSSIA

LENINE and TROTZKY as
"DICTATORS OF THE PROLETARIAT"
Exercise their autocratic will

Extract from speech by Nichola Lenin, Moscow, April, 1918

"With respect to . . . individual dictatorial power, . . . every large machine industry . . . requires an absolute and strict unity of the will which directs the joint work of hundreds, thousands, and tens of thousands of people. . . . But how can we secure a strict unity of will? By subjecting the will of thousands to the will of one. This . . . may resemble the mild leading of an orchestra director; but may take the acute form of dictatorship if there is no ideal discipline and consciousness. . . . The necessity of socialism demands the absolute submission of the masses to the single will of those who direct the labor process."

THIS IS SLAVERY!

ТВОРЦЫ ЗАКОНОВЪ! CHI E' CHE FA LE LEGGI? KTO TWORZY PRAWA?

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KAS PADARO ISTATYM

with programs of patriotic, educational and recreational character. In New Bedford eighteen meetings were held for Polish, Portuguese and Italians, with speakers in the native tongues, stressing, always, the necessity of learning English and of acquiring citizenship; also giving information as to governmental aid for such purposes. Similar activities were conducted in Springfield, where, in addition to programs presented in public buildings, the co-operation of foreign pastors has resulted in Sunday afternoon meetings in parochial halls and churches. In Boston, through the co-operation of the school department and the director of extended use of public schools, a series of similar meetings was successfully conducted. The moving pictures shown were illustrative of American history and the scenery of this country or the homelands, and usually an industrial film, one if possible portraying the principal local industry. The speakers, the musical talent and the presiding officers were selected from representatives of the foreign-born group for whom the program was given. (For list of meetings, see Appendix.)

RACIAL APPRECIATION.

The first of a series of racial monographs — "The Greeks," by Prof. William I. Cole of Wheaton College — was issued in an endeavor to acquaint Americans, particularly those desirous of working in any way with the foreign born, with the worthwhile contribution made by the newcomers to the industrial and civic life of America. Others are in preparation.

An Americanization program must include, along with its work for the foreign born, a corresponding effort to educate Americans to a sympathetic understanding of the later comers. The following leaflet which was given wide circulation throughout the State, in schools, factories, stores, and various public utilities reaching the foreign born, expressed the sentiment of the Bureau in this regard. It secured wide recognition, and was copied and circulated in various parts of the United States.

AMERICA UNITED !**First in the Hearts of All its People !**

Our foreign-speaking neighbors desire our friendship.
We desire theirs.

We should make these strangers in a strange land feel
“at home;” that we want them to share “our house.”

Imagine **YOURSELF** adrift in a foreign-speaking land.

YOU can help make America united by special courtesy and patience in your daily contact with all who do not speak our language readily.

Many of these are well educated in their native tongue.
They keenly appreciate courtesy and kindness.

Help make America, its institutions and Americans dear to them, so that they, too, will become steadfast Americans.

Do this for your country — it is patriotic work.



MASSACHUSETTS
BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION,
State House, Boston.

FOREIGN-BORN CO-OPERATION.

The policy of the Bureau has been to open up opportunities of civic participation to residents of foreign origin wherever and whenever possible. For this reason we have endeavored to form advisory co-operative committees of American citizens of foreign origin or descent, to work among their alien fellow countrymen to stimulate acquirement of English and citizenship.

The Italian women's advisory committee regularly held fortnightly meetings. Specific problems affecting the Italian race were called to the attention of the Bureau by this committee, which also organized entertainment and instruction for the Italians.

A Lithuanian co-operative advisory committee was formed in the spring of 1919. After the bomb outrages of early June this committee held an enthusiastic "Loyalty Meeting" in Faneuil Hall, Boston. Speakers in Lithuanian and in English eloquently denounced the outrages, and pledged the loyalty of the

Lithuanians to the United States. The splendid spirit of the meeting and its large attendance are to be credited to the members of the Lithuanian committee, who planned and carried it out as concrete evidence of the loyalty of the Lithuanian people to America and its institutions.

A Greek co-operative advisory committee, which has plans almost perfected for a season's meetings of lectures to stimulate Americanization, has also been formed, as well as an Italian advisory co-operative committee.

All these committees were formed before it was known that the Bureau of Immigration was to lose its name through the consolidation. The change of the name was greatly resented by them, and tended decidedly to lessen their co-operative spirit. (Lists of committees are included in the Appendix.)

STIMULATION OF IMMIGRANT EDUCATION.

The great majority of the non-English speaking foreign born, unfortunately, have no serious desire to acquire our language. Their racial segregation makes it more difficult and less necessary. The night school makes no successful appeal to them, partly because of physical and mental fatigue at the close of the day's work, and partly because they are unwilling to change their clothes and go — often a considerable distance and frequently in inclement weather — to the school.

Rudimentary education in English and civics should not be a matter of choice; it should be a legal requirement for prolonged stay within our borders of all under a certain age, say fifty years.¹ It should not be left to chance or to haphazard effort, but should be under the direction of Federal, State and municipal authorities co-operating in conducting a uniform system of adult illiterate education, the cost of which should be divided equitably, perhaps upon a basis of 50 per cent to the Federal government, 35 per cent to the State, and 15 per cent to the municipality.

The most fertile field for this training is in industry itself during working hours, and on a division of time between employer and worker. The advantages to industry of a working force capable of immediate comprehension of warnings, instruc-

¹ One member of the Bureau does not agree to this in the case of adults.

tions, etc., are so manifest, the reduction of labor turnover so large, and the security of property so much greater, through the mutual understanding between management and operatives which such training would make possible, as to be convincing argument for the adoption of plant classes throughout our great manufacturing establishments.

Plant classes should be provided in all establishments where any considerable number of illiterate persons is employed. Where a small number is employed means should be provided for joint classes in which employees of neighboring concerns could unite at one central place. Such classes should be under direct supervision of the local school authorities working with the State Department of Education, which in turn would co-operate in the Federal-State program.

A standard textbook embracing the minimum of language and other requirements for alien education, in the preparation of which acknowledged experts would collaborate, should be undertaken by the Federal government for use throughout the country. A uniform method of teaching in connection with such textbook should likewise be developed, to the end that the migration of the alien from place to place and State to State should less seriously handicap his educational progress.

A liberally reasonable period should be permitted for the attainment of this minimum proficiency, after which refusal or neglect systematically to seek it should be penalized.¹ Persuasion and explanation of individual and collective advantage should patiently be tried, but when these fail or are ignored, public safety and the security of State and Nation demand that sterner measures be rigidly employed.

The vast majority of our residents of non-English speaking origin are, beyond question, of good intent. Given fair play throughout their varied contacts, and an understanding of the structure and aims of our government and of their native-born neighbors, their adherence to law and order may safely be relied upon.

As a result, however, of their inability to speak our current language or to understand it when spoken, they readily absorb malicious and distinctly harmful ideas. Prejudices are thus

¹ One member of the Bureau does not agree to this in the case of adults.

aroused which make them an easy prey for the designing agitator and anarchistic revolutionist, and in this way they become a potential menace. It is necessary alike for their own protection and for the safety of our political and social structure that they shall acquire at least a good working knowledge of our language, and the foregoing considerations make it imperative that this acquirement should actively, systematically and persistently be promoted.

The census of foreign-born in Massachusetts manufacturing establishments, taken during 1918 in co-operation with Col. Wm. A. Gaston, chairman, and Mr. Edward F. McSweeney, secretary, of the Massachusetts Branch of the United States Employment Service, has proved of great value in connection with the work of the Bureau in many matters concerning the foreign born in industry.

PLANT CLASSES IN MASSACHUSETTS.

A canvass made by the Bureau last winter of the industries in Massachusetts which employ more than 50 non-English speaking workers showed approximately 75 concerns willing to consider plant classes. During the winter and spring of 1919 classes were in operation in about 30 plants in Massachusetts, and about 10 more industries fostered evening school attendance by offering a bonus for the same to their employees. Of the classes in the factories some were under public school supervision and taught by public school teachers, others were taught by employees, and still others were supervised, taught and maintained by private organizations.

This autumn the Bureau has again urged upon industrial leaders the desirability, if not, indeed, the necessity, of opening more plant classes. The favorable replies of the industries — to date numbering about 50 — were immediately referred to the supervisor of Americanization of the Department of Education, since this Bureau has not undertaken the technical work of education, that being essentially a function of the State Department of Education, which has been alive alike to its opportunity and responsibility.

The manufacturers in Massachusetts, as a whole, have shown a commendable disposition to open up opportunities for their

foreign-speaking workers to learn English, either in the factory class or by encouraging attendance at night school. Opportunity for the immigrant to learn English has indeed been lacking in the past, because frequently the immigrant's work and home were in different communities, and neither place felt the responsibility of reaching him for night school work, while often the time consumed in travel from work to home made such attendance, even if it were urged, almost impossible.

Before 1918 there were practically no factory classes for immigrants in Massachusetts. The idea — first suggested and persistently advocated by this Bureau — was regarded by manufacturers as a radical innovation, but gradually the success of the plant classes, where established, secured recognition, and at present 100 classes in industry under public school supervision are in successful operation.

Last year the State, because of an inadequate number of field workers, was unable to begin the organization or carry on the supervision, and cities and towns had no funds available for the education of non-English speaking adults. After co-operation of industry and the interest of the workers has been secured, it is unfortunate that the effort should go for naught because of lack of sufficient appropriation. The provision of adequate facilities for the learning of English in these times of industrial unrest is an essential part of a public safety program, as well as an educational one.

STATE-AIDED IMMIGRANT CLASSES.

Legislation providing for adult immigrant education through equal division of expense between the Commonwealth and its cities and towns, as proposed by the Bureau last year, placed at the disposal of the University Extension Department a first appropriation of \$10,000 for expenditure during the remainder of the fiscal year of 1919. This appropriation was not available until midsummer; as yet comparatively few communities have been alive to their opportunity or duty in adult immigrant education, nor have they taken advantage of the subsidy offered by the State for such adult immigrant classes.

During the school year 1918-19, of the 354 cities and towns in Massachusetts, 272 did not maintain evening schools in

which subjects for the foreign born, or elementary school subjects, were taught. Exact data are not available of the adult attendance at evening classes, even in the 82 cities and towns where such schools were maintained. Few of the cities which did not maintain evening schools in 1918-19 had a sufficient budget to allow for the maintenance of adult classes, even on a basis of part compensation from the State. The 80 or more cities and towns which did this sort of work have amplified, extended and co-operated with the State in it. Aside from the evening school classes for adults established under the so-called Americanization act, there are classes under public school supervision in approximately 100 factories; 60 or more classes for adult women not in evening schools or factories; and 30 or more classes in institutions, hotels and other similar establishments, all under the supervision of the State.

It should be understood that the acquirement of our language is but a means — a most essential means — to an end; that of itself it does not assure comprehension of our system of government, of the ideals of America or fitness for citizenship.

PROMOTION OF CITIZENSHIP.

The Bureau was directed by law to stimulate a desire for citizenship, and has assisted the aliens in the process of acquirement. Widespread publicity was secured through posters, circulars and personal letters to individuals and to societies. Direct appeal was made to manufacturers to stimulate citizenship of their employees. Through the co-operation of Mr. James J. Farrell, chief naturalization examiner of New England, who has been most helpful to the Bureau in various phases of this work, arrangements were made for simultaneous filing of first papers by groups of thirty or more from industrial plants. This effort with industry, as well as the stimulation of interest by Americans, largely women, in the citizenship of the foreign born, was greatly promoted by the voluntary assistance of Mrs. Grace H. Bagley, chairman of the citizenship committee of the Bureau.

Nearly a thousand such employees were assisted in this group filing, which resulted in a great saving of time and expense, since the employers, in most instances, allowed necessary time for filing without loss of pay.

Declarants were informed of eligibility for second papers. Discharged soldiers were assisted in locating naturalization certificates, and in qualifying under the special military privileges conferred by the naturalization law amendment of July, 1919. Assistance was given in filling out both first and second papers, and information was given regarding requirements of our naturalization laws.

A noticeable feature in connection with this work has been the large number of persons from English-speaking countries who desired assistance of the Bureau in acquiring citizenship. To facilitate the naturalization of English-speaking applicants a brief summary of American history and of the civics needed to pass the examination successfully was compiled for those who, because of employment conditions, were unable to attend classes for instruction.

The number of applicants could have been considerably increased but for the crowded conditions at the office of the naturalization examiner, in the United States District Court in Boston and in the Naturalization Bureau at Washington. Inadequate clerical force has resulted in a continual and expensive delay in the completion of citizenship.

The machinery connected with the making of citizens often tends to discourage rather than to promote the acquirement of citizenship. The process is frequently entangled with red tape and technicalities disheartening to the honest applicant, but not preventing violation of law by those of sinister intent.

Expensive journeys, due to inconvenient hours and place of naturalization courts; loss of time and pay of both the applicant and his witnesses; rejection of witnesses for reasons that would not vitally vitiate their evidence, often compelling the securing of new witnesses, — a difficult task, — combine to make the entire process more costly than the would-be citizen can afford and cause many a worthy applicant to abandon the effort. The experience weakens his ambition and destroys his desire to become an American citizen.

More frequent naturalization sittings of the Superior Courts, the holding of evening sessions, permitted by the act of the Legislature of 1913, and wider advertisement of such naturalization sittings would facilitate the progress of naturalization.

It should, however, be borne in mind that the mere ac-

knowledge of allegiance to the United States is not, in itself, evidence that the individual is thoroughly imbued with the spirit of true American citizenship. In many cases it is largely a mechanical operation, undertaken for purely personal advantage rather than from sincere conviction. It is far more important that the understanding of the privileges, the advantages and the responsibilities of citizenship shall be clearly understood and thoroughly appreciated, than that large numbers shall hurriedly acquire citizenship. This can be accomplished only through persistent, patient precept and example. It is this spiritual recognition rather than compliance with technical requirements that will produce the most reliable citizenship and perpetuate unimpaired the ideals of the Republic.

APPENDIX

APPENDIX.

PERSONNEL OF THE BUREAU.

BERNARD J. ROTHWELL, *Chairman.*

CARROLL W. DOTEN.

EDITH PRESCOTT WOLCOTT.

HENRY H. CHMIELINSKI.

PASQUALE GALASSI.

ALICE W. O'CONNOR, *Executive Secretary.*

During the official year ending Nov. 30, 1919, the Bureau held 14 meetings. The attendance at these meetings was as follows: Mr. Rothwell, 14 meetings; Mrs. Wolcott, 13; Mr. Doten, 8;¹ Mr. Chmielinski, 7; Mr. Galassi, 11.

OFFICES OF THE BUREAU.

Main Office,

109 State House, Boston, Mass.

Branch Offices,

261 Hanover Street, Boston, Mass. (evening office).

610 Purchase Street, New Bedford, Mass.

18 Worthington Street, Springfield, Mass.

258 South Main Street, Fall River, Mass. (part-time office).

¹ Mr. Doten, during several months, was engaged in war work in Washington.

TYPICAL CASES.

Case 2210. — A Pole had a severe cough. Reading in a Polish paper the advertisement of a doctor who guaranteed immediate cure he went to him for treatment. He paid \$250 for some medicine — merely colored water — and for a “magic” healing by supposed electrical currents. As he grew weaker rapidly he was at last forced to go to a State hospital, where his case was diagnosed as pulmonary tuberculosis. Investigation of the so-called doctor proved that he was not registered. On the evidence presented he was convicted by the Board of Registration of Medicine. He appealed the decision but has apparently now transferred his field of operations to Ohio.

Case 3712. — A Lithuanian girl was employed as a scrub woman in an office building. During the influenza epidemic the other scrub women employed were unable to work. The janitor offered to pay this girl \$16 per week if she would work double time and do their work. She usually received \$8. When her week was finished he gave her only \$8, although she had worked not only her usual time, from 8 to 11, but also from 11 to 3. When she demanded what he had promised he told her that he was only joking with her and would give her no more money. The Bureau secured the entire amount due her.

Case 3906. — An Italian laborer, very lame and apparently suffering considerable pain, called at the Bureau of Immigration to ask where he could get financial aid. He had been working in Maryland, and while at his work was injured by a motor cycle. He had been in a Maryland hospital for four weeks, and his hospital expenses there, together with his doctor's bill, had exhausted his entire savings. He had then returned to Massachusetts and was staying with some friends. He was unable to get medical attention because of lack of funds. The Bureau procured for him hospital attention, which was received just in time to avert an amputation of his foot, also compensation for the time he was disabled, and a refund of the amount paid for medical bills.

Case 3974. — An Italian was arrested for deportation under the anarchistic clause of the immigration law. His cousin was told by a person claiming to come from the detained alien that the arrested man could be released from the detention station on the payment of a small bond. The cousin paid \$30, and waited some weeks for the release of the detained alien, but heard nothing. On investigation at the United States Immigration Station it was found that the runner did not come from the detained

prisoner, that no release under bond was contemplated by the United States authorities, and that the detained alien and his companions had engaged a lawyer to handle the case. The refund was secured.

Case 3992. — An Italian came to Boston from Colorado leaving in a Colorado bank a deposit of \$190. He wrote to the bank for the withdrawal of his savings. He was informed that he had only \$90 deposited to his credit. The Bureau straightened out the difficulty, due to misspelling of the applicant's name at one deposit, and the man was able to obtain his entire deposit.

Case 4082. — An Italian subscribed for a \$50 Liberty Loan Bond through an agent taking subscriptions for a reputable bank. He paid \$25 in weekly payments. He later forwarded the \$25 balance due on the bond in a registered letter to the agent through whom he had subscribed. He did not receive his bond and could not locate the agent. The Bureau assisted the man in obtaining his bond from the company for which the agent was acting.

Case 4088. — A Syrian asked assistance in locating his missing cousin who had enlisted in the army. The Bureau traced the enlisted man through various cantonments in this country and overseas, and found that he had returned wounded and had been sent to an insane hospital at Washington. As his insanity was due to shell shock, and in lucid intervals he could find consolation in the visits of his friends, an arrangement for the transfer from the Washington hospital to one in Boston was made.

Case 4214. — A Russian girl was brought here by well-to-do people of her own race as a maid. During six months' residence she had been allowed out but two or three times, was forced to work from 5 in the morning until 11 o'clock at night, and had received no wages. Although but seventeen years of age, and therefore subject to the compulsory education law, she was allowed no opportunity to learn English. The wages due were secured for her; she was taken from this unsuitable family and placed in the care of a society for girls which has placed her in a supervised home and assisted her in learning English.

Case 4584. — A Greek took lessons from an automobile school to obtain a chauffeur's license. The course was a guaranty course, providing that in case of failure in examination for license six extra road lessons would be given free of charge. The man failed, returned to the school for the extra lessons, but was refused, it being claimed he had broken his contract by being absent for two weeks. The man claimed he was never advised of such provision. The Bureau assisted him in obtaining the six extra lessons.

Case 4785. — An Italian woman arrived at New York in August, 1915, destined to her husband in Massachusetts. She was pronounced feeble-minded, detained four months, and then released to her husband on parole pending deportation, transportation facilities being lacking on account of the war. Since that time she and her husband resided near Boston. They received a notification in June, 1919, that the woman must be returned to Ellis Island for deportation. The woman had no apparent indication of feeble-mindedness, is a good housekeeper, very well thought of by her neighbors, and seemed fairly intelligent in conversation. The case was taken up with Washington, and a re-examination ordered at the Boston immigration office. The psychopathic tests presented there showed the woman to be of subnormal mentality. The immigration authorities, however, allowed her to return to her husband, and her deportation was indefinitely deferred.

Case 4934. — A young Greek, honorably discharged from the army, was unable to regain his previous employment. His application for a business license was refused. He was continually taunted by some acquaintances of his in the business with his foolishness in having served with the colors while they had opportunity to get rich at home. At the request of the Bureau the Licensing Board reconsidered the matter, and, because of his honorable record of service and the straitened financial circumstances of the family, granted the license.

Case 5111. — An Italian was rapidly growing blind. All his relatives were in Italy, although he himself was a naturalized citizen. His doctors told him that he had less than a month before his sight would be completely lost. We assisted in getting an emergency passport from the Department of State and passage on an Italian steamer in time for him to reach his native country before becoming blind.

Case 5206. — Five Poles were sent by a labor agency in Boston to work in New Hampshire as cordwood cutters. On arrival they found the character and conditions of employment were not as represented. After working one and one-half days they started to leave camp. They were stopped by an agent of the company and summoned to the office of the sheriff, where they were told that they must reimburse the company for their transportation and board. None of the men had any ready money. One Pole had a bank book with deposits amounting to several hundred dollars, which he showed to the sheriff and agent of the company. On seeing this they insisted that he deliver his bank

book, with an assignment of \$100 for payment not only of his own indebtedness and that of his four friends, but also for three other laborers who were unknown to him and for whom he was unwilling to assume responsibility. He objected to this, but was told that he and his companions would otherwise be sent to a farm where they would have to work for a month without pay. Although the net indebtedness for himself and his four friends amounted to but \$35, the sum of \$100 was deducted from the bank book. The Bureau secured a refund of all but the net indebtedness, and also the return of the bank book.

Case 5302. — A Pole bought on Salem Street a navy blue suit, size 36, for \$35. It was Saturday night. When he opened the bundle at home he found a black suit of an inferior material and size 42. On the following Monday he and a friend tried to exchange the suit. Neither could speak English. The proprietor refused to give any satisfaction. The two complained to a guardsman who was doing police duty. He returned with them to the store, but because of their lack of English could not understand their story, and told them if they could not talk English they could expect no redress. The Bureau was then invoked, and secured for the applicant the suit he had purchased.

Case 5408. — A Pole gave \$415 to an attorney to be held in escrow until the man obtained a restaurant license. It was agreed that if a license was obtained the \$415 was to be paid to the former partner of the Pole, and the bill of sale was to be given to the client. If, however, the license was not granted the money was to be returned. The license was not obtained. The man was able to collect only \$100. The Bureau assisted the Pole in obtaining an additional \$100, with a promise that the balance would shortly be paid.

Case 5480. — An Italian girl twenty years of age, literate but unable to speak English, landed at Boston. She showed the United States authorities 500 lire, enough to take her to New York, where she claimed to be going to her brother. After being allowed to land, she changed her plans, and undertook to go with a ship steward with whom she had become friendly during the voyage. The 500 lire proved to have been borrowed from another immigrant. She had no funds. With difficulty she was prevented from going off with her shipboard acquaintance, who was a married man. Her brother in New York was located. Funds for her journey were telegraphed, and through the cooperation of a society in New York she was seen safely to her destination.

CLASSIFICATION OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE.

	Boston.	New Bedford.	Springfield.	Total.
Attorney, ...	50	11	19	80
Bank, ...	181	34	29	244
Business advice, ...	53	92	200	345
Citizenship, ...	2,919	2,835	2,492	8,246
Compensation for injury, ...	86	45	28	159
Emigration, ...	168	181	133	482
Employment, ...	78	53	61	192
Financial aid, ...	88	11	6	105
Immigration, ...	241	101	82	424
Liberty bond, ...	25	39	14	78
Locating missing persons, ...	36	28	7	71
Miscellaneous information, ...	998	411	173	1,583
Miscellaneous military information, ...	1,374	3,003	651	5,031
Total, ...	6,301	6,844	3,895	17,040

Requests by mail from outside the State, 11,124.¹

¹ Such cases are not handled by the Bureau, but are referred to out-of-State agencies wherever such agencies exist.

NATIONALITY OF APPLICANTS.

	Boston.	New Bedford.	Springfield.	Total.
Albanian, ...	14	34	2	50
American, ...	93	—	—	93
Armenian, ...	109	12	50	171
Australian, ...	—	—	1	1
Austrian, ...	26	1	112	139
Assyrian, ...	2	—	—	2
Azores, ...	6	—	—	6
Belgian, ...	3	21	5	29
Bohemian, ...	—	41	8	49
British, ...	826	1,133	527	2,486
Canadian, ...	155	—	—	155
Cape Verde, ...	1	—	—	1
Czech, ...	1	—	—	1
Czecho Slovak, ...	2	—	—	2
Danish, ...	6	—	10	16
Dutch, ...	5	—	4	9

NATIONALITY OF APPLICANTS — CONCLUDED.

	Boston.	New Bedford.	Springfield.	Total.
Filipino, ...	1	—	1	2
Finnish, ...	23	—	10	33
French, ...	8	56	11	75
French Canadian, ...	2	2,059	709	2,770
German, ...	47	46	76	169
Greek, ...	503	145	347	995
Hebrew, ...	137	204	86	427
Hungarian, ...	6	—	7	13
Italian, ...	2,245	180	810	3,235
Lettish, ...	2	—	—	2
Lithuanian, ...	70	19	13	102
Mexican, ...	1	—	—	1
Morovian, ...	—	—	1	1
Norwegian, ...	21	9	3	33
Polish, ...	876	664	734	2,274
Portuguese, ...	73	2,100	9	2,182
Roumanian, ...	8	—	—	8
Russian, ...	428	13	183	624
South American, ...	1	—	—	1
Spanish, ...	5	—	3	8
Slovak, ...	—	—	49	49
Swedish, ...	75	25	47	147
Swiss, ...	2	—	1	3
Syrian, ...	16	70	50	136
Turkish, ...	57	6	23	86
Ukranian, ...	2	—	3	5
Unclassified, ...	433	6	—	439
Welsh, ...	3	—	—	3
West Indian, ...	7	—	—	7
Total, ...	6,301	6,844	3,895	17,040

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BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.

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PATRIOTIC MEETINGS FOR THE FOREIGN BORN.

BOSTON.

Date.	PLACE.	Attendance.	Nationality.
1918.			
Apr. 2, . . .	Blackstone School, ...	350	Jewish.
Apr. 4, . . .	North End school center, . .	350	Italian.
Apr. 4, . . .	Morgan Memorial, ...	350	Syrians and Greeks.
Apr. 6, . . .	Fenway Theater, ...	350	Czecho-Slovaks.
Apr. 9, . . .	South Boston school center, .	350	Lithuanian.
Apr. 10, . . .	Roxbury school center, . . .	350	Jewish.
Apr. 10, . . .	Sherwin School, ...	300	Jewish.
Apr. 11, . . .	East Boston school center, . .	300	Italian.
[1919.			
June 14, . . .	Faneuil Hall, ...	2,000	Lithuanian.
Nov. 7, . . .	Michael Angelo School, . . .	350	Italian.
Nov. 12, . . .	Michael Angelo School, . . .	350	Italian.
Nov. 14, . . .	Washington School, ...	400	Italian.
Nov. 19, . . .	Michael Angelo School, . . .	350	Italian.
Nov. 21, . . .	Washington School, ...	400	Italian.
Total, . . .		6,550	

PATRIOTIC MEETINGS FOR THE FOREIGN BORN —
Concluded.

NEW BEDFORD.

Date.	PLACE.	Attendance.	Nationality.
1919.			
Jan. 5, . . .	R. C. Ingraham School Hall, . . .	800	Portuguese.
Jan. 26, . . .	Katharine Street School Hall, . . .	700	Portuguese.
Feb. 16, . . .	J. H. Clifford School Hall, . . .	550	Polish.
Feb. 22, . . .	Katharine Street School Hall, . . .	700	Portuguese.
Mar. 13, . . .	Katharine Street School Hall, . . .	650	Portuguese.
Apr. 27, . . .	R. C. Ingraham School Hall, . . .	400	Portuguese.
Apr. 27, . . .	Katharine Street School Hall, . . .	600	Portuguese.
May 4, . . .	Katharine Street School Hall, . . .	550	Portuguese.
May 11, . . .	Katharine Street School Hall, . . .	500	Portuguese.
May 18, . . .	Katharine Street School Hall, . . .	600	Portuguese.
Oct. 12, . . .	High school auditorium, . . .	700	Polish.
Oct. 13, . . .	High school auditorium, . . .	600	Portuguese.
Nov. 2, . . .	D'Annunzio Club Hall, . . .	150	Italian.
Nov. 16, . . .	High school auditorium, . . .	1,100	Polish.
Nov. 16, . . .	High school auditorium, . . .	300	Portuguese.
Total, . . .		8,900	

FALL RIVER.

1919.			
Nov. 30, . . .	St. Michael's Hall, ...	450	Portuguese.
Nov. 30, . . .	S. H. Hixon School Hall, . . .	500	Polish.
Nov. 30, . . .	J. J. McDonough School Hall, . . .	400	Portuguese.
Total, . . .		1,350	

SPRINGFIELD.

1919.			
Oct. 26, . . .	Columbus Institute, ...	200	Italian.
Nov. 5, . . .	Hooker School, ...	750	Polish.
Total, . . .		950	
Grand total, . . .		17,750	

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1920

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



BOSTON

WRIGHT & POTTER PRINTING CO., STATE PRINTERS
32 DERNE STREET

PUBLICATION OF THIS DOCUMENT
APPROVED BY THE
SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, BOSTON, Feb. 5, 1921.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: — In accordance with the provisions of section 32 of chapter 30 of the General Laws, I transmit to you herewith, for the use of the General Court, the annual report of the Division of Immigration and Americanization for the year ending Nov. 30, 1920.

Respectfully yours,

PAYSON SMITH,
Commissioner of Education.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 27, 1921.

Dr. PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education, State House, Boston.*

MY DEAR DR. SMITH: — The first annual report of the Division of Immigration and Americanization for the year from Dec. 1, 1919, to Nov. 30, 1920, is herewith submitted.

Very truly yours,

PAULINE R. THAYER,
Director of Immigration and Americanization.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education.*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

MRS. NATHANIEL THAYER, *Director.*

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DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

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DIVISION OF THE BLIND.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD.

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MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

BRADFORD DUFFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

(FORMERLY BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION.)

When the Bureau of Immigration was transferred to the Department of Education, on Dec. 1, 1919, under the title of Division of Education of Aliens, the same duties were imposed upon it as in the original act of 1917, namely: —

It shall be the duty of the bureau to employ such methods, subject to existing laws, as, in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, to protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, to stimulate their acquisition and mastery of the English language, to develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally to promote their assimilation and naturalization.

Finding that this new name caused some confusion, with the consent of the Governor and by an act of the Legislature passed on Feb. 26, 1920, this name was changed to Division of Immigration and Americanization.

The same cordial co-operation has been extended to it from all outside organizations dealing with this form of work. During this last year the plans have necessarily been somewhat changed and hampered by the uncertainty of continuing some branches made necessary by war conditions and planning for fresh fields throughout the State. It is becoming more and more evident to the Director that the work, in order to be of real value to the State which is paying for it, should be more widely spread. This is proved by the growing success of our two branch offices in Springfield and New Bedford, and the

various affiliations they have been able to form, and by the warm expression of interest and desire for State recognition by a number of cities where the Director has held important meetings. In order to accomplish this we must have a budget which allows us to give more salaries and of a higher grade. One very important feature of the work which is developing rapidly is that of meeting immigrants on the dock on their arrival. This has been made possible by the fine co-operation we have received from the Federal immigration authorities, the Department of Public Works, which controls Commonwealth Pier, the Custom House authorities, and the agents and steamship companies.

Twelve boats from Mediterranean ports docked at Boston in the past year. The majority of immigrants coming to the port of Boston are Italians; some few Portuguese, Greeks or Syrians are also on each boat. None of the newcomers show signs of privation or great poverty. The prospective brides, especially; often bring household linens embroidered with considerable skill. Most of the immigrants are coming to join families already here. Some have lived here previously and were visiting their native land when the war broke out and prevented their return to this country. The immigration seems to be of family groups rather than of individuals.

The system we are introducing is to have a capable agent at a desk by the outer window beyond which several hundred friends and relatives are waiting. This agent is allowed the use of the ship's passenger list, so he can identify all names of passengers given by friends. When a relative asks for news of some one arriving, the name is telephoned to an office which has been assigned us at the other end of the pier close to the entrance of the Federal Department. Another agent is always there to answer questions and to send in the names to the detention room. At the door of this detention room we have two agents, who make a duplicate list of every one entering. When information is desired we can answer quickly. If the cases are very urgent we can often give assistance at the hearings which follow and at which we are always allowed to be present. These hearings are handled with the greatest fairness and justice.

Many women are arriving to be married, and when the prospective bridegrooms are waiting with their licenses, we are able to bring them together, assist at the hearings, and, when satisfactorily discharged, send the women to the priest under the care of our workers, who remain with them until the marriage ceremony has been performed.

Many interesting cases come under our notice of families reunited, children restored to their parents, and older people, who have been sent for by prosperous relatives here, brought into connection with their families.

There is, on the other hand, the greatest opportunity for fraud, and in many cases we are able to protect the bewildered foreigner with no knowledge of our language from the people who are only too ready to exploit him. This work presents infinite possibilities; and if the immigration law is not too much restricted, it is hoped that the port of Boston, with its remarkable facilities for landing the immigrant and with its most efficient Federal immigration service, may be more appreciated and used in the future.

SPECIAL CASES.

Case 1. — In December a crippled girl, brought from Italy by her father, mother and sister, was sent to the detention station, owing to her infirmities. The father had been some years in this country, and with his two grown-up sons was well established in business, and had returned to Italy a few months previously to bring his wife and two daughters here. The authorities decided that the crippled girl must be sent back to Italy, owing to our laws barring any one incapable of work. She had no home or friends to go to in Italy, and her entire family are able to care for her and anxious to do so here. The Federal authorities were most kind in extending her time of detention while we could thoroughly investigate the case and prove to the authorities in Washington that the girl's place was here with her family. This has been done after some weeks' detention, and she is with her people in a comfortable home.

Case 2. — An Albanian girl was detained for illiteracy. Having gone through terrible hardships and troubles at home,

with great difficulty she reached the port of embarkation from her distant home. If deported she had no home or friends, and nothing but suffering and hardship to face. She has been allowed to remain under bond while some of her own people have been interested in teaching her English as quickly as possible, that she may be able to pass the literacy test, which will soon be the case.

Case 3. — A sad case came to our notice of three children held for their youth, while the parents, having with them a tiny baby, were waiting, having come from New York with great effort to meet them. Through some misunderstanding they failed to get in touch with these children. The baby was suffering from fatigue and exposure, and it was only late in the evening that we were able to connect these children with their parents in time for them all to return to New York that night.

Case 4. — A case of a young girl in great distress because she had been separated from her older sister with her children, who was detained, the young girl having taken no money, tickets or information from this sister before they were separated. We had reason to believe that she was in danger of falling into unscrupulous hands, and were able to arrange that she should herself go into voluntary detention in order to be with her sister.

These are only a few of the many cases which are constantly coming under our notice.

FIELD SECRETARY.

Recognizing the importance of a good public speaker to make our work more widely understood in the State, in July, 1920, Mrs. Herbert J. Gurney was appointed as field secretary, having had wide experience in public speaking, and also a wide acquaintance throughout the State.

Since then she has spoken to 40¹ different organizations of men and women in 23 towns and cities, explaining the work of the Division and suggesting plans by which local communities may aid in caring for the foreign born in their own communities. She has also formed an advisory committee of 22 foreign women representing 15 nationalities, with whom we confer on special occasions relating to their own people.

The following committee has been appointed to act in this advisory capacity:—

Armenian:—
 Mrs. S. M. Ajamian.
 Mrs. Alexander Keavorkian.
 Bohemian or Czech:—
 Mrs. Alice Kovar.
 Belgian:—
 Mrs. Ferdinand Corbeelo.
 Assyrian:—
 Mrs. Mary Kander.
 Danish:—
 Mrs. Ferdinand E. Love.
 Mrs. Anna Olsen.
 Finnish:—
 Miss Martha Isaac.
 Miss Hannah Peterson.
 French:—
 Mme. Pupin-Burel.
 Mrs. Albert Thomas.
 Greek:—
 Mrs. C. Douropolus.
 Miss Anna Trianlophyllides.

Italian:—
 Mrs. Albert Levis.
 Lettish:—
 Mrs. Emma Pinkul.
 Norwegian:—
 Mrs. Pauline Anderson.
 Polish:—
 Mrs. Bogusz Wlazlo.
 Portuguese:—
 Mrs. Anthony L. Emery.
 Swedish:—
 Mrs. Sigrid J. McGraw.
 Mrs. A. W. Lundeslaf.
 Syrian:—
 Mrs. D. J. Khouris.
 Albanian:—
 Mrs. Sevasti M. Dako.

REPORT OF THE BOSTON OFFICE.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE BY MONTHS, FROM DEC. 1, 1919,
 TO NOV. 30, 1920.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	December.
Attorney, ...	5	7	9	3	7	7	3	6	4	12	11	17	91
Bank, ...	19	38	41	82	53	66	47	55	56	71	117	78	723
Business advice, ...	2	1	5	1	4	34	5	2	14	14	10	15	107
Citizenship, ...	334	292	222	662	260	246	202	508	99	145	130	104	3,204
Compensation, ...	8	4	14	7	5	1	4	8	—	8	4	7	70
Emigration, ...	16	16	12	32	35	26	20	24	3	12	35	2	233
Employment, ...	3	7	1	4	2	3	2	2	2	7	6	16	55
Financial aid, ...	2	6	11	1	1	2	—	—	3	4	4	6	40
Immigration, ...	30	49	45	111	66	96	88	178	36	88	51	85	923
Income tax, ...	—	14	19	22	5	14	2	17	—	13	2	5	113
Insurance, ...	—	—	2	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	4	8
Interpretation, ...	20	12	6	16	19	29	25	19	—	17	36	80	279
Locating missing persons.	2	1	—	2	6	3	4	3	—	—	—	2	23
Miscellaneous complaints.	20	18	1	9	19	8	1	13	1	14	1	11	116
Miscellaneous information.	52	56	45	43	60	17	45	53	19	30	8	41	469
Miscellaneous military information.	87	72	92	38	20	15	16	8	9	14	4	16	391
Notarial service, ...	—	13	4	11	14	14	4	6	1	7	—	8	82
Shipment of goods, ...	—	2	3	10	1	—	2	3	8	3	3	5	40
Translation, ...	12	8	10	9	19	14	11	21	4	37	78	36	259
Wage claim, ...	14	12	3	4	—	2	4	4	3	14	4	2	66
Total, ...	626	628	545	1,068	596	597	485	930	262	510	505	540	7,292

EXPLANATION OF CLASSIFICATIONS.

Attorney. — Cases listed under this classification include legal difficulties of various kinds. In a number of the cases no specific complaint is indicated, the applicants merely seeking information relative to some matter involving litigation. Those seeking legal advice or civil action were, if circumstances permitted, referred to the Boston Legal Aid Society, which has been most co-operative. In many of the cases referred, interpretative service was necessary after reference of the matter to the proper authorities. Almost without exception the complaints against lawyers were based on a misunderstanding of the situation, — an unreasonableness in accepting defeat if the case was lost or judgment uncollectible. In one specific case where a settlement of \$1,000 has been secured on an accident case, the client refused to sign the necessary papers, and then complained that the attorney was keeping the money. This particular difficulty was adjusted through the interpretative service of the Division, and both lawyer and client professed satisfaction at the result. Two prosecutions and convictions under the runners' act were secured during the year. One runner solicited legal business from a person injured in an accident. The other prosecution was under the act prohibiting solicitation of legal business from a person accused of a crime. Several other complaints concerning runners had insufficient evidence to warrant prosecution. One case of this sort is now pending.

Bank and Money Transmission. — Of the 723 inquiries or complaints listed under this classification, 577 concerned transmission of money overseas. In practically all of these cases the transmissions were for dependents abroad. In many instances pitiful stories were told of privation and suffering caused by the non-delivery of the money sent. A very few of the transmissions were for Greece, Albania, Syria or Italy; the great majority were for Poland, Russia or Lithuania.

Our investigations were intended to ascertain if such transmissions were sent by the bank receiving the deposits within seven days of their deposit. In order to ascertain this, the date which the applicant gave for making the deposit, the date

given by the receiving bank as the transmission date to the bank acting for them as foreign agent, and the date given by this second bank were compared. As a matter of fact, the seven-day law relative to transmission of money binds only those banks licensed by the Bank Commissioner. Not all the banks against which complaints were made are so licensed. The banks in Massachusetts accepting these deposits for transmission send it either by a personal representative overseas, — in which case no verification of transmission within the seven-day law is possible, — or through another bank having such foreign correspondents. In the majority of cases these banks were situated in New York. While the banks, both in Massachusetts and elsewhere, were almost uniformly courteous and co-operative in answering our requests for information, it was not always possible to get from them the date of their receipt of the money for transmission. They uniformly gave, however, the date when they sent the money overseas. In most cases this date served as a verification that the money was not held for more than seven days by the first bank.

Our investigations indicate that the difficulty in money transmission overseas is not mainly on this side of the water. It is a difficulty which involves both large and small banks. The difficulties are due to the chaotic conditions in Poland, Russia and Lithuania. That severe suffering is caused by such delay is undoubted.

The remainder of the complaints dealt with depositors in the banks which have been closed. Many such persons suffered real want as the result of the tying up of their savings.

Some few cases dealt with refunds of steamship tickets purchased through banks. Such cases have been usually satisfactorily adjusted.

In all these banking matters the Division has received cordial co-operation from the office of the Bank Commissioner.

Business Advice and Complaint. — Applications for service under this listing include stock purchase of more or less speculative character. The high wages prevalent during the war, combined with difficulty either of transmission of surplus overseas or of return there, have given immigrants with little or no financial experience an unusually large supply of money avail-

able for purposes of investment. This is true more especially of the Greek and Slavic immigrants, who are often here without their families, and who, accordingly, have a comparatively large amount of ready money over and above their living expenses.

Certain stock concerns have approached the foreign-speaking population with definite selling campaigns conducted by foreign-speaking agents and through the foreign-language press. The advertisements are no more extravagant in their terms than the usual "selling talk," which Americans discount to a large extent, but which appear much more convincing to readers accustomed to the more conservative advertisement of European concerns. The foreign-speaking sales agents, either because they were misinformed or otherwise, frequently promised refunds of stock purchase which were not authorized by the main offices of their concerns.

In addition to these selling campaigns among the foreign born by American companies, there have developed most rapidly since the war a number of organizations incorporated to do business either for or with the homelands. The boards of directors of these organizations are frequently men without broad financial experience either here or in their native countries, and have been unable to cope with the financial difficulties of the reconstruction era. The stock of these concerns is usually sold on a quasi-patriotic basis, and often the approach is made at racial meetings by speakers who are honestly convinced of the commercial needs of the fatherland, but who have no specific knowledge of the financial surety of the particular scheme they have been asked to indorse. Some of these racial organizations have already failed because their directors, although honest and sincere, had neither the experience, the capital nor the skill to cope with the difficulties of international finance. Others of these organizations seem to have been out-and-out swindling schemes using the patriotic appeal as a bait for their countrymen. It is unlikely that any of these concerns will yield any large return for the investment made, and in many cases the money so invested is a dead loss. Thirty-five or more Polish residents entered complaint relative to such an organization which had ceased existence even before the issuance of the stock certificate.

The present need seems to be a stricter regulation of companies selling stock, especially those doing business of an interstate nature; the opening up to the foreign born opportunity for investment in reputable concerns; and a possibility of the security of financial advice *prior to the purchase of stock*. However complicated the financial situation may seem to the English-speaking person, its difficulties are multiplied when no language of communication exists. This language difficulty, plus the ignorance of modern financial methods, is the source of much misunderstanding and resulting bitterness when speculative ventures fail.

Citizenship. — The numbers seeking this service have increased during the past year, although since April 1 we have had no special clerk for naturalization work. Prior to July form letters were sent to declarants whose first papers were mature, offering the services of this office in the filling out of blanks and suggestions for preparation for the naturalization examination. Since July, because of the pre-election rush for citizenship, no letters have been sent. There were 470 of these applicants who took out first papers; 748 sent to Washington for the certificate of arrival preparatory to filing for second papers; 1,672 made out blanks for second papers; and 314 sought information relative to citizenship requirements.

Compensation for Injury. — The bulk of these claims were from Massachusetts residents injured in industry in other States. Some few cases concerned injury not industrial. Friendly correspondence was undertaken in some such cases, and others were referred elsewhere for civil action.

Employment. — Those seeking employment were usually ignorant of the existence of the State Free Employment Bureau. This office has been most helpful in the placement of persons referred there, often securing employment for persons suffering considerable handicap of a physical or nervous nature. Occasionally special placement was secured in particular cases. One interesting case under the classification was the request of a New York social agency that we personally investigate a Massachusetts home to which an immigrant from the port of New York was coming as a domestic servant. This girl was a Dutch immigrant, and the inquiry was made by an agency function-

ing for that race. Our investigation showed the prospective home an excellent one.

Financial Aid. — Since we have no fund for relief purposes, our only assistance can be reference to appropriate organizations, and such interpretative service as may be necessary or desired. Very few of the individuals who have asked for this assistance are entirely unknown to public or private relief societies. Most of them are merely applying to us as a last resort when the patience of other organizations has failed. Some, indeed, appear to be hopeless from the viewpoint of social reconstruction. The task of restoring the family to independence is sometimes handicapped by the lack of a medium of communication between the agency which is attempting to aid the process and the persons aided. Sometimes the lack of understanding lies deeper than mere ignorance of the language, but there is evident an absolute incomprehension on the one side of old world customs, and on the other, a complete bewilderment at new world standards.

Immigration. — The government restrictions upon entrance to the country, necessitating documentary evidence for passports and their visa, have made necessary assistance of this sort. Some Syrians, Armenians and a few Italians have made affidavits at this office to be sent to their relatives overseas who desire to come here. Many Poles, Polish Jews, Lithuanians and Russians have also made similar affidavits. With these races, however, it is customary to secure the visa from the appropriate consular office here before sending the affidavits overseas. A fee is charged for this visa by the foreign consulate. Certain notaries and attorneys charged so much for such service that there seemed a need of disinterested service. The statements made indicate that the difficulties once incident on this side of the water are now multiplied many times overseas. The large numbers desiring to come to America, the necessity of visa from different governments as well as the American consulate visa before embarkation, the crowded condition at ports of departure, all open up opportunities for exploitation and suffering. The story of one Polish Jew is perhaps typical. This man came to America prior to the war. He is now a citizen. The hostilities prevented his family from joining him.

The war raged in his section of the country. His wife died of starvation in spite of the fact that he had sent her several thousands of hard-earned American dollars. For months his children waited at Warsaw for the different visa necessary for departure. While waiting there the Bolsheviki drove them from the city into the woods. The boy was rescued by a racial relief society and has reached America. For months no word was heard from the girl. The last news seems to indicate that some trace of her has been found by the relief society.

Income Tax. — Those seeking this assistance were usually non-English speaking aliens desiring to leave the country. The service which was given was entirely in the nature of translation or interpretation.

Insurance. — These cases were mainly of those who, being illiterate, could not understand their insurance policies. Some cases included requests for changes in beneficiaries, and were mainly service in writing letters for those unable to do so themselves.

Interpretation. — The cases listed here do not include applicants listed elsewhere who required interpreters, but include only requests from other departments and social agencies for disinterested interpreting service. This phase of our work has developed rapidly in the past year. Specific instances of such service include explanation at a hospital clinic of proper methods of adjustment of a surgical appliance; interpretation for an applicant of the different symptoms evident as the result of an accident; assistance in an investigation of home conditions for a child-placing agency; and getting the stories, sometimes involved and confused, of persons desiring release of their kin from different reformatory and penal institutions of the Commonwealth.

Location of Missing Persons. — These requests are usually made by parents whose children have disappeared. Our service is mainly in correspondence with proper authorities in places where it is believed such persons are located.

Miscellaneous Complaint and Information. — Complaints are too diverse to attempt to classify, running from family and marital troubles, which we are sometimes able to temporarily adjust, to complaints touching almost every phase of contact

made by the immigrant. The information requested frequently concerns the laws and city ordinances, as, for instance, where evening schools are located, where passports may be obtained, how old must children be to be put to work, how may licenses be obtained for peddling, where can patents be secured, etc. A considerable number of cases so listed include requests from Americans, mainly college or high school students, who request specific information on some point connected with immigration.

Miscellaneous Military Information. — These requests were for assistance in obtaining State and Federal grants as gratuities for services, location of lost discharges, records of service, war risk insurance and compensation. Our service is, as a rule, either in interpretation or letter writing for such applicants.

Notarial Service. — This includes the documents which were sworn in by our notaries, but in the preparation of which we did not assist. These were mainly immigration affidavits.

Shipment of Goods. — Even more difficulty has been evidenced in the transmission of parcels to central Europe than in the transmission of money. Because of conflicting rulings of foreign governments, packages have been piled up in the warehouses, subject to theft and decay, instead of being surrendered to those to whom they were sent. The difficulties have been increased by the organization of certain individuals into foreign transfer companies. Often these individuals had no qualifications for such a business enterprise but language of America and the foreign land. They had little or no capital, no experience in foreign shipment, and no world connections with commerce. It is hardly to be wondered at that parcels sent through these amateur shippers failed to reach their destination, especially at a time when the most experienced shippers found it not quite plain sailing. No evidence of fraud was shown in any case. In most instances the senders may recover through insurance companies some of the valuation of their parcels. The social loss in not being able to reach their kinsfolk with articles sorely needed cannot be helped. We have endeavored to recommend the Hoover drafts as a safe method for such shipment.

Translation. — This service, like that of interpretation, is a growing one. It includes translations requested by applicants,

— mainly of birth or marriage certificates, — translation into foreign languages of letters or documents received in English which applicants cannot understand. The main portion of the translating work, however, is requested by other State departments, social organizations, etc. A number of letters written in foreign languages, which were sent to the office of the Bank Commissioner requesting information regarding the closing of the different banks, have been translated at this office.

Wage Claim. — These cases were mainly complaints which do not fall within the scope of the Massachusetts law. These laws are most comprehensive and protect in all but a very few instances. Certain forms of domestic service and labor outside of the State have caused most of our complaints. Except in a very few cases, which have been referred elsewhere for civil action, we have been successful in securing the wages due applicants.

REPORT OF THE SPRINGFIELD OFFICE.

During the year just closed the Springfield office has had a most active and busy year.

The nature of the service has varied from that of last year in that we have been called upon to a greater degree to meet the foreign born in groups because of the constantly increasing car fares and their inability in many cases to come to the office during the regular office hours.

These meetings have been conducted at noon times in industries in Springfield, West Springfield, Chicopee and Indian Orchard. Evening meetings have also been held in factories in Holyoke, Ludlow and Woronoco.

At these meetings the secretary and the Italian speaking clerk have been assisted by volunteers speaking Polish, French and Greek.

Besides the meetings in industries, meetings have been held in Westfield, at the East Mountain Road School, where a group of Italians employed at a quarry were being taught. This class was held in a school near the quarry and over a mile from the nearest car line. The men seldom have an opportunity to get in town.

Other meetings were held in public schools at Willimansett,

Chicopee, Chicopee Falls, Holyoke, Indian Orchard and Springfield.

At Holyoke, during the spring, meetings were held twice in the rooms of the Polish Club on Sunday afternoon, and also twice for groups of Greeks at the city hall and at their hall on Cabot Street.

These calls upon our office for service have emphasized the necessity of an additional worker, preferably Polish speaking, to properly serve the large number of Polish people living in the Connecticut Valley, many of whom, because of the nature of their employment and their inability to speak English, are many times compelled to pay those who bring them to our office, and are oftener taken to other places.

The exploitation of these people recently by stock promotion sales of all kinds, principally through agents speaking their own language, has worked immeasurable damage in destroying their confidence in our institutions. During the World War our foreign born were the thrifty and industrious, being able to save a large part of their earnings, from which they liberally purchased Liberty Bonds, and in general held their own with others in the community in supporting the demands of the government. Their ignorance was taken advantage of by these agents, speaking their own language, who induced them many times to give up their Liberty Bonds in exchange for worthless stocks, having them sign contracts they did not understand, and which were not at all what they thought them to be. If we had been able to properly reach and advise these people, this exploitation could have been prevented many times.

Moving-picture programs, using the Pathescope machine at the office, were given before groups at Chicopee Falls, Holyoke, Indian Orchard, Ludlow, Willimansett and Woronoco.

The desire of these people to assist their relatives abroad was responsible for their sending large sums of money and clothing during 1919, but because of the difficulties in effecting delivery, misunderstandings arose which resulted in many complaints.

The desire, also, for assistance in bringing relatives to America has resulted in increasing the number of calls for assistance in preparing affidavits to be used in connection with the application abroad of visa, at the American consul's office.

While the Springfield office is some distance from the ports of arrival, and does not have the problem of meeting immigrants, quite a number of requests have been received during the year for assistance in having parties released who were detained at Montreal, Quebec and New York. These releases the office has been able to effect by telegraph, telephone and follow-up correspondence.

Interpreters have been furnished in a number of industrial accident and civil cases before the court during the year, and have also been used in bringing about a better understanding of cases which were being handled through attorneys. The office has also been successful in personally adjusting many claims arising out of industrial accidents.

In the spring the school department of Springfield appointed an Americanization director (Miss Josephine Mason) to take charge of the education of the foreign-born adult. The office has successfully co-operated in the promotion of interest in industry and in the recruiting of naturalization classes.

On June 28, 1920, an interesting conference was arranged with the Springfield Chamber of Commerce, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, director, Miss Mary A. Barr, Mr. Abraham E. Pinanski and Mr. Francis W. Tully, members of the advisory board, and representatives of organizations interested in and co-operating with the Division of Immigration and Americanization in its work.

In October arrangements were made with Mr. Thomas F. Power, assistant superintendent of the school department at Worcester, for the use of a room at city hall one evening a week, for use in stimulating naturalization work and extending the service of the Division, generally to the foreign born in Worcester and vicinity. The first meetings at Worcester were held on Oct. 14 and Oct. 15, 1920, since which time the office has been opened every Friday evening, from 5 to 8 P.M., with a representative from our office, assisted by Miss Daniels and Miss McCune, who are in charge of the class work for foreign born in Worcester, under Mr. Power.

The response since the opening of this office has been very gratifying, an average of twenty-five people calling each evening. We have planned, beginning with New Year, to arrange for visits to the classes now under way. The industries em-

playing foreign born are to be reached through the co-operation of the teachers of the school department, and the work of the Division made known to their employees, at which time they will be invited to come to the office at city hall.

In Hampshire, Franklin, Berkshire and Worcester counties, outside the larger communities, a plan has been worked out of writing to declarants for citizenship when they are ready for final papers. A form letter containing questions to bring out needed information is sent, and upon a reply being received the petition for presentation at the court is prepared, certificates of arrivals written for, and the booklet prepared by the Division is mailed. Where classes in citizenship and English are being conducted by the school departments, we have furnished them with the names of those seeking help through the office.

MEETINGS CONDUCTED DURING THE YEAR.

Chicopee: —	
Valentine School, ...	4
Belcher, ...	2
Chapin School, ...	3
Industry: Willmansett District, Fiske Rubber Company, Chicopee Falls.	
Holyoke: —	
Lawrence School, ...	4
Y. M. C. A., ...	2
Polish Club, ...	3
Industries: Crocker-McElwain Paper Company; Chemical Paper Company.	
Ludlow: —	
Ludlow Manufacturing Company (foreman's meeting), ...	1
Springfield: —	
Myrtle Street School (Indian Orchard), ...	2
Howard Street School, ...	1
Hooker School, ...	1
Industries: American Bosch Magneto Company; National Equipment Company; Fiberloid Manufacturing Company; Chapman Valve Company.	
West Springfield: —	
Gilbert & Barker Manufacturing Company, ...	1
Westfield: —	
Mountain Road School, ...	1
Woronoco: —	
Strathmore Paper Company, ...	1

TYPICAL CASES.

Case 924. — In the year 1917 a military encampment was established near some woodland owned by a Polish farmer. The officer in command, without this man's permission, sent his soldiers on the land to cut timber, and built a drain across the land. The farmer went to the officer in charge and notified him that it was his property, but the man received no satisfaction. After a great deal of correspondence and the sending of a representative to sketch a plan of the land, a conference was arranged between representatives for the government, the Polish man and our office which resulted in an offer of settlement by the government for the actual damage caused to the woodland.

Case 654. — An Italian woman was left a widow with eight children, the oldest being fifteen years of age and the youngest eight years of age. The husband during his life had been a member of an Italian benefit association, but had neglected to name a beneficiary. Before payment of insurance money could be made, an administrator had to be appointed. The court would not accept the widow as administratrix, and she had no money to engage an attorney. Our office arranged for some one, satisfactory to the court, to act, and secured the payment of money for the widow without cost. Employment was also found for the two oldest children.

Case 4396. — An Armenian family, consisting of father, mother and eight children, only one of whom was able to speak English, arrived in New York. The son, who had attended an American school in Constantinople, had been given a letter of introduction to the dean of a college in a small Massachusetts town. Without making inquiries as to conditions, the family went directly to this town, only to find that they were unable to find either suitable housing or opportunity for employment. Four days later the son came to our office with his father, seeking our assistance. After getting in touch with many of the local Armenians, a family was found who arranged to take in the entire family. Shortly after arrangements were made for them to buy a nice home, and employment was found for the two oldest children.

Case 144. — A Russian whose family had gone to Europe in 1914, and whom he had lost trace of during the World War, asked our assistance in locating his family. He had been married in the United States, and his children were born in the United States. Through the American consul this family was located after four months' time, but due to the unsettled conditions in Poland it was some eight months later before we were able to get passports and funds to the family and have them safely started to America, where they have recently rejoined him. Unfortunately, during this time one of his children died of starvation.

Case 1476. — A young boy born of Polish parents, in the United States, was taken to Poland when but a few years old by his mother, after the death of his father. The child was left in the care of his grandmother. Just previous to the outbreak of the war, money had been sent to him and arrangements made, through the American Consul at Vienna, for his return to the United States. The war prevented his coming, and later he was inducted into service in the Polish army. Through correspondence with the American consul at Warsaw, Poland, arrangements have been made recently for his release from the Polish army and his return to the United States.

Case 1520. — A young Pole was killed in an accident while working. His wife by a second marriage was to receive the money on account of insurance, and also money he had in the bank. The man had a child by a former marriage, but both he and his second wife had stated the child was dead. The child's godmother came to our office for assistance in verifying this fact, and investigations made through our office showed that the child was at that time being cared for by the State Board of Charities. The case was referred to them and to the Industrial Accident Board, who ruled that the child was entitled to one-half of the father's estate. Compensation to the child's stepmother was stopped until the child had received the same amount of money already paid to the stepmother, at which time the remaining compensation will be paid to both. A representative of this office was present at the hearing with the Industrial Accident Insurance Company and the representative of the State Board of Charities.

Case 1856. — A young Italian had gone to work as a sailor in the employ of one of the oil companies. He had written home several times, after which his father did not hear from him again. Inquiries made by the father failed to locate any record of the boy. Our office was able to find a record of his employment with a certain company, and inquiries made of them showed he had sailed on a ship which was destroyed in a tropical storm. The difficulty arose over the name being misspelled on the records of the company.

Case 1399. — A Syrian came to our office for aid in locating a record of his cousin, who had been reported as having died in a Pennsylvania hospital. A record of his death was found, and also a will left by him. The will provided for the payment of his insurance to his parents, if living, or the same should be paid over to a relief association if no record could be found within a year. Through inquiries made by this office of the Near East Relief and American Red Cross, the relatives of this young man were found in Syria, and arrangements are now under way for the payment of the insurance, as provided by the will.

Case 1390. — An Italian was killed while in the employ of the street railway company. The insurance company denied liability, claiming the man was not on his job at the time of his death. The matter was brought to our attention by one of his sons in behalf of his mother and the other children, eight in all. The office assisted in gathering evidence and information of value, and had the case reopened by the Industrial Accident Board. We were successful in having an award made favorable to the widow. We also arranged for the appointment of one of the sons as an administrator, to clear up the title of property which had stood in the father's name, he having died without leaving a will.

REPORT OF THE NEW BEDFORD-FALL RIVER OFFICES.

The office in New Bedford has won the confidence of the alien by earning a reputation for interest and reliable service. No matter what perplexes the alien, he feels that the first place to go is to the office, where he will be listened to; and then if his trouble is outside of the scope of its work, he will not only be

sent to the proper place, but his story will be sent along, so that he does not need to worry about making himself understood. All of the organizations seem to look at it as their strongest ally.

The future work is to hold this feeling and advertise it more. The police have been instrumental in directing a number of people here. The chief has signified his intention recently of issuing a general order to all his men to the effect that this is the place to send the man or woman who asks for information we are prepared to give.

It appears at present, in view of the broad program of the schools, that in the long run this office will produce better results by stimulating a desire for a knowledge of the English language.

A careful analysis of the work for the past year shows that the assistance in preparing citizenship papers has been the most popular form of service given by this office. In a way it can be called the foundation of all our work. The man who comes into the office and has what seems to him a complicated paper patiently and skillfully filled out naturally turns to that same office for advice on his next problem. A great many honest immigrants who get into perplexing situations have come to this office and said, "I filled out my papers here a while ago and thought perhaps you could help me about this."

One educational feature seems to be clearly up to this office, and that is the subject of making investments. There have been a number of cases where aliens have put a great deal of money into schemes and then not been able to get it back as they thought they could. It has been stated with authority here that there are over a thousand such cases in New Bedford to-day. They are bought without investigation often from people of their own race, and it is only after putting amounts often in the hundreds into the scheme that they get suspicious and then try to get their money back. It certainly would not be wise to advise what to buy and what not to buy; but as the Chamber of Commerce runs a free information bureau and investigates investments free of charge, there is no need to give any advice except to "investigate before you invest."

Another type of work that is performed by this office is in

helping people fill out affidavits when they want to bring relatives to this country. At the present time this calls for an exceptional amount of care. The persistent rumors of a change in the immigration laws has caused a large number of people to decide to send for their relatives at once. A great many of these people are out of work at present, and dependent on either their savings, friends or charity to live. In each case the principles of the laws are explained, and they are shown the folly of trying to get relatives admitted, if they cannot properly care for them, until work is more plentiful. The present agitation for new laws, it would seem, would work towards a tightening up of the present laws, in which case our affidavit service will be more important than ever. We are fortunate in being connected with all of the social agencies in New Bedford through the Confidential Exchange and Central Council, and in this way are able to give more intelligent advice.

The Victory medals made a lot of work for this office. Many returned service men treasured their discharges more than the medal; and when they found that through this office they could get the medal without sending the discharge away, they were glad to use our service. This has also proved to be a wonderful means of advertisement, and also a chance to win confidence.

While the types of cases already spoken of are the ones that make the largest showing, the real value of this office to the community is shown by the broad range of miscellaneous cases which come in. All of these cases are the result of lack of a knowledge of our customs and language. They require a great deal of time and investigation usually. Sometimes they are of types that can be handled in co-operation with an established agency, but more often they come under classifications that we alone are in a position to handle. That there is this field for work is clearly shown by the action of the Central Council of Social Agencies in inviting this office to join their organization.

The value of all of this work lies in our ability to clearly explain the reason for each problem. It often takes more time than would be necessary if a certain amount of education were not included. It is our aim to equip every one who comes here with the necessary information, so far as possible, to help

his friends, or, if he cannot do that, to make him feel that this is the place for them to turn to in trouble.

The result is the best form of Americanization. The new-comer finds he gets a square deal if he is square himself and tries to learn our ways, and he is shown where he can learn. It naturally follows that we are in a position to assist the schools in stimulating the desire for education. We have a very close system of co-operation with the public school system here, so that any one who should go, and expresses the desire, can be directed to a class of his particular kind. This form of service has taken on a new importance with the appointment of Miss Shanahan to look out for the organization work for the school department. The limited survey possibly indicates that the school committees of other towns in this part of the State, nearly all of which have large foreign populations, would welcome our assistance. It is hoped that we will have the necessary assistance in the office here to leave time to develop this field.

We have been asked to open the office in Fall River on a full-time basis. We have also been given to understand that if we did so the city would furnish us with a room, probably in the city hall. We have been keeping the office open over there three days a week, but this has been possible only by having extra help which was temporary. Our present schedule calls for fifty hours a week in New Bedford and twenty-one in Fall River. Our present number of workers is inadequate, as the counter work takes so much time, and there is no opportunity for either clerical work or investigating.

The first part of the year this office ran five meetings, one for the Polish in New Bedford and Fall River, one for the Portuguese in New Bedford and Fall River, and a general meeting in Wareham. These meetings were so successful from an educational standpoint that the New Bedford school department has taken up the idea, but they are asking our co-operation. We are in a position to help in these meetings through our wide acquaintance with the people.

There are a number of small towns in this part of the State which have been watching the work being done in New Bedford and other places, and they are anxious to take up the

State program of education for aliens. They do not know how to go at it, and one town already has asked the co-operation of this office in laying a foundation for night schools for illiterate adults. In that town there is a local organization which will bear most of the expense for a program at a mass meeting. They have asked the State to furnish films and a representative to answer questions that may come up. It would also be advisable at these meetings to have proper clerical assistance, so that any one wishing to take out first papers of citizenship could have their blanks filled out at that time. Filling out these blanks has been found to be an added stimulus towards the desire for an education. It is expected in the near future to have a large meeting, under the auspices of the Governor, for the public presentation of final papers.

During the early part of December the merchants at New Bedford co-operated with the branch secretary, who organized a citizenship drive. In connection with this drive a mass meeting of the French Canadians was held, and over 100 aliens signified their intention of becoming citizens.

A Portuguese packet arrived in New Bedford in November, and our branch secretary met this boat with the Federal inspector. When the boat docked, representatives of the New Bedford office, assisted by members of various social agencies, gave to those arriving help similar to that rendered by the Division at the docks at Boston.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR THREE YEARS, ALL OFFICES.

	BOSTON.			NEW BEDFORD.			SPRINGFIELD.			TOTAL.		
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Attorney, ...	221	50	91	6	11	47	20	19	18	247	80	156
Bank, ...	406	81	723	16	34	106	9	29	64	431	244	893
Business advice and complaint, ...	68	53	107	44	92	120	11	200	107	123	345	334
Citizenship, ...	1,682	2,919	3,204	338	2,835	3,148	82	2,495	1,695	2,102	8,246	8,116
Compensation for injury, ...	179	86	70	31	45	60	10	28	22	205	159	152
Emigration, ...	18	168	233	31	181	270	—	133	65	49	482	568
Employment, ...	102	78	55	18	53	49	10	61	17	130	192	121
Financial aid, ...	40	88	40	6	11	23	—	6	—	46	105	63
Immigration, ...	168	241	923	44	101	974	31	82	238	243	424	2,125
Income tax, ...	—	—	113	—	—	195	—	—	38	—	—	346
Insurance, ...	—	—	8	—	—	6	—	—	2	—	—	16
Interpretation, ...	—	—	279	—	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	282
Liberty Bonds, ...	—	25	—	—	39	—	—	14	—	—	78	—
Locating missing persons, ...	31	36	23	18	28	15	6	7	12	55	71	50
Miscellaneous complaints, ...	—	—	116	—	—	26	—	—	23	20	—	165
Miscellaneous information, ...	1,127	998	469	55	411	148	71	173	76	1,253	1,583	693
Miscellaneous military information, ...	3,126	1,374	391	1,167	3,003	1,530	151	651	256	4,444	5,031	2,177
Notarial service, ...	—	—	82	—	—	109	—	—	102	—	—	293
Shipment of goods, ...	—	—	40	—	—	23	—	—	—	—	—	63
Translation, ...	86	—	259	—	—	12	—	—	—	86	—	282
Wage claim, ...	99	—	66	22	—	61	10	—	16	131	—	143
Totals, ...	7,373	6,301	7,292	1,781	6,844	6,923	411	3,895	2,821	9,565	17,040	17,036

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FOR 1918, 1919 AND 1920.

	TOTAL.			BOSTON.			NEW BEDFORD.			SPRINGFIELD.		
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Canadian, ...	188	2,925	3,104	-	157	758	155	2,059	1,813	33	709	533
Polish, ...	1,137	2,274	3,052	974	876	1,698	99	664	864	64	734	490
Italian, ...	2,828	3,235	2,778	2,698	2,245	1,948	23	180	254	107	810	576
English, ...	1,074	2,486	1,314	910	826	300	145	1,133	920	19	527	94
Azores, ...	-	6	992	-	6	9	-	-	983	-	-	-
Hebrew, ...	581	427	850	527	137	415	37	204	270	17	86	165
Irish, ...	51	-	809	38	-	448	-	-	205	13	-	156
Portuguese, ...	1,390	2,182	801	92	73	27	1,298	2,100	767	-	9	7
Greek, ...	652	995	656	561	503	276	15	145	164	76	347	216
Russian, ...	537	624	411	528	428	332	-	13	1	9	183	78
Syrian, ...	59	136	348	49	16	166	6	70	135	4	50	47
American, ...	18	93	231	-	93	190	-	-	2	18	-	39
German, ...	11	169	213	11	47	100	-	46	39	-	76	74
Swedish, ...	74	147	197	72	75	70	-	25	41	2	47	86
Armenian, ...	171	171	188	137	109	108	-	12	12	34	50	68
Scotch, ...	8	-	185	6	-	97	-	-	33	2	-	55

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FOR 1918, 1919 AND 1920 — Concluded.

	TOTAL.			BOSTON.			NEW BEDFORD.			SPRINGFIELD.		
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1918.	1919.	1920.
Lithuanian, ...	73	102	148	69	70	77	3	19	50	1	13	21
Cape Verde, ...	-	1	144	-	1	-	-	-	144	-	-	-
French, ...	142	75	117	137	8	31	-	56	84	5	11	2
Albanian, ...	10	50	100	10	14	27	-	34	71	-	2	2
Austrian, ...	25	139	84	23	26	37	-	1	7	2	112	40
Turkish, ...	40	86	64	40	57	43	-	6	7	-	23	14
Norwegian, ...	21	33	28	21	21	14	-	9	6	-	3	8
Belgian, ...	8	29	21	8	3	12	-	21	7	-	5	2
Czecho Slovak, ...	-	2	21	-	2	7	-	-	5	-	-	9
Finnish, ...	28	33	21	25	23	6	-	-	6	3	10	9
Romanian, ...	1	8	21	1	8	19	-	-	1	-	-	1
Bohemian, ...	1	49	20	1	-	5	-	41	7	-	8	8
Hungarian, ...	-	13	19	-	6	8	-	-	5	-	7	6
Danish, ...	18	16	17	17	6	15	-	-	1	1	10	1
West Indian, ...	1	7	13	-	7	11	-	-	1	-	-	1
Ukrainian, ...	1	5	11	1	2	5	-	-	2	-	3	4
Bulgarian, ...	-	-	9	-	-	6	-	-	1	-	-	2

Swiss, ...	6	3	8	5	2	3	-	-	-	2	1	1	3
Dutch, ...	7	9	7	7	5	-	-	-	-	4	-	4	3
Spanish, ...	2	8	6	2	5	2	-	-	-	4	-	3	-
Egyptian, ...	-	-	5	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Australian, ...	-	1	3	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Jamaican, ...	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
South American, ...	-	1	3	-	1	1	-	-	-	2	-	-	-
African, ...	-	-	2	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Croatian, ...	1	-	2	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Welsh, ...	1	3	2	1	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Assyrian, ...	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cuban, ...	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dalmatian, ...	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Esthonian, ...	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Filipino, ...	-	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	-
Japanese, ...	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Jugo Slav, ...	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Lettish, ...	-	2	1	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Mexican, ...	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-
Slovak, ...	-	49	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	49	-
Unclassified, ...	401	441	-	401	435	-	-	-	-	6	-	-	-
Totals, ...	9,565	17,040	17,036	7,373	6,301	7,292	1,781	6,844	6,923	411	3,895	2,821	-

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

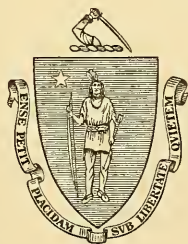
OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1921

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



BOSTON

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APPROVED BY THE
SUPERVISOR OF ADMINISTRATION.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION, BOSTON, Jan. 16, 1922.

To the Honorable Senate and House of Representatives.

GENTLEMEN: — In accordance with the provisions of section 32 of chapter 30 of the General Laws, I transmit to you herewith, for the use of the General Court, the annual report of the Division of Immigration and Americanization for the year ending Nov. 30, 1921.

Respectfully yours,

PAYSON SMITH,
Commissioner of Education.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

STATE HOUSE, BOSTON, Jan. 13, 1922.

DR. PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education, State House, Boston.*

MY DEAR DR. SMITH: — The second annual report of the Division of Immigration and Americanization for the year from Dec. 1, 1920, to Nov. 30, 1921, is herewith submitted.

Very truly yours,

PAULINE R. THAYER,
Director of Immigration and Americanization.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education.*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

MRS. NATHANIEL THAYER, *Director.*

Advisory Board of Division.

DOMENIC D'ALLESANDRO, Quincy.

FRANCIS W. TULLY, Brookline.

STANISLAUS MIECZKOWSKI, Worcester.

MARY A. BARR, Boston.

HENRY P. KENDALL, Walpole.

ABRAHAM E. PINANSKI, Boston.

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION.

DIVISION OF ELEMENTARY AND SECONDARY EDUCATION AND NORMAL SCHOOLS.

DIVISION OF VOCATIONAL EDUCATION.

DIVISION OF UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

DIVISION OF THE BLIND.

DIVISION OF PUBLIC LIBRARIES.

TEACHERS' RETIREMENT BOARD.

MASSACHUSETTS AGRICULTURAL COLLEGE.

MASSACHUSETTS NAUTICAL SCHOOL.

BRADFORD DURFEE TEXTILE SCHOOL.

LOWELL TEXTILE SCHOOL.

NEW BEDFORD TEXTILE SCHOOL.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

The Division of Immigration and Americanization is the successor to the Bureau of Immigration established by act of Legislature in 1917 and has the same duties imposed upon it, namely: —

It shall be the duty of the bureau to employ such methods, subject to existing laws, as, in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, to protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, to stimulate their acquisition and mastery of the English language, to develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally to promote their assimilation and naturalization.

The work has gone steadily on with increasing importance during the last year, and by a closer affiliation with the Division of University Extension we hope to reach a still larger group in the future. This co-operation is especially important in other parts of the Commonwealth, and this is demonstrated by the statements of the branch secretaries which appear later in the report. We can assist in naturalization and similar work as new classes are formed for adult immigrants.

The conditions now existing in immigration are serious whatever Federal laws may be passed during the coming year, and unless the State of which the immigrant becomes a resident assumes some supervision and extends some protection to him he is likely to become a liability to that State. On the other hand, whatever tends to arouse his interest in his adopted country will make directly for the stability of that State.

OFFICE WORK OF THE DIVISION.

Slight variation is shown in the classifications of requests for assistance. The gain under the heading "Emigration" is mainly due to calls for assistance from those who are returning to their native countries to settle business affairs, bring over relatives, or revisit families from whom they have been cut off by the war. The bulk of those listed under this classification have been Polish and are mainly young men and women. Several cases in this same classification, however, include those of older persons who have been unsuccessful in America and who are returning, usually with passage paid by charitable organizations.

Under the heading "Immigration" the requests have been largely to assist in the filling out of the affidavits essential to the sending for relatives. In these cases the Division merely takes the sworn statement of the applicant and in no way corroborates the personal story.

Disinterested and free service of this sort by the Division practically eliminates the excessive charges often imposed by those who make a business of exploiting the newcomer. Since the passage of the quota law an important feature of this work is the explanation of the futility of sending for persons the quota for whose nationality is exhausted. Listed under this heading also are the particular cases in which we have made specific investigations and which have been found worthy of special action in assistance for admission. All such cases of appeal from decisions debarring or deporting the persons involved from the country have been personally handled by the Director, who is in close touch and accord with Federal authorities in these matters. In this way the Division is able to give to the relatives here disinterested advice as to the possibility of admission and the requirements for the same. The activity of the Division in these matters has prevented exploitation of the immigrant, because reliable information can always be obtained without charge from this Division.

The other classifications do not vary sufficiently from the description given in the last annual report to warrant a detailed statement, except that of "Citizenship." This year we have

endeavored to circularize all those who have filed their first papers in the United States District Court at Boston, and this has been done by the sending of the following notice when the first papers have matured: —

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts
DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION
AND AMERICANIZATION
213 STATE HOUSE, BOSTON



It is now more than two years since you declared your intention to become a citizen of the United States. You are now therefore eligible to make application for your second papers provided you have resided continuously in the United States for FIVE YEARS.

Come to Room 213, State House, if you wish assistance in filling out the application for second papers. Bring your first paper with you. A copy of a booklet, which is of great help in preparing for the examination at the Naturalization Court, will be given free to all applicants. The office is open from 9 to 5* every week day but Saturday, when it closes at 12.

If you cannot come in person, write, and information will be mailed you. In writing please inform us of the date of your arrival in this country.

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

The Division has also been asked by the Boston Chamber of Commerce Americanization Committee and by the Federal naturalization examiner to undertake some work in industrial plants for the stimulation of citizenship among their foreign employees.

These aspirants for citizenship have also been brought in as close touch as possible with educational opportunities for class work in preparation for the naturalization examination. To several of the cities in the vicinity of Boston, we have supplied names of declarants for circularization by public school authorities. In one instance declarants have been listed street by street so that a given school district could be thoroughly canvassed. A joint circular letter has been sent in co-operation with the local school authorities in one city. We suggest en-

rollment at a class for study in citizenship to every individual coming to the office for assistance in filling out first or second papers. A number cannot attend such classes because of working and home conditions. A simple pamphlet has been prepared for such persons, giving a copy of the Constitution and a brief summary of the fundamentals of civics and history. A brief statement of the requirements of the naturalization law has been added in response to many requests for information. These books while in no sense intended to supplant school instruction fill what appears to be a real need, and have proved popular.

The other departments of our work remain very much the same as shown in the 1920 report under the headings of Attorney, Bank and Money Transmission, Business Advice and Complaint, Compensation for Injury, Employment, Financial Aid, Income Tax, Insurance, Interpretation, Location of Missing Persons, Miscellaneous Complaint and Information, Notarial Service, Shipment of Goods, Translation, and Wage Claim.

In June, 1921, the Director of this Division was appointed a member of the United States Bureau of Immigration, Volunteer Advisory Committee on Immigrant Welfare, to report on conditions at all ports of entry for immigrants, and in addition was asked to study conditions in Denmark, Sweden and Poland during the summer. The work of this commission, which is largely a careful study of conditions at Ellis Island, has led to interesting recommendations soon to be adopted for the bettering of conditions and will be followed by work at other ports. A subcommittee was appointed to investigate conditions in Boston, and has already made a report written by Miss Julia Lathrop, former director of the Child's Bureau in Washington, from which the following extract is quoted. After describing the work of our Division she says:—

The organization in Massachusetts is in some respects unique. It offers, however, an example of co-operation between the State, the city and the Federal government which is practicable and of interest to those in charge of other ports of entry. Although the same organization would not be practicable elsewhere, the principle of co-operation between public and private activities to secure prompt and humane care is universally applicable.

It may be noted that the Division has an advisory committee of twenty-two foreign women representing fifteen nationalities.

It is noteworthy that the small number of detained persons makes individual treatment comparatively easy, and the attitude of the present commissioner in encouraging welfare activities produces a notable atmosphere of care and personal attention to the wants of the immigrant.

WORK AT THE PIERS.

The meeting of arriving immigrants at the piers formed an important part of the year's work for the Boston office although such work is not included in the statistical summary of the report. The small force of workers available for dock work, the necessity for the use of temporary and volunteer assistance, militates against the collection of statistics of the port work if the best interests of the newcomers are sought, since at the piers situations develop so rapidly and are of such varying importance and duration that writing of records of cases is a practical impossibility. No attempt has been made, therefore, to secure a numerical summary of these activities of the Division.

INCREASE OF PIER WORK.

Early in the year the "typhus scare" caused stricter quarantine regulations to be enforced at New York Harbor. The more rigid quarantine occasioned delay and consequent congestion at that port. At length the congestion at the harbor and at Ellis Island became so acute that boats were diverted from New York to Boston for the debarking of immigrants. In some cases, these boats merely landed their second and third class passengers at Boston and proceeded to New York immediately. In other cases, boats were delayed for a period of quarantine before proceeding. In still other cases, third and second class passengers were landed at quarantine for ten-day periods and the boats proceeded without them. This diversion of boats continued from February until the latter part of May, but the greater number of boats came in February and March.

COMPARISON WITH WORK OF THE PREVIOUS YEAR.

An analysis and comparison with the work of the previous year show an increase of the number of boats met from ten in 1920 to forty-eight in 1921, — a wide range of steamship lines, boats coming in 1921 representing practically all the important lines in contrast to boats from one line only in 1920. Since

each steamship company has its own varying standards for the care and treatment of its immigrant passengers, and necessarily each is also limited by the size of its steerage quarters and the type of passenger carried, an interesting study in possibilities of improvement in third-class accommodations was opened up. The immigrants coming to Boston in 1920 came mainly from the Mediterranean ports of Italy and from the Azores and were subject on embarkation to the medical inspection and jurisdiction of the government under which they had lived. Those coming in 1921 came from the ports of Danzig, Bremen, Antwerp, Cherbourg, Southampton, Rotterdam, Boulogne, Queens-town, Liverpool, London, Patras, Trieste, Messina, Libau, Copenhagen, Fiume, Dubrovnik, Vigo, Beirut, Piræus and Gibraltar, and in most cases these aliens had embarked at a port belonging to a country to which they owed no allegiance and whose medical regulations were innovations to them. A greater diversity of races was evidenced than in the previous year when the major nationalities were Italians and Portuguese with an occasional Armenian and Syrian. Practically every nationality was represented in the newcomers of 1921; indeed, on one of the smaller boats, the "Vedic," twenty-one nationalities were noted. The problem of ascertaining the wants of persons speaking so many tongues was not a simple one, but in the main it was possible to find some common bond of language to express the needs of the situation. The outstanding similarity between the two years was the fact that almost invariably the immigrants were coming to join relatives or friends already resident in America. A rough estimate indicated that about one-fifth of those entering at the port of Boston gave Massachusetts as their ultimate destination.

ORGANIZATIONS WORKING AT THE PIER.

The increase of boats docking at Boston naturally stimulated the interest of racial, religious and civic organizations in the problem. Societies which had discontinued the work during the lull of immigration caused by the war reopened their activities when the need arose, and new ones, or sometimes old ones under new management, evinced interest. Among the organizations active at the docks were the Federation of Workers at the Port

of Boston, — with whom several of the societies subsequently mentioned are affiliated, — the Traveler's Aid, the Y. M. C. A., the North American Civic League, the Council of Jewish Women, the Hebrew Immigrant and Sheltering Aid, the Catholic Charitable Bureau Immigrant Welfare, the Federation of Catholic Alumnae, the Baptist Missionary Society, the Immigrant's Home, the Polish National Alliance, the Red Cross and the Near East Relief. Not all these organizations came to every boat, although some of them always did, nor were all active to the same degree, but all were ready for service when the need appeared. One of the best developments in the stress of work which the diversion of boats caused was the spirit of teamwork which the organizations demonstrated toward each other and toward the Division. The Division is indebted to many of these organizations for the interpreters. The system inaugurated last year, whereby records of detained aliens and the causes of their detention are kept by the Division and used by all the organizations functioning at the pier, proved successful when the pressure of work was greatest. While the details of the plan were drafted for and are best operated at Commonwealth Pier, the same method was adopted and found useful at the other piers. The racial organizations found special need for their service in temporary relief and assistance to their countrymen; all organizations used the facilities offered by the Traveler's Aid in helping the travelers along the journey, and all also availed themselves of the resources of temporary shelter afforded by the Immigrant's Home. While the methods, the experience and the functions of the organizations were often dissimilar, all demonstrated their ability and willingness to co-operate with the State in its effort to assist the foreign born.

SPECIAL DIFFICULTIES.

The cause of the diversion of the boats to Boston — the fear of the typhus epidemic — was itself the occasion of the greatest difficulty to the immigrant in order that he might himself be protected and this country also from all danger of this contagious disease. The Federal, the State and the local health authorities were all alive to the dangers of the situation, and all worked together to establish the proper safeguards and also

to avoid popular hysteria on the subject. It seemed wise that the employees of the Division strictly observe all the quarantine regulations, and therefore no communication was attempted by the workers with the immigrants while they were quarantined at the islands. The Director, however, was closely in touch with the developments of the situation by conferences with the different health authorities, and visited all the quarantine locations and observed conditions there. While the pressure of the work was enormous, and the facilities not all that the authorities desired, the situation was handled with the best interests of the community and the immigrant at heart.

Many of the immigrants were refugees. Some had suffered great privation and danger in their journey to this country. Those escaping from the Bolshevik outrages in Russia and Russian Poland were often practically stripped of their worldly possessions, but usually were coming to join relatives well able to care for them. The proportion of old people and young children was very high, and in many specific cases the extreme age or extreme youth made special action necessary for humane reasons. Upon these persons the restriction of the quarantine bore most heavily, and to pacify the waiting relatives was far from an easy task.

The passage of the new quota law inevitably brought hardship to many who left their homes in good faith to find they were too late to gain entrance. The most glaring example of the quota difficulty occurred early in June when the "Canopic" was held for a week pending departmental rulings on the landing of her passengers in excess of the monthly quota. Each succeeding boat has presented the same problem on a smaller scale, adding to the individual cases of hardship, inevitable under the administration of any regulation of immigration, the additional arbitrary quota restriction. The Division has attempted to advise relatives of newcomers sanely on the possibilities of entrance under the law, not only at the pier when the relatives are already at the port of entrance but in the office work, by closely following the publications of the quota and advising delay if entrance is impossible.

An experiment was attempted at some of the boats in taking the names and addresses of those destined to Massachusetts.

A follow-up of these names was begun in a small way to indicate the feasibility of such a program. A letter was sent to each advising of the facilities offered by the Division. The names and addresses were also sent to the local superintendents of schools in the places to which they were destined. Women were visited to ascertain if conditions from a moral standpoint were correct. The greatest difficulty encountered so far has been in the inaccuracy of the addresses, a large proportion being those of bankers and some others not correct at the date of the investigation. A larger experiment will be conducted in the coming year through the co-operation of the Federal authorities who will allow the records to be made available for our use. It is hoped that eventually some method will be evolved whereby all aliens destined to Massachusetts will be registered and followed up from the State office. On this larger program it is necessary to proceed slowly, but the Director has already received definite assurances of hearty co-operation on this line from the Federal authorities.

FOOD.

Much dissatisfaction was felt by all the workers at the Pier in regard to the system of selling food to the arriving immigrants. During the hours of detention they are fed by the steamship company, but after being admitted, and during what is often a long delay in finding friends and luggage, it is proper that they should have the opportunity to buy good food at reasonable prices after changing their foreign money. This matter was given by the Department of Public Works in June, 1921, to the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, which handled it effectively until the autumn, when they decided to transfer it to the Y. W. C. A., which had established a luncheon room in another part of Commonwealth Pier and was well equipped to handle both departments.

MONEY EXCHANGE.

In order to be sure that the immigrants were always getting a fair rate of exchange on the dock, the Division has made an agreement with the steamship companies by which a card, with

the insignia of the Commonwealth, printed in the language of the incoming passengers and giving the rate of exchange for that day, is placed at the window of the money exchange office.

CABS.

Finding that the cab and taxi drivers were often charging exorbitant rates, the Division has arranged with the superintendent of Commonwealth Pier to have all drivers put under the charge of one official, who fixes legitimate rates and protects the immigrant from any exploitation.

TYPICAL CASES.

Case 1. — In October, 1920, a Lithuanian man came to the office to ask for assistance in getting his three children into this country, his wife having died of starvation, leaving them without any one to care for them. Affidavits were made out, viséed by the Lithuanian Legation, and in August, 1921, the American consul at Riga authorized their visés. The children arrived at Ellis Island in November, but one child was held for suspected favus of the scalp. This necessitated the other children being also detained in case the sick child should be deported, when the elder girl would have to take him back. After much work on this case it has been decided that the father may have the two children who are well, hoping that the suspected case may be successfully treated, and, if not, that some arrangements can be made with some returning friend to take the child back, as the United States laws in regard to this disease are mandatory.

Case 2. — In illustration of the extreme care taken by the Public Health Service to protect this country from disease, the following case of an Italian woman is given: —

She arrived in the spring of 1921 and was suspected of having ringworm of the nail. She arrived with her children and was met by her husband, who had a home ready for her in the Middle West. She was detained and sent to a hospital, where after several months they were not able to effect any cure. She was then transferred to another hospital and put under specialists. At the end of some weeks it was decided that she was not suffering from this disease and was in no way a detriment

to the public, but for fear of some possible recurrence of the trouble she was admitted only under bond, with the stipulation that she should report every three months for one year to the public health authorities in the place to which she was going. This having been properly arranged, she was released after eight months in time to join her husband and children on Christmas eve.

Case 3. — A widower with several small children wrote to his mother in Italy asking her to select a second wife for him. His mother selected a girl much younger than he, whom he had not seen since she was a child, although his younger brothers and sisters had known her more recently. He sent the passage money and the girl arrived at Boston in April. The mother was ignorant of the provision of the law refusing entrance to illiterates, and the girl coming as a prospective bride was unable to read and write. The widower came from a considerable distance to meet his bride, and, of course, was greatly disappointed that he could not marry her. The girl was heart-broken, as she said no one in her native village would believe her if she were sent back. The widower's younger brother, an ex-service man, was about the age of the immigrant. He knew her much better than his brother and said he had wanted to marry her himself but felt his brother as the elder should have first choice. He appealed to Washington on the clause which allows the admission of illiterates as brides to service men. The appeal was granted. The mayor of the city in which he lived, his employer and others vouched for his good character. The couple were married at Boston.

REPORT OF FIRST FIELD SECRETARY.

An important part of the work of Mrs. Gurney, first field secretary, has been to acquaint the people of the State with the work of the Division and to gain their assistance and co-operation in dealing with the foreign-born persons in their various localities.

She has delivered 55 addresses in 34 different cities and towns. The subjects have been "The Work of the Division," "Immigration at the Port of Boston" and "The Relation of the Community to its Immigrants," and these addresses have been

given before boards of trade, community meetings, women's organizations, church societies, schools and colleges and trade unions.

She has also advised with representatives of towns and organizations as to practical methods for bringing the foreign-born and native populations into friendly and mutually helpful relations.

She is a representative of the Division at the meetings of the Federation of Workers with Immigrants and helps shape the policies of this association, which includes the following organizations, all of which are actively engaged in some form of direct work with immigrants: Immigrants Home, Baptist Home Missionary Society, Scandinavian Home for Immigrants, Swedish Lutheran Sailors and Immigrants Home, Catholic Charitable Bureau, Traveler's Aid, Norwegian Mission Home and Church, Boston Council of Jewish Women, Y. M. C. A., Norwegian Methodist Church Society, Danish Lutheran Society, Salvation Army.

She has kept in close touch with the welfare work at the Detention Station at East Boston. Two members of the above-mentioned federation, especially chosen, visit the station and conduct such welfare work as the Commissioner of Immigration considers important. She has advised with these workers and reported results to the Director of the Division. This co-operation of Federal, State and volunteer agencies has led to better conditions for detained immigrants and has assisted the State Division in gaining helpful knowledge of particular cases.

The advisory committee of foreign women has held two meetings at which civic matters were discussed, and much valuable information concerning the mutual relations of old and new Americans has been obtained. This committee has been of great assistance in a number of cases, and the members have shown an interest in the work of the Division in dealing with people of their respective races that has been most helpful.

Chief Justice Taft has said, "To spread abroad accurate knowledge is a valuable service."

The Division alone cannot reach the multitudes of the foreign born who need to be brought into friendly relations with the Commonwealth, but through co-operation with the many or-

ganizations existing in the State that have accurate knowledge of its methods and purposes it can direct and stimulate effort that is productive of good results.

REPORT OF SECOND FIELD SECRETARY.

In April, 1921, Miss Mary E. Power was added to our staff as second field secretary. She was first occupied with the routine of the office; she also attended the arrival of boats at the Pier, informing herself of the different departments of this work; sent the names of new arrivals destined to Massachusetts towns to the Americanization supervisors in these towns; communicated with various Americanization committees as to the facilities this Division had to offer; visited a number of houses for both men and women as suitable for temporary stay of arriving immigrants. She also has informed herself of the details of the Federal Naturalization Bureau and has attended the naturalization courts at Holyoke and Lowell to obtain data. She is in communication with local supervisors of adult immigrant education, supplying them with lists of declarants for citizenship and assisting in solving difficulties in this and other phases of service work.

In September a circular letter was sent 225 racial organizations throughout the United States, requesting information as to their objects and reading matter; 110 replies were received. Of this number, 32 were in Massachusetts, and of these, 22 were in Boston. Letters were sent to all Massachusetts representatives of these national and racial organizations, offering the aid of the Division in their work for the foreign born.

A list of the foreign language newspapers published in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts was obtained and each of these papers has been reviewed by one conversant with its language.

REPORT OF SPRINGFIELD OFFICE.

The year just closed has shown a consistent growth in calls for service over the previous two years and a half of our existence in western Massachusetts.

In Springfield the industrial depression which has only recently begun to show signs of improvement has had a marked

effect on citizenship work during the latter part of the year. While the total figures (2,821) in our citizenship work exceed those of our best year, they include a total of 835 applications made through the branch office established at Worcester in October of last year (1920). The work of our office is now so well known locally by the employees of foreign-born people that we are frequently called upon to answer problems that have been brought to the attention of service and employment department heads.

Visits at frequent times throughout the year are made to these industries and also to the classrooms where the men are under instructions by the public schools, in order that an opportunity may be given to them to make use of our service without the necessity of losing time from their work in classes.

Arrangements have been completed for putting this service into effect in the Worcester district beginning with the new year.

During the spring months and early summer Pathescope pictures were shown as a part of recruiting and closing exercises in the schools at Bondsville, Three Rivers, Thorndike and Westfield.

Through arrangements made with Americanization directors in Easthampton, Gardner, Southbridge, Dudley and Webster, our office is now co-operating in checking up naturalization problems arising in their classes through the court at Worcester and Northampton. Co-operative arrangements which were also made with the Y. M. C. A. at Fitchburg had to be discontinued temporarily on account of business depression this fall.

In Chicopee and Westfield a representative from this office has office hours at least one night a week for general services.

Next to our work in citizenship perhaps the most interesting and effective work done was that in which our office was called upon to render assistance to those wishing to bring relatives from the old country to America. The greatest number of requests comes in order from the Jewish, Polish, Armenian, Greek and Syrian people, with scattering requests from almost every other European nationality. This work consists in the preparing of affidavits covering proof of ability to support the relatives and their citizenship status, together with arranging for the

meeting of their people at the ports in America. In some particularly meritorious cases, we have filed appeal applications from deportation orders.

The majority of the immigrants coming to Springfield have passed through Ellis Island, where we have the most satisfactory assistance from the United States officials and the various private organizations working on the island.

Among the Armenians and Greeks there has been a number of young girls coming to their intended husbands. In most cases, arrangements have been made for them to enter the schools at once.

Springfield is particularly fortunate in having an excellent "day school" for newly arrived immigrants, meeting in the High School of Commerce, which school they all seem anxious to attend.

In September during the Eastern States Exposition, through the courtesy of the Massachusetts Department of Agriculture, arrangements were made for space in the Massachusetts Building, where with the Division of University Extension (Miss Ursula K. Toomey) a publicity and service bureau was maintained during the week of the exposition.

On Sept. 15, 1921, there was assigned to our office a Polish worker, Mr. Joseph Peltz. The need of such a worker had been apparent for some time, as the territory served by this office covers a field in which the Pole is the predominant non-English speaking alien.

Shortly after the appointment of Mr. Peltz, a mass meeting was arranged in the auditorium of the Chicopee High School. This meeting was the result of an invitation from the school department of Chicopee through its Americanization Director for help in stimulating attendance at the English and citizenship classes.

The meeting was held on Sunday afternoon, Oct. 16, 1921, with Dr. Karol Smolczynski as chairman and the Rev. Lawrence Cyman, pastor of the Polish Catholic Church at Chicopee, serving on our committee. The speaker of the day was Mr. B. S. Kamienski of Boston. Short speeches in Polish and English were made by members of the committee and the school department of Chicopee, Mass. Over 800 were present, many

of whom registered for the classes before leaving. Since this meeting our Polish worker has visited the classes and encouraged the members to continue in attendance. Calls have been made on the Polish people in Bondsville, Holyoke, Easthampton, Indian Orchard, Thorndike, Westfield and Worcester to acquaint them through the churches, clubs and organizations of the presence of the Polish worker.

Definite plans for future work have been held in abeyance awaiting the result of our request for the permanent appointment of this Polish worker.

The work of this office at Worcester was discontinued from June 15 to September 16 during the vacation period. With the resumption of the work in September, arrangements were made to keep the office open Friday evenings from 5 to 8, and also Saturday mornings from 9 to 12 noon. The greatest number of requests through this office was for assistance in the preparing of applications for final naturalization until recently, when as a result of arrangements made with the newspapers and industries greater publicity was given to the other features of our service. The following card which was prepared for distribution this fall was found to be effective in bringing the notice of our office to a large number of people:—



MASSACHUSETTS DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

Division of Immigration and Americanization

Co-operating with

Worcester School Department



WORCESTER OFFICE

Branch Secretary Lewis A. Twitchell

Room 12, Lower Floor, City Hall

Open Friday evening, 5 to 8 P.M. — Saturday, 9 to 12 noon

Established by the State and the Worcester School Department for the
**FREE INFORMATION, ADVICE AND GUIDANCE OF THE
 FOREIGN-BORN**

Assistance in making out and filing official papers. Applications for First and Second papers made out. Certificates of arrival secured. Affidavits prepared. Immigration rules and laws explained. Cases of injustices investigated. Notary Public in attendance.

[REVERSE]

NATURALIZATION GUIDE

The naturalization court is on the second floor of the Worcester County Court House at Lincoln Square. The court is open for filing applications.

EVERY DAY FROM 9 TO 12 NOON

Sittings of the Naturalization Court are held at Worcester on the last Mondays of March and September. Petitions for final papers must be filed at least ninety days before sitting.

For information as to Classes in English and Citizenship and for help in getting ready for the Court, call at the office of Assistant Superintendent of Schools, Thomas F. Power, Room 12, City Hall.

In our work here we have continued to enjoy this year the active co-operation of Miss Agnes Daniels and Miss Catherine McHugh, directors of Americanization work in the public schools, who have assisted our representative on Friday evenings in the handling of the applicants for service.

In Springfield we have continued to enjoy the co-operation of the various organizations coming in touch with the foreign born.

During the year the secretary has personally visited cities and towns, and inquiries have been received and acknowledged from 131 cities and towns in the five western counties.

A total of 3,930 cases was recorded for the year, covering inquiries from people of 40 different nationalities.

TYPICAL CASES.

Case 1185. — In 1911 the brother of a Polish man living in the Connecticut Valley came to the United States, going to Chicago to make his home. He continued to correspond with his brother until early in the year 1919, after which for a period of close to a year no word was received from him until word of his death came to the brother in Massachusetts from the proprietor of the boarding house where the man had formerly lived. Investigations by this office through authorities in Chicago disclosed the fact that an attempt had been made to collect money owned by this man at his death by the boarding house proprietor. Through the Immigrants Protective League at Chicago arrangements were made for the appointment of a public administrator, after which we secured from the old country neces-

sary legal documents to establish the right of the brother here to claim the estate of his brother, and the matter is now about to be closed by the Probate Court.

Case 1629. — Early in December of 1919 a brother of a Polish man who formerly lived in New York State left New York City for Poland by way of an Italian port, taking with him at the time personal property of considerable value. During the course of the voyage this man died and no word of his death ever reached his relatives through an official source, the first news being received from traveling companions who were from the same part of Poland. Upon receipt of this information, request was made by the brother on our office to verify the manner of his death and to trace and secure delivery of his personal property. After considerable correspondence both with the steamship agents and the representative of the Polish government in this country, verification of the death was secured and the baggage located in the Italian port. It has been turned over to the Polish authorities. At the time this matter was brought to our attention the brother was unable to furnish us with either the name of the steamer or the line on which his deceased brother had sailed.

Case 1647. — In September of 1920 the Red Cross of Holyoke referred to our office a Bulgarian man who was seeking information of his wife and daughter whom he had last heard from in 1915. At that time he had already spent considerable money in attempting to get word from them. After having made inquiries through various agencies having workers in the territory where his family were last known to have been, we were fortunate enough to locate his daughter through the assistance of a worker of the American Board of Foreign Missionaries, Miss Elizabeth Clark, at Sofia, Bulgaria. The mother had died during the war and the daughter had been taken into the family of a former officer in the Servian army, where she was being treated as a servant and companion for a daughter of the officer. Considerable difficulty was experienced in arranging for her departure to America, due to the demands made upon the father by this officer for compensation for the care of the daughter. We were finally able to have arrangements made through the steamship companies for the placing of tickets in her hands personally, and by explaining the matter in a per-

sonal letter to the American consulate, to arrange for her early departure.

Case 2460. — In 1915 a Polish family living in the central part of the State was separated by order of the court; the husband was sent to jail, having been found guilty of a crime against one of his stepchildren. At the time the care of the child was taken over by public authority, and the mother moved to another section of the State where she has since been able to maintain the balance of her family in a proper manner. She had for a long time tried to locate her daughter in order that she might visit her, but through ignorance of the English language she had been unable to find any one who could help her. Through inquiries made through this office the daughter was finally located at a Catholic home near Springfield where arrangements were made for the mother to visit her, at which time an interpreter from this office assisted the mother and daughter in carrying on a conversation, the daughter being unable to talk in Polish.

Case 2468. — A young Jewish man formerly in the service of the United States army had a brother who had served in the Russian imperial army and who was taken prisoner by the Germans late in 1914. During the time of service with the Army of Occupation in Germany he received word of his brother's address and arranged for a furlough in order that he might visit him. After returning to the United States he sought the assistance of our office in arranging with the United States officials for the immigration of his brother to America. This we were able to accomplish through the assistance rendered us by the Hon. Frederick H. Gillett at Washington, D. C., who took a personal interest in the matter.

Case 2491. — A citizen of the United States (through service in the United States army), a former subject of Greece, returned to the old country in 1920 for a visit to his parents. Upon his return he was forced into the Greek army in spite of his claims of American citizenship, no opportunity being given to him to appeal to the American consulate. At the time of his induction into the Greek army his naturalization certificate and his discharge from the United States army were taken from him. Duplicates of these records were secured and an appeal addressed in his behalf to the Department of State at Washington,

resulting in an order from the department to the consulate at Athens instructing the consul to inquire into the matter, requesting that his discharge from the Greek army be effected at once.

REPORT OF NEW BEDFORD OFFICE.

Attorney. — Increase, 47 to 274. The New Bedford Legal Aid Society was opened for business in December, 1920, and has enabled this office to increase its work under this head. In simple problems we have been furnished with the necessary information over the telephone. In the more involved type of case, we have referred the man to their office, furnishing an interpreter when necessary and possible.

Citizenship. — Increase, 3,148 to 3,304. During the past year this office has dropped most of the active recruiting for citizenship which was necessary in former years. It has encouraged responsible organizations to both stimulate and assist in making applications for citizenship.

The schools have influenced many. The teachers often give the necessary assistance in preparing papers, referring the more difficult cases to this office. Other teachers refer the men here for all assistance.

The racial groups are taking up the work in a systematic way. The French churches and clubs have a well-organized campaign for both citizenship and classes. We have made a point of instructing the leaders who desired, in the necessary technique. Difficult or involved cases have been referred to this office.

The new immigration act has stimulated citizenship.

Many applicants for citizenship have been brought in by new citizens whom we formerly assisted.

The service work of this office brought in applicants. It is particularly gratifying to find that those who were formerly served by this office in some other type of work, when some influence creates a desire for citizenship come here for aid.

It was expected that the number of citizenship cases would decrease owing to work being done by others. We felt that more work would be accomplished through broader contact. It has not decreased our work, however, as the agencies found a number of involved cases which they did not feel able to

handle. The result has been not only more cases for us to handle but cases of the more involved type.

No record has been made by this office of the number helped by other organizations, but it is certain that the co-operative plan has developed a much broader citizenship movement.

Compensation for Injury. — Increase, 60 to 85. The effort in this line has been towards promoting an understanding between the insurance company and the injured.

In a number of cases, the whole trouble has been due to the fact that some outside influence has made the man suspicious of the insurance company. Adding a lack of knowledge of English, the result was a complete misunderstanding.

The rights under the law were carefully explained to the man, leaving him to make his own decision. The insurance companies have co-operated by stating their attitude, which we explained. The man was then able to make his decision with all of the knowledge an English-speaking person would have.

Employment. — Increase, 49 to 148. This increase, of course, is due to employment conditions. Men with families have been referred to the Family Welfare Association, where the few available jobs were assigned according to the family need.

Single, destitute men were referred to the Men's Mission, where they could get food and shelter in return for work.

Where the man felt he could get a job but lacked the ability to write his own letter, we have written for him on plain paper, thus avoiding any chance of appearing to intercede for him.

In no case have we interceded for a man, feeling that this should only be done after more investigation than our facilities would permit.

Financial Aid. — Increase, 23 to 61. Through a co-operative agreement between the City Poor Department and the Family Welfare Society all first cases were handled by the Family Welfare. If possible, a way was found to help the man to help himself. We co-operated in this also and referred most of our cases to the Family Welfare.

Immigration. — Increase, 974 to 1,160. The new law has helped to increase our work under this heading. By following the statements of the Federal Immigration Service as to the number admitted each month, we have been able to make fairly accurate estimates as to when the various quotas would be filled.

Among the people already here who wish to have relatives or friends come to this country we find two classes. One class does not want the person he is interested in to come if there is any danger of admittance being refused. The other type wants encouragement in his desire to have his friend take a chance. The feeling which exists in some degree, that if one has enough political pull or a clever lawyer anything may be accomplished, hinders our work.

We give the straight information, but this other feeling which has been aggravated by the newspapers at times makes people feel that we are overconservative. When they find out that the quota law means what it says, our advice will be more sought for and appreciated.

Interpretation. — Increase, 3 to 46. The amount of work of this type is limited only by the time we can spare for it. Our co-operation with the other organizations has led to an increase in the demand for this service. It is fortunate that the International Institute is also equipped to render this type of service. There are plenty of would-be interpreters, but they cannot always be depended on.

Miscellaneous Complaints. — Increase, 26 to 73. The new chief of police has co-operated with this office in a way that has made it possible for us to get much better results in some of our complaint cases. We refer to the police cases which should have gone to them, and in return every officer is instructed to refer to us cases which are in our line and beyond the scope of the police.

Miscellaneous Information. — Increase, 148 to 551. A new phase of this work has been referring people to the classes for adult immigrants. At the beginning of the citizenship classes a drive in co-operation with the local schools is held and the advantages of the classes are explained. We try to reach all those whom we have served who have filed their petition for citizenship.

In addition to this, a large map of New Bedford is posted on the wall of the office with the schools marked on it, and whenever any one is served in this office and shows the slightest desire to understand this country, the classes are explained to him. If he desires to attend, he is given a card with the name, date and place of the class nearest his home.

We are constantly running across people who when they first came to us for service were indifferent to this country's language and customs, but who after constructive service changed and were glad to attend the schools.

Bank. — Increase, 106 to 111.

Income Tax. — Increase, 195 to 221.

Insurance. — Increase, 6 to 36.

Locating Missing Persons. — Increase, 15 to 23.

Notarial Service. — Increase, 109 to 156.

Shipment of Goods. — Increase, 23 to 38.

Translation. — Increase, 12 to 40.

In all of the above the work has been carried on in the same general way and shows a normal increase due to past service rendered.

Business Advice. — Decrease, 120 to 108.

Wage Claims. — Decrease, 61 to 46.

In these classifications it would seem that the decrease is due to the industrial depression which has lasted almost the entire year.

Emigration. — Decrease, 270 to 131. The decrease in this type of service is due to the fact that this office has refused the past year to give service to the man leaving this country. It was our contention that our time should be devoted to those who want to stay, influencing them to be good citizens.

We have not refused a case, however, where there was danger of exploitation.

With three steamship lines sailing from New Bedford, we would have been flooded with requests if we had not adopted this policy.

Military Information. — Decrease, 1,530 to 326. During the the post-war rush the Red Cross was unable to handle all of its demands for service. This office took up the matter of service to the foreign born. This rush has subsided to the point where they can handle it, and we are not only referring all cases to them but are urging those who formerly referred such cases to us to send them to the Red Cross.

This has given us more time to handle the work strictly in our own line.

CO-OPERATION.

The local papers contributed towards an understanding on the part of the public of the work performed by this office.

The "New Bedford Standard" printed a lengthy study of our work made by one of its editorial writers.

"L'Independent" has given much space to citizenship matters.

The New Bedford Board of Commerce has established a Committee on American Ideals which has done much towards bringing the employer and business back of our work. It has also assisted in getting information for us.

This office is represented in the Central Council of Social Agencies, and in this way has a much closer contact with the other agencies in New Bedford. The result has been an understanding co-operation which has broadened our scope.

SUMMARY.

As the report indicates, every effort has been made to keep the work well within the purpose of the Division. Work within our scope which could be handled by other agencies reduced the demands on us to a certain extent. Advertising has been completely stopped. In spite of these efforts the office has been overtaxed. Calls for service in other localities had to be refused. The limit of work which the present personnel can care for has been reached.

There is a slight decrease in the total number of cases handled, but this number represents more work. The amount of elemental work has decreased through co-operation. Through co-operation, however, the number of difficult and important involved cases has greatly increased.

The 1920 Census rates New Bedford as the most illiterate city in the country. All of the organizations are co-operatively working to meet this situation. They look to us to handle our end of it, and the calls on us will increase as the work progresses.

Other towns and cities near by have asked for our assistance. They promise us definite co-operation. They do not need full-time service. A slight increase in personnel would enable us to help them without crippling the start which has been built up in New Bedford.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DEC. 1, 1920, TO DEC. 1,
1921.

	Total.	Boston.	New Bedford.	Springfield.
Polish	4,148	1,937	1,319	892
Italian	2,679	1,756	195	728
Canadian	2,544	686	1,361	500
Portuguese	1,123	28	1,076	19
English	1,072	172	752	148
Hebrew	932	508	249	175
Irish	830	462	121	247
Greek	679	251	190	238
Azores	590	4	586	—
Cape Verde	584	4	580	—
Syrian	303	148	76	79
Swedish	288	87	26	175
Russian	273	168	—	105
Armenian	228	83	2	143
American	204	173	3	28
Lithuanian	186	91	10	85
German	184	77	46	61
Scotch	141	75	12	54
Turkish	139	57	11	71
French	108	36	63	9
Austrian	85	26	13	46
Albanian	77	37	34	6
West Indies	57	28	28	1
Finnish	52	17	2	33
Norwegian	34	15	7	12
Ukrainian	33	4	21	8
Bohemian	31	1	26	4
Roumanian	28	27	1	—
Danish	25	17	2	6
Belgian	23	12	3	5
Czecho-Slovak	17	2	3	12
Hungarian	16	3	3	10
Dutch	11	9	—	2
Slovak	10	2	—	8
Bulgarian	9	4	1	5
Spanish	9	5	1	3

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DEC. 1, 1920, TO DEC. 1,
1921 — Concluded.

	Total.	Boston.	New Bedford.	Springfield.
Swiss	9	4	-	5
Jugo-Slav	8	-	4	4
South American	8	3	5	-
Egyptian	6	4	2	-
Jamaican	5	5	-	-
Welsh	5	5	-	-
Servian	5	1	4	-
Cuban	2	1	-	1
Filipino	2	2	-	-
Lettish	2	2	-	-
Mexican	2	2	-	-
Assyrian	1	1	-	-
Australian	1	1	-	-
Central American	1	1	-	-
Chinese	1	1	-	-
Dalmatian	1	1	-	-
Japanese	1	1	-	-
Herzegovinian	1	1	-	-
Unclassified	228	225	-	3
Total	18,041	7,273	6,838	3,930

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DEC.
1, 1920, TO DEC. 1, 1921.

	Boston.	New Bedford.	Fall River.	Fall River and New Bedford.	Spring- field.	Total.
Attorney	163	201	73	274	38	475
Bank	626	68	43	111	44	781
Business advice	97	74	34	108	60	265
Citizenship	3,207	2,713	591	3,304	2,821	9,332
Compensation for injury	80	58	27	85	39	204
Emigration	394	105	26	131	58	583
Employment	127	123	20	148	34	309
Financial aid	109	52	9	61	—	170
Immigration	1,001	938	122	1,060	401	2,462
Income tax	134	205	16	221	69	424
Insurance	5	19	17	36	16	57
Interpretation	344	41	5	46	2	392
Locating missing persons	31	21	2	23	10	64
Miscellaneous complaints	100	56	17	73	13	186
Miscellaneous information	299	502	49	551	180	1,030
Miscellaneous military informa- tion.	119	236	90	326	18	463
Notarial service	95	132	24	156	92	343
Shipment of goods	19	29	9	38	6	63
Translation	277	30	10	40	14	331
Wage claim	46	38	8	46	15	107
Total	7,273	5,646	1,192	6,838	3,930	18,041

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE BY MONTHS,
NEW BEDFORD OFFICE, FROM DEC. 1, 1920, TO NOV.
30, 1921, INCLUSIVE.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
Attorney . . .	22	35	15	11	16	16	14	10	18	14	19	11	201
Bank . . .	7	6	3	8	12	11	5	-	4	4	7	1	68
Business advice . .	5	9	2	6	7	11	3	4	9	2	2	14	74
Citizenship . .	545	128	243	210	141	397	223	89	111	250	172	204	2,713
Compensation for injury.	7	3	5	9	12	2	4	4	5	2	2	3	58
Emigration . .	2	12	7	9	13	12	10	16	7	6	7	4	105
Employment . .	7	10	13	12	23	14	10	11	9	7	2	10	128
Financial aid . .	7	7	7	4	2	2	4	8	3	3	4	1	52
Immigration . .	81	67	63	56	68	54	116	81	64	86	107	95	938
Income tax . .	2	19	36	34	12	5	12	43	6	26	4	6	205
Insurance . . .	1	3	3	2	5	1	1	2	1	-	4	-	19
Interpretation . .	1	2	2	4	3	4	-	3	8	-	10	4	41
Locating missing persons.	1	5	1	-	1	2	-	6	1	-	3	1	21
Miscellaneous complaints.	11	11	2	2	3	4	1	8	4	2	4	4	56
Miscellaneous information.	5	110	47	7	7	7	3	7	4	223	77	5	502
Miscellaneous military information.	36	48	26	28	12	23	18	11	26	4	-	4	236
Notarial service . .	9	16	20	7	11	5	12	1	11	11	19	10	132
Shipment of goods . .	8	-	6	2	2	2	1	2	1	1	3	1	29
Translation . .	2	1	1	1	1	5	4	1	6	5	2	1	30
Wage claim . .	2	3	4	1	4	4	5	5	3	2	3	2	38
Total . . .	761	495	506	413	355	581	446	312	301	648	447	381	5,646

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE BY MONTHS,
FALL RIVER OFFICE, FROM DEC. 1, 1920, TO NOV. 30,
1921.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
Attorney	8	13	12	7	5	3	5	1	7	3	5	4	73
Bank	8	10	6	5	4	2	5	-	1	1	1	-	43
Business advice . .	9	2	3	2	13	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	34
Citizenship . . .	93	38	58	90	20	22	42	32	53	89	34	20	591
Compensation for in- jury.	3	4	3	1	3	2	2	2	4	1	1	1	27
Emigration . . .	2	1	1	4	5	7	3	-	2	-	-	-	26
Employment . . .	2	-	5	3	3	3	1	-	1	1	1	-	20
Financial aid . . .	1	-	-	2	1	2	-	-	3	-	-	-	9
Immigration . . .	17	18	14	6	18	8	17	9	4	6	4	1	122
Income tax	1	1	4	-	4	-	2	2	-	2	-	-	16
Insurance	1	1	3	2	5	3	1	-	-	-	-	1	17
Interpretation . .	-	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	5
Locating missing per- sons.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2
Miscellaneous c o m- plaints.	5	3	2	2	2	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	17
Miscellaneous infor- mation.	-	2	1	6	4	3	2	-	-	1	25	5	49
Miscellaneous mili- tary information.	24	20	7	2	4	15	5	3	8	2	-	-	90
Notarial service . .	2	2	2	-	5	-	2	-	2	7	1	1	24
Shipment of goods .	-	2	-	3	1	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	9
Translation	1	1	1	2	1	2	-	-	-	2	-	-	10
Wage claim	-	-	-	1	-	1	2	-	3	-	1	-	8
Total	177	118	122	139	98	81	93	50	88	119	73	34	1,192

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE BY MONTHS,
BOSTON OFFICE, FROM DEC. 1, 1920, TO DEC. 1, 1921.

	December.	January.	February.	March.	April.	May.	June.	July.	August.	September.	October.	November.	Total.
Attorney . . .	25	26	11	12	10	16	11	9	12	12	7	12	163
Bank	100	98	76	60	77	42	34	27	45	26	24	17	626
Business advice .	14	11	13	15	12	8	6	3	8	2	2	3	97
Citizenship . .	84	140	138	124	138	521	312	136	120	267	458	769	3,207
Compensation for injury.	8	5	6	3	12	9	5	4	11	6	6	5	80
Emigration . .	9	7	18	14	45	61	51	35	39	32	46	37	394
Employment . .	9	20	3	11	14	14	6	11	12	11	7	9	127
Financial aid . .	10	5	11	8	7	11	9	12	10	4	10	12	109
Immigration . .	100	106	91	90	91	90	86	72	84	57	72	62	1,001
Income tax . .	6	10	10	34	23	19	10	7	4	6	3	2	134
Insurance . . .	3	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Interpretation .	42	45	58	39	41	34	27	-	21	13	8	16	344
Locating missing persons.	4	6	2	1	1	1	3	2	1	2	1	7	31
Miscellaneous complaints.	13	11	5	11	2	15	3	10	3	9	14	4	100
Miscellaneous information.	16	26	13	13	26	26	22	26	5	33	32	61	299
Miscellaneous military information.	17	9	12	9	12	12	3	5	7	15	10	8	119
Notarial service .	9	2	2	5	11	5	5	6	5	9	18	18	95
Shipment of goods .	3	4	2	1	3	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	19
Translation . .	34	41	8	48	11	14	14	22	22	19	12	32	277
Wage claim . .	1	5	3	3	2	8	-	5	3	6	4	6	46
Total	507	577	482	502	538	909	609	393	413	529	734	1,080	7,273

SUMMARY OF WORK AT THE PIER.

There were 49 incoming steamships with immigrant passengers met. The summary by months follows: —

	Boats.		Boats.
December	2	June	3
January	—	July	1
February	9	August	2
March	14	September	2
April	7	October	2
May	4	November	3

These steamers came from Mediterranean, Baltic and other ports and brought immigrants of varied nationalities — one boat having 19 separate races listed. About 50,000 (approximately) immigrants entered the port of Boston from European ports. Probably less than one-tenth were destined permanently to Massachusetts.

COMPARATIVE FIGURES FOR FOUR YEARS, ALL OFFICES.

	BOSTON.				NEW BEDFORD.				SPRINGFIELD.				TOTALS.			
	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.	1918.	1919.	1920.	1921.
Attorney	221	50	91	163	6	11	47	274	20	19	18	38	247	80	156	475
Bank	406	81	723	626	16	34	106	111	9	29	64	44	431	244	893	781
Business advice or complaints	68	53	107	97	44	92	120	108	11	200	107	60	123	345	334	265
Citizenship	1,682	2,919	3,204	3,207	338	2,835	3,148	3,304	82	2,495	1,695	2,821	2,102	8,246	8,116	9,332
Compensation for injury	170	186	70	80	18	45	60	85	10	28	22	39	205	159	152	204
Emigration	18	168	233	394	31	181	270	131	—	133	65	482	49	482	568	563
Employment	102	78	55	127	18	53	49	148	10	61	17	34	130	192	121	309
Financial aid	40	88	40	109	6	11	23	61	—	6	—	—	46	105	63	170
Immigration	168	241	923	1,001	44	101	974	1,060	31	82	228	401	243	424	2,123	2,432
Income tax	—	—	—	113	—	—	195	221	—	—	38	69	—	—	346	424
Insurance	—	—	8	5	—	—	6	36	—	—	2	16	—	—	16	57
Interpretation	—	—	279	344	—	—	3	46	—	—	—	—	—	—	282	392
Liberty bonds	—	25	—	—	—	39	—	—	—	14	—	—	—	78	—	—
Locating missing persons	31	36	23	31	—	28	15	23	6	7	12	10	55	71	50	64
Miscellaneous information	1,127	998	469	299	55	411	148	551	71	173	76	180	1,253	1,583	693	1,030
Miscellaneous complaints	20	—	116	100	—	—	26	73	—	—	23	13	2	—	—	186
Miscellaneous military information	3,126	1,374	391	119	1,167	3,003	1,530	326	151	651	256	18	4,444	5,031	2,177	463
Notarial service	—	—	82	95	—	—	109	156	—	—	102	92	—	—	295	343
Shipment of goods	—	—	40	19	—	—	23	38	—	—	—	6	—	—	63	63
Translation	86	—	259	277	—	—	12	40	—	—	11	14	86	—	282	331
Wage claim	99	—	66	46	22	—	61	46	10	—	10	15	131	—	143	107
Total	7,373	6,301	7,292	7,273	1,781	6,844	6,923	6,838	411	3,895	2,821	3,930	9,565	17,040	17,036	18,041

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1923

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MASS.
DOCS.
COLL.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education.*

PAULINE R. THAYER, *Director, Division of Immigration and Americanization.*

The Division of Immigration and Americanization is the successor to the Bureau of Immigration established by act of Legislature in 1917, and has the same duties imposed upon it, namely:—

It shall be the duty of the bureau to employ such methods, subject to existing laws, as, in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, to protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, to stimulate their acquisition and mastery of the English language, to develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally to promote their assimilation and naturalization.

The Division closes the year feeling that the work has been unusually successful with increasing numbers of applicants helped and fine co-operation from all organizations both State and private engaged in similar work.

REPORT OF BOSTON OFFICE.

The past year has been one of growth for the Boston office of the Division of Immigration and Americanization. The year's record of applications for service at this office shows a gain of more than a thousand over the previous year. During the past twelve months, 9,119 persons have called at the Boston office or have written us to ask assistance in some problem. The annual statistics at the end of the report show the different questions brought to us. We have used the same classifications as in previous years and there is no noticeable variation in the numbers of those seeking assistance under the classifications, business advice, compensation for injury, emigration, employment, financial aid, shipment of goods, wage claims, etc. There is an apparent falling off of complaints against banks, the number recorded this year—53—being the smallest number in the history of the office. The gain is shown under the classifications, *Citizenship* and *Immigration*.

Citizenship.

Over 4,000 persons brought problems relative to citizenship to us in the past year. More persons asked us for assistance in filling out applications for first papers than in any previous year. These first paper applicants had some of them been residents of the country a year—some only a week—one or two only a day. In fact more of the applicants for first papers arrived in 1923 than in any other one year. Several applied for first papers on the second day of their residence here. In contrast to this alacrity in taking the first step towards citizenship is the case of one woman who filled out her first papers after sixty-six years of residence in the country.

We have continued our practice of circularizing persons who are eligible for second papers. We now obtain the lists of these persons directly from the Bureau of Naturalization at Washington, D. C., thus eliminating the clerical task of taking the names from the records of the United States District Court at Boston. Through the co-operation of Mr. Crist, Federal Commissioner of

Naturalization, we are supplied every month with the names of declarants in Massachusetts and petitioners in the United States District Court at Boston. We have found an excellent response to our circularization. We notified approximately 8,000 persons that the two years had passed since they declared their intention of becoming citizens of the United States. Of these 8,000 letters about 1,000 were returned unclaimed as the addressees had moved without notification of change in address. Of those reached by our letter some who wished to complete their citizenship found themselves ineligible because of their draft status. The number applying to us for information about naturalization is therefore greater than the number for whom papers were filled out or who actually filed a petition for naturalization, as, since in many cases the applicants were obviously ineligible, we advised them to defer action.

The passage of the Cable Act of September 22, 1922, completely changed the status of women in regard to naturalization. There has been a gradual increase in the inquiries from women on points of this law. For the information given us on these questions and on other naturalization problems our office is most appreciative of the co-operation shown us by the office of the United States District Court and by the office of the Chief Naturalization Examiner at Boston.

The Division has on file the information relative to schools or classes for citizenship training and applicants needing educational training are acquainted with the facilities provided by their local school authorities and urged to make the most of them. A growing development of our work for preparation for citizenship has been the supplying the local supervisors or teachers of adult alien education with lists of those ready to file for second papers so that the schools may enroll these prospective citizens in citizenship training classes. In the past year we have given 2,865 names of declarants and petitions to school authorities in sixteen cities and towns. For two cities, Lynn and Quincy, we have sent a letter advising them of the offices of the local supervisor of adult alien education and by a co-operative agreement the supervisors in these localities have assisted the local applicants in the preparation of papers, etc.

We have continued to distribute our pamphlet "The Constitution of the United States of America with Suggestions for those Preparing for Citizenship" to the persons for whom we fill out blanks for petitions for naturalization. We have found a growing demand for the booklet by others and during the past year our records show that we gave 1,015 copies to individuals, 579 copies for group work to racial, political and social clubs, and to representatives of the General Court; 813 copies to High and Grammar school teachers for class work, and 2,177 copies to teachers or supervisors of adult alien education for class work.

Immigration.

Since the passage of the Federal quota law, foreign governments and American consuls overseas have required that prospective emigrants show documents from America which indicate relatives here capable and willing to support them before a passport or visa is issued. Many persons have come to us in the past year for help in filling out these documents — popularly known as affidavits of support. Authorities abroad recognize the disinterestedness of the activities of a State office in this regard and results indicate also a growing appreciation of this phase of our work by the foreign born. In addition to making out the affidavit on a particular case, we always endeavor to give definite information as to the status of the quota at the time and we try to explain the difficulties and delays incident to the granting of a visa abroad and the successive difficulties until the entry into this country is secured.

In some cases we are able to assist in bringing the problem of the prospective immigrant to the attention of the Department of State. This occurs when the persons overseas are American citizens stranded in Europe with relatives here capable of supporting them. These cases are mainly those of children born in America but brought overseas on a visit prior to the World War and who have been unable to return. In other instances wives of men naturalized prior to September 22, 1922 are those concerned. A case illustrative of this situation follows: —

In 1905 a Russian family living in Boston and comprising man, wife and three American-born children went to Russia because the father of the family wished to complete his education. In 1914 he was taken into service by the Russian Government and was either killed or imprisoned by the Germans and has not been heard of since. In November, 1921, an uncle of the children, their mother's brother, who was a naturalized American citizen, came to us to ask our assistance in bringing the family to this country. The Department of State became interested in the case and allocated a sum of money for the repatriation of the three American-born children. As the family were living in Soviet Russia, procedure was necessarily slow and the family had to travel to Riga to reach an American Consulate. After many vicissitudes and much apparent distress of mind from the delay evidenced by the American relatives, the woman and children reached Ellis Island in November, 1923. The children were of course admissible regardless of the quota as they were citizens by birth, but the mother came under the quota and was held. At last, however, the entire family was released and proceeded to Boston. Their uncle brought them to our office to express their gratitude for the aid given them.

CASES INVOLVING EXPLOITATION.

During the previous year a number of Poles brought to us complaints that they had been victimized by an automobile stock concern. The complaints were brought to the attention of the Attorney General who, in turn, referred them to the District Attorney of Suffolk County for prosecution. A refund of fifty dollars was made to those who had been fraudulently induced to buy stock and the defendants were compelled also to pay the costs of the court action.

Other cases involving possibilities of exploitation were referred to the Boston Legal Aid Society. Through the co-operation of the Grievance Committee of the Bar Association of the City of Boston one case has already been brought to a satisfactory conclusion with a refund of \$125 given to a young Italian by his lawyer whose action had seemed somewhat questionable. To both these organizations the Division is most grateful.

WORK AT THE PIERS.

Under the Federal immigration law only 20 per cent of the annual quota for any one nationality is admissible in a given month. This clause in the law has resulted in the depletion of the quota within five months of its opening. The crowding of the migration of a year in five months has naturally resulted in congestion at all the ports of entry during the five months, July, August, September, October and November. The workers of the Division have met more than sixty trans-oceanic liners bringing immigrants to Boston. When necessary, interpreters have been on hand to help those unable to speak English.

The reputation which Boston has won as a port of entry for immigrants cannot but be a point of pride to the Commonwealth and its residents since although many of the newcomers are merely passing through the city in transit they still appreciate the courteous treatment afforded them as guests while those seeking permanent homes here receive an excellent impression at their first contact with the new land.

FOLLOW-UP WORK WITH IMMIGRANTS DESTINED TO MASSACHUSETTS.

During the year the Federal Government has continued to give us the privilege of taking the names of those destined to Massachusetts from the ship's manifests kept at the Immigration station at East Boston. These boats include those docking at Boston, Providence and New Bedford. As yet we have not found it possible to secure the names of those entering the country through Ellis Island or through other seaports or the Canadian border. Since December, 1922, we have secured the names of 8,487 individuals at 7,008 addresses in Massachusetts; 3,536 names have been sent to the branch secretaries as the addresses were in the communities reached by them. Of the 4,951 persons whose addresses are within the Boston district, all have been circularized to inform them of the aid the Division can extend to them, and the names of those available for day or evening school work have been sent to the school authorities in the districts where

the newcomers reside. We sent about four thousand letters to these newcomers; of that number about 300 were returned unclaimed showing that the addresses given on the ship's manifest were incorrect. The Field Secretary has located 1,193 persons at 867 addresses and secured information of removal from the state of 64 others at 54 addresses and her report on this follows.

Massachusetts is a pioneer in this work of following up the newcomers in the first months of the sojourn here. Aside from the number personally visited by the Field Secretary numbers have written us or called to ask for information in regard to employment, citizenship, bringing of relatives here, etc. The experiment of circularization and visitation of the addresses obtained at East Boston has been a worth while one, especially in view of the increased public interest in the immigration problem.

REPORT OF THE FIELD SECRETARY.

During the past twelve months the Field Secretary has carried out her part of the Division's effort to "bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin" in the following ways:—

She has assisted at the arrival of 46 immigrant-bringing liners at Commonwealth and Cunard Piers, where, after the newcomers have passed the Federal Inspectors, the representatives of the State occupy themselves with the many needs of these strangers in a strange land. Previous appointments have perhaps been made by anxiously waiting relatives here, asking that we help them locate those whom they are unable to recognize because of years of separation. These are located on the manifest sheets through the courtesy of the Federal authorities, and, after their examination by the Inspector, are passed on to the worker interested, who conducts them to their people. There is baggage to be located, Customs to be passed, interpreting to be done, telegraph and telephone messages to be sent, tickets to be extended for the remaining portion of the journey, foreign money to be exchanged for United States currency, the special train or motor transportation to our railway stations to be explained, and eager relatives to be encouraged or enlightened as to the arrival or detention of their people, either by consultation of the ship's list or the lists of the detained. In the case of short detentions, where possible, money held at the steamship offices is verified, or necessary witnesses are brought to the Commissioner, but in cases where detention must be of longer duration, the waiting family is given all possible information as to the reason for their disappointment and directions regarding the Immigration Station at East Boston where their friends may be found.

All immigrants must give a definite destination, and during the past year the Field Secretary has made over twelve hundred visits to these addresses in the interest of young people or family groups to whom her assistance may be acceptable. A portion of these visits have been fruitless for more than our own statistics since some of the newcomers make but a short stay in Massachusetts, others establish their new homes in distant parts of our State where they are reached from our Branch Offices, and still others leave for addresses unknown, but whenever possible, the new home is located and the facilities of the Division explained and offered.

It has been interesting to note the speedy absorption of the newcomers into our various employments. A great many who came in 1923 were skilled operatives from the declining textile districts in Scotland and England, and many others from the British Isles were domestics, hopeful of the high wages of which their relatives had written home.

Perhaps the fact that this great majority were English speaking has expedited their employment, shortening materially or entirely obviating the necessary period of preparation before employment which is generally unavoidable in the case of those unacquainted with our language. On the other hand, this very facility makes less urgent to these newcomers the need of attendance at evening classes where citizenship and kindred topics are discussed, therefore the Field Secretary's visit is the one tangible contact between these potential citizens and the State.

Practically all intend to become citizens, with the exception of a scattered few who decline interest because of pensions received from the homeland or because they plan to return, and interest in this subject is generally aroused in other members of the family as well. It is a noteworthy fact that the effects of the visit of the State's representative extend far beyond the small group present at the time.

While the majority of the foreign born who have come to Massachusetts during the past year have been from Great Britain, there have also been large groups from German, Scandinavian, and Italian ports, and the outstanding feature at the piers on arrival of all of these has been the cleanly, intelligent, and self-reliant appearance of the newcomers. This excellent impression has been borne out in the visits to their neat and comfortable homes, in the courteous reception uniformly extended the State's representative, and in their expressed appreciation of the interest of the State, as demonstrated in their ready response to these efforts for their advancement.

The Field Secretary has also made visits of investigation in the case matters which have been brought to the Division for adjustment.

REPORT OF THE FALL RIVER OFFICE.

This office was opened on a full-time basis in charge of a permanent Secretary, during April of the present year. The continued increase in the number of applications from month to month would indicate an appreciation of the work and the necessity for it.

An excellent opportunity for advertising our location and purpose was offered by the arrival of the books for naturalization in this city during the month of April. Other advertising mediums employed were informal talks given before the Chamber of Commerce, Kiwanis Club, and Metropolitan Insurance Company Agents, and from each of these organizations pledges of assistance and co-operation have been received.

During September the territory included in the western portion of the county was added to the Fall River Office. We have recently been assigned a room in the Taunton High School and are averaging fifteen applications each week, principally on matters pertaining to citizenship. The Director of Americanization at Attleboro has recently invited our office to send a representative to that city and we have his assurance that a large field awaits our efforts there.

The local press has evinced much interest in the service and they have been generous in the matter of affording us the necessary space. We have also been benefited by free slides provided by the moving picture theatre owners. Practically all the clergy in the churches attended by the foreign born have been glad to make announcements for us in the churches.

Our co-operation with other social agencies in this city has been limited but we feel that the Conference of Social Workers recently held here will serve to remedy this condition. A few cases have occurred in which our services have been enlisted by the S. P. C. C. and the Community Welfare Association.

We have rendered services to the Polish and Portuguese races consisting mostly of immigration affidavits, visitors' certificates, and affidavits of support. Up to the present time we have completed more than one hundred Declarations of Intentions of citizenship for the French Canadian people.

We are encouraged by the increasing demands for assistance from our surrounding cities and towns, and have every reason to feel that the Year 1924 will find us well established and forming a valuable and integral part of the social welfare activities in this community.

REPORT OF NEW BEDFORD OFFICE.

In order to assure ourselves that we were working in harmony with local organizations and individuals, a policy has been in effect from the start of seeking the views of all who were thinking along these lines and stimulating thought among others who should be thinking. An example of this is the committee of the Board of Commerce, which was organized to consider the subject of the alien problem as it affects the business man. The value of this contact has been

two-fold. It afforded a meeting ground where our programs could be criticized and we could get information that would guide us to getting co-operation. It also gave an opportunity for us to give criticism based on our knowledge of how local policies were affecting the foreign born. In other words, it has worked for mutual understanding, which is the basis of efficient assimilation.

This office has become acknowledged as the first place of contact which the immigrant makes. This fact is shown by our records. While the number of people assisted in citizenship has dropped, due no doubt to the fact that the teachers are helping large numbers in the classes, our files show that we assisted 62 per cent of those who applied for First Papers in the first six months of 1923. A further examination revealed the fact that many of these had come to us at a previous date for some little service. Many new arrivals have been referred to us by friends whom we have served in the past. This has been particularly brought to our attention when we were filling out applications for First Papers. We have found many men to be new arrivals.

Not only do the people of the immigrant group look to us as a place of first contact, but also those who deal with him have the same opinion. This was brought out in the recent "Survey of Social Conditions" conducted by Mr. Malcolm S. Nichols, special representative of the American Association for Organized Family Social Work, under the auspices of the New Bedford Central Council of Social Agencies. He says, in part:—

A branch office of the Division of Immigration and Americanization of the State Department of Education is located in New Bedford, its work covering a wide territory beyond the city. It has an unusually broad field of usefulness because of the number of foreign born among the population.

There has been an increase during the past year in Immigration cases. The new problems brought out by the Quota Law and the fact that conditions in parts of Europe are unsettled have opened a new chance for us not only to serve the person seeking information and desiring to bring relatives, but also to benefit the community.

The man of foreign birth who is a citizen often finds it impossible to get his dependent relatives here. He hears from them of the difficulties they are going through and naturally feels it his right to have them here where he can look after them. He sends affidavits and money or a prepaid ticket and prepares for their coming only to have his hopes destroyed by the word that the quota closed without their getting in. From their letters he gets all sorts of impressions. He feels that he has not been dealt with justly. He is prepared to listen to all sorts of stories of graft and favoritism. His mind becomes a fertile ground for anti-government propaganda.

The fact that this office assisted him in making out his affidavit makes him turn to us with his complaint. Perhaps he feels that we didn't help him as much as we could. By taking time and patience we have been able to make such people see how it happens that under the present policy many American citizens are bound to be disappointed. We show the evidence of effort being made all over the country to evolve a law that will cut such hardships to a minimum and still protect this country for future generations. We explain the impossibility of having that law perfect at the start. By drawing comparisons with things the man knows about, we finally give him a knowledge of the problem and he loses his hostile attitude in spite of the fact that he cannot bring his people here.

This service is the most important one we render at present. The new arrival looks to the naturalized citizen for a basis on which to build his own attitude towards the new country he has come to. If he finds distrust in the mind of the person who has been here longer than he has, he is not liable to get a healthy attitude himself.

REPORT OF LAWRENCE OFFICE.

History.

The State took control of this office October 30, 1922. The office had been open since February 9, 1920, as a private agency. Under private auspices it had served Lawrence and the immediate vicinity almost exclusively, although cases

had come to it by mail and by personal interview from many communities all the way from Portland, Maine, to Pittsburgh, Pa. With the understanding that as a State office all parts of the Merrimack Valley were to be served as far as possible, the Branch Secretary at once made several trips to both Lowell and Haverhill with a view to establishing office hours in those cities. After a few weeks arrangements were completed in co-operation with the American Legion in Lowell whereby the Branch Secretary would hold office hours in Lowell each Sunday morning for about two hours. In Haverhill the arrangement made was that the Branch Secretary should hold office hours at the Currier School where adult alien education classes were being held. This arrangement was made through the Director of Americanization for the Haverhill public schools. With gratifying results these plans were carried out until about July 1, 1923. At about that time the Haverhill Chamber of Commerce kindly offered the use of its directors' room for the work of our office, and the plan which is still being carried out was at that time adopted; namely, to hold office hours on the first and third Sundays of each month in Lowell, and the second and fourth Sundays of each month in Haverhill. The highest number of cases handled in Lowell on a Sunday has been 15; in Haverhill, 31.

Applicants come to the Haverhill, Lawrence, and Lowell offices from many surrounding towns.

Nature of the Work.

(a) *Immigration.*—The bulk of the work has dealt with Immigration and Naturalization cases.

(b) *Naturalization.*—Probably the greatest increase over last year's work has been in naturalization cases, as such cases have been referred to us even more freely by public officials during the past year than they were before. Great difficulty has been experienced in connection with men whose naturalization petitions were denied because of exemption claims. Most of the applicants were unable to write their own questionnaires and in the haste that was the rule when questionnaires were being made out we believe that many were recorded as having claimed exemption as aliens when they did not intend to make such a claim.

(c) *Legal Advice.*—In cases requiring legal advice we have still had the benefit of free co-operation by Attorney Irving W. Sargent, who assisted the office a great deal when it was under private auspices. Cases involving Boston investigation and action have been referred to the Boston Legal Aid Society.

(d) *Educational.*—Under educational work we have served as a bureau of information regarding the location of class rooms where English and Naturalization classes are being held. We have also assisted a number of applicants in securing private teachers.

(e) *Port Service.*—There has been considerable of what the Hebrew Immigrant Aid Society in New York has called port service. By this we mean making the departure from Ellis Island, the journey from Ellis Island to Lawrence, and the meeting of relatives at Lawrence as easy as possible. In these cases we have mailed duplicate affidavits to Ellis Island and have written to ask that immigrants be directed to travel via Lowell instead of via Boston in order to avoid having to cross the city at Boston from the South to the North Stations.

(f) *Employment.*—Helping men find employment has been another quite large part of our work. Until about October 15th there was not very great difficulty in finding employment for most of the applicants but now most of the mills are running on short time and it is impossible to secure places for most of the applicants.

(g) *Relief.*—Applications for relief are not at all uncommon in our office, but most of these we merely refer to other agencies and supply such information as we have gathered about the applicant in our previous contacts. There have been cases, however, where we have seen ways to help directly by securing abatement of taxes, reductions in hospital bills, etc.

(h) *Workmen's Compensation.*—Several workmen's compensation cases are usually on hand. In one case the Branch Secretary appeared as a witness at the hearing.

(i) *Settling of Estates.* — Matters relating to the settling of estates are also constantly brought to the office and we have assisted in clearing up difficulties about insurance policies, savings bank accounts, etc. Many of the immigrants still hold titles to real estates in their native lands and we have issued many powers of attorney in order to have property rights protected for immigrants.

(j) *Emigration.* — The strictness of the immigration laws has made immigrants hesitate a great deal about risking journeys to the old country, so a great many requests for advice about emigration have been received.

Co-operation.

No testimonials regarding the work of our office have been sought, but we have the following indications of how opportunities for co-operation for the benefit of the communities in our field have offered themselves.

a. A Congressman, in acknowledging the receipt of some of our office cards, kindly wrote as follows: "I have noted in our newspapers from time to time evidences of your very beneficent activities here." (John Jacob Rogers, Lowell, Nov. 21, 1923).

b. A Director of Americanization urgently requested that we continue to hold our office hours in the schools, and while the classes were in session, instead of transferring them to a downtown office building, giving as a reason the fact that our work stimulated class attendance and spread a feeling of good will among the adult alien pupils because of the free assistance we rendered.

c. A Postmaster requested that we give our work greater publicity so as to relieve him of the great number of inquiries that were being made at the post-office by aliens who wanted just such information as we could give.

d. An Assistant Clerk of Courts had our Branch Secretary on duty at the court for two days during the naturalization session.

e. A Chief of Police asked for some of our office cards so that he could refer inquirers about naturalization and immigration to us.

f. The State Treasurer's office has several times called upon us for assistance which we have been glad to render in locating foreign-born World War veterans in order that the State bonus might be paid them.

g. The Public Schools have been furnished with lists of persons eligible for naturalization classes and of persons in need of instruction in English.

Growth of the Work.

In order to measure the volume of increase in our work for the past year over that of the year previous it is necessary to revert to our former unit of measure which was the interview instead of the case. During the year ending October 31, 1923, which was our first year as a State office, there were 3,619 interviews compared with 2,272 for the year ending October 31, 1922, when we were a private agency. This shows an increase of 59 per cent.

REPORT OF SPRINGFIELD OFFICE.

The Springfield Branch Office of the Division of Immigration and Americanization reports a total of 4,114 applications for service, a slight increase over the year 1922.

As in the past years, the applications for services to this office continue to come from a large number of cities and towns throughout the western counties. To better care for the applicants coming from the Holyoke district there was opened on January 11, 1923, a service bureau at the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce, co-operating with the Holyoke School Department. This office has been maintained since that time, regularly on Thursday evenings, with the exception of the Summer months, from 7.30 to 9 P.M., with Miss A. M. Warren of the Holyoke School Department and Miss Helen Prych of our office in charge. Mr. Twitchell has made frequent visits on nights when special problems were to be brought up.

At the Springfield office it was found necessary this year to discontinue the evening office hours on Friday because of the demand for services outside the office made upon the secretary and his clerks. The office is now open on Wednes-

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day from 9 A.M. to 9 P.M., offering an opportunity for applicants to call after work on their way to their homes, the secretary being assisted on that evening by Mrs. Rose J. Jones.

The Branch office at Worcester has been maintained this year as heretofore on Friday evenings, from 5 to 8 P.M., from September to June, with Miss Agnes Daniels of the Worcester School Department assisting the Secretary. On four occasions during the year, June 15th and 16th and November 15th and 16th, the secretary has been at the City Hall, Fitchburg, Mass., to assist applicants for citizenship, to prepare for the special sitting of the Naturalization Court in their city.

The appointment of Miss Helen Prych as temporary Polish clerk in November, 1922, which appointment was made permanent in May, 1923, has made it possible to handle our Polish inquiries to much better advantage.

In addition to the regular work of the Division, frequent calls have been made upon it during the past year, particularly from the Polish people, for both Polish and English speakers, in support of programs as planned by the Polish people, to interest their own people in citizenship and the opportunities offered for education by the public schools.

Card records forwarded from the Boston office covering newly arrived immigrants from December 1st, 1922, to October 15th, 1923, destined to Western Massachusetts cities and towns, total 1,498. They were destined to the five Western counties as follows:—

Berkshire County	71
Franklin County	7
Hampshire County	36
Hampden County	667
Worcester County	717
Total	1,498

There has been an increase during the past year in immigration cases. The new problems brought out by the Quota Law and the fact that conditions in parts of Europe are unsettled have opened a new chance for us not only to serve the person seeking information and desiring to bring relatives but also to benefit the community.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1922, TO DECEMBER 1, 1923.

	Boston.	Fall River.	Lawrence.	New Bedford.	Springfield.	Total.
Bank	53	1	29	31	36	150
Business advice	31	40	14	64	105	254
Citizenship	4,023	1,015	1,096	1,896	2,289	10,319
Compensation for injury	48	24	12	28	48	160
Emigration	228	214	34	52	47	575
Employment	42	8	79	24	14	167
Financial aid	34	1	3	18	1	57
Immigration	3,723	335	995	1,520	1,249	7,822
Income Tax	10	2	5	26	12	55
Insurance	12	—	1	5	5	23
Interpretation	253	5	11	51	6	326
Location of missing persons	15	6	17	7	12	57
Miscellaneous complaint	126	29	29	25	56	265
Miscellaneous information	329	91	123	420	157	1,120
Notarial service	141	64	81	164	68	518
Shipment of goods	11	2	5	5	—	23
Wage claims	40	6	3	36	9	94
Totals	9,119	1,843	2,537	4,372	4,114	21,985

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DEC. 1, 1922, TO DEC. 1, 1923.

	Boston.	Fall River.	Lawrence.	New Bedford.	Springfield.	Total.
Polish	1,407	220	202	638	725	3,192
Italian	1,414	101	416	135	693	2,759
Armenian	1,470	—	594	6	294	2,364
Canadian	660	386	98	483	384	2,011
Greek	811	56	254	175	419	1,715
English	296	176	136	541	132	1,281
Irish	820	47	49	89	262	1,267
Hebrew	621	84	67	94	266	1,132
Syrian	282	116	375	82	156	1,011
Azorian	6	460	—	464	—	930
Portuguese	32	45	8	831	8	924
American	187	41	108	46	145	527
Cape Verde	4	9	—	491	—	504
Scotch	176	9	32	15	79	311
German	90	3	31	24	120	268
Russian	123	12	47	15	42	239
Lithuanian	97	2	38	15	68	220
Swedish	115	2	3	13	81	214
Albanian	100	2	1	49	27	179
Austrian	35	18	6	9	32	100
West Indian	66	6	—	28	—	100
French	34	1	11	36	16	98
Turkish	27	2	31	31	3	94
Finnish	12	—	1	4	58	75
Belgian	8	13	6	10	5	42
Rumanian	34	—	3	—	2	39
Ukranian	4	25	—	5	4	38
Norwegian	35	—	—	1	1	37
Czecho Slovak	3	1	5	7	16	32
So. American	10	3	1	14	2	30
Lettish	29	—	—	—	—	29
Negro	29	—	—	—	—	29
Hungarian	17	—	3	—	8	28
Swiss	7	—	4	1	6	18
Spanish	2	—	—	6	9	17
Assyrian	1	—	—	—	15	16
Dutch	11	—	2	—	3	16
Danish	10	—	—	1	3	14
Yugo Slav	7	—	—	6	—	13
Bulgarian	3	—	1	—	8	12
Jamaican	9	—	—	—	—	9
Bohemian	—	—	—	4	2	6
Egyptian	2	2	—	1	1	6
Arab	1	—	—	1	3	5
Australian	3	—	—	—	1	4
Welsh	1	—	2	—	1	4
Cuba	—	1	—	1	—	2
Chinese	—	—	—	—	2	2
Esthonian	1	—	—	—	1	2
Japanese	2	—	—	—	—	2
African	1	—	—	—	—	1
Croatian	1	—	—	—	—	1
Czech	1	—	—	—	—	1
Flemish	1	—	—	—	—	1
Mexican	1	—	—	—	—	1
Slovak	—	—	—	—	1	1
Unknown	—	—	2	—	10	12
Totals	9,119	1,843	2,537	4,372	4,114	21,985

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

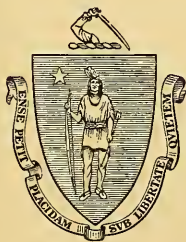
OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION
AND AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1924

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education.*

PAULINE R. THAYER, *Director, Division of Immigration and Americanization.*

On November 30, 1924, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its fifth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration. The duties of the Division are those imposed upon it by the original act, namely,

It shall be the duty of the Bureau to employ such methods, subject to existing laws, as in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, to protect immigrants from exploitation or abuse, to stimulate their acquisition and mastery of the English language, to develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally to promote their assimilation and naturalization.

The past year has been one of growth for the entire Division. All but one of the branch offices show a normal increase in applications for service. Noticeable gains in numbers served are apparent in the Fall River and Boston offices, there being an increase of 1,473 and 625 applications in these two offices over the number shown in the previous year.

Two of the branch offices, Springfield and Lawrence have extended their territory by holding regular office hours in different cities in their district. The Lawrence office maintains regular office hours in Lowell and Haverhill. The Springfield office has held a regular service at Holyoke and Worcester. All the offices served the foreign born residents in a district much wider than the city where their office is located. Detail of the different offices is given later in the report.

Because of changes in the Federal Immigration Law there has been a slight decrease in the number of boats from Europe bringing newcomers to Boston. As in former years, we have secured lists from manifests at the East Boston Immigration Station of all aliens destined to Massachusetts who landed at Boston, Providence, or New Bedford. Such aliens are circularized by us. Their names are also sent to the local school superintendents. Names of those going into the districts where we have branch secretaries are sent to them. The follow-up work with the new arrivals who settle in or about Boston has been done as usual by the Field Secretary. A description of her work follows the report of the Boston office.

BOSTON OFFICE.

The Boston office has had a total of 9,744 applications for service during the past year, a gain of 625 on the previous year. It is significant to note that over ninety per cent (91.66%) of the applications for service came under the classifications of Immigration, Emigration, Citizenship, Interpretation and Translation. In short our function is largely to give expert advice on problems dealing with citizenship, and governmental regulations of entrance into the country or departure therefrom. We are meeting a specific and distinct need for a specialized service not rendered by any other organization. Other problems besides these major ones are brought to us by our foreign born clients and we assist them in their solution but mainly by reference to such agencies, governmental or private, as are particularly equipped for such service. Such requests for help are listed in the annual statistics at the close of the report and

cover problems concerning banks, compensation for injuries, legal matters, employment, financial aid, and miscellaneous complaints and requests for information too varied to catalogue.

As in the past we have referred requests for financial aid to the City and State authorities, applicants for employment to the State Free Employment Office, wage claims to the State Department of Labor and Industries, and industrial accident claims to the Industrial Accident Board. We find many of our clients ignorant of the existence of these offices. We have had cordial cooperation from these departments.

During the past year we have referred to the Attorney General a specific complaint of fraud practiced upon immigrants. Restitution was secured. Other cases, indicating similar frauds have been referred to the District Attorney of Suffolk County. Prosecution is under way in that office. A violation of the labor law relative to the taking of gratuities for employment has been referred to the District Attorney in whose district it occurred and is being investigated with a view to prosecution by that office. Several complaints have been referred to the Legal Aid Society as has been our custom in previous years.

Immigration.

The past year has witnessed a great change in the character of the Federal Immigration Laws. The present law which went into effect July 1, 1924, is highly restrictive in character, reducing immigration to a quota based on 2% of the census of 1890. Prior to the passage of the law there was keen public interest in the question, and, as is the case in all controversial matters, much intensity of feeling between opponents and proponents. The Division took no stand, but kept on hand for the public correct information as to the progress of the legislation in Congress, the arguments for and against it, etc. The Director conferred in Washington with the Secretary of Labor, the Commissioner of Immigration and various members of the House and Senate Immigration Committees. The office kept in constant touch with the reports of the Congressional Committees. The Director spoke to various groups of women during the progress of the legislation, taking no sides in the controversy, but finding it worth while to present the problem stripped of its controversial aspects before interested groups who were often misinformed of the real situation. The Director also held conferences with several racial groups in regard to this matter. During the year there has been an increasing number of requests for information from Americans. The office endeavors to keep an up-to-date current information service on this point.

Prior to July 1, 1924, we assisted many applicants, both citizen and alien, in the making out of the affidavits of support which must be presented by relatives overseas to secure consular visa. Many of these affidavits had to be submitted to the various foreign consulates in the United States for a visa before being sent across. The Italian consulate required a special form of affidavit, written in Italian, and attested by two Italian citizens. All affidavits had to bear upon them the seal of the State of Massachusetts attesting to the authenticity of the notary's signature. A conservative estimate indicates that applicants who filled out affidavits in our office paid into the office of the Secretary of State at least \$1,000 in fees,—the fee being twenty-five cents per document.

Since July 1, 1924, operating under the new law, we have assisted citizens to fill out the form of petition, known as form 633, which the United States Bureau of Immigration issues. This form can only be used for *citizen* residents, and for relatives who are either parents, wives, husbands, or children under 21, of the petitioners. Such relatives of citizens are the only ones, under the new law, entitled to a non-quota or quota preference status. There are many foreign born residents who are not citizens who wish to send for relatives, and many citizens who wish to send for relatives not in the specific classes allowed on the government form. For these we continue to fill out the old type of affidavit of support. We keep in close touch with consular authorities and advise applicants when affidavits are useless.

We also have had a number of cases which have been taken up with the Department of State as the prospective immigrants are American citizens

although resident in a foreign land. These cases were mainly of wives of American citizens married prior to September, 1922, children born subsequent to their father's naturalization, and children born here but taken abroad. In all these cases documentary evidence of births, marriage certificates, etc., have been submitted to Washington. Cases of this sort often take months of correspondence. Several agents from the Department of State have visited our office in regard to these cases, and have assured us that our disinterested services are appreciated by them.

A description of this work sounds as though it were entirely clerical in character, but in actual process it has many human and appealing aspects. Those for whom we made out affidavits do not fail to keep in touch with us until the immigrants sent for are safely landed. If the newcomers land at Boston, our Field Secretary is on hand to help in making the connection; if, as is more usual, the arrival is at New York, we notify Ellis Island of our interest and give the relative identifying letters. Usually the newcomers are brought in to see us at the office, and even then our interest is not allowed to cease. We are asked to suggest schools for the children or for the non-English speaking members of the family, or to help adult members toward citizenship. The Field Secretary visits such newcomers and we try to have a complete record of the welfare of all we have definitely aided to enter.

Emigration.

The persons listed under this classification are not, in the main, persons who have decided to leave the country for good, but are rather those aliens who desire to return to this country after a visit to the homeland. The Federal Bureau of Immigration now issues a form (called form 631) by which such aliens may petition the government for a permit to re-enter after a specified period of absence. Since July, 1924, the majority of our emigrants have been assisted in filling these blanks. Canadians do not require the permit to re-enter. For many of these people we made an affidavit of identification which facilitated their re-entry.

Citizenship.

The presidential election stimulated the interest in naturalization. An increase of the number applying for first papers is apparent this year, particularly among those recent arrivals who came from Canada. Possibly the greater stringency in border inspection for Canadian visitors has been a factor here. We have a growing number of inquiries from women on naturalization matters. The passage of the Cable Act and the amendment allowing women to vote combine to awaken interest.

Numbers of aliens are at present disqualified for citizenship under a Federal Court ruling which debars from citizenship until July 1, 1926, those who claimed exemption during the draft because of alienage. Numbers of men do not know their draft status. We have obtained this information for them from the Adjutant General's office in Washington.

During the course of the year the Director endeavored to secure for the Federal Naturalization Service more adequate quarters in the Federal Post Office Building. Certain alterations had been made in the building and the time seemed opportune to push for better quarters. The Director joined with a Committee of the American Legion in a conference with a representative of the Federal Government sent from Washington. The interest of the Governor and of the two Senators from Massachusetts was obtained but, while the Washington authorities recognized the need of more suitable rooms, it was deemed impracticable at the moment to grant them as the specific alterations which had been made had been undertaken under an appropriation given for another department. It is hoped that in the near future some adequate change can be made in the naturalization offices which are manifestly unsuitable for their purposes. The Division has greatly appreciated the co-operation which we have enjoyed with the present Naturalization Director, Mr. Farrell, and with his staff and regrets that their excellent work is hampered by inadequate quarters.

As in previous years we have circularized all those eligible for second papers in the Boston district. We have supplied 2,332 names of those eligible for

citizenship to teachers or supervisors in eight different cities. We have continued to distribute the pamphlet "The Constitution with Suggestions for Citizenship." From the Boston office we have distributed 8,600 of these booklets as in the past year. Of this number 2,228 were given to teachers for adult immigrant classes, 801 were given to day schools with foreign pupils, 933 for club or racial classes and the remainder to individuals requesting the book.

Interpretation and Translation.

In so far as our staff includes linguists, we supply interpreters or translators to immigrants or organizations dealing with them. The growing number of requests from state departments and organizations shows an appreciation of disinterested interpretative service. Among the state offices using our services are Department of Public Welfare, Parole Board, Industrial Accident Board, Bank Commissioners' Office, and Civil Service Commission.

REPORT OF FIELD SECRETARY.

By December 1, 1924, the date upon which the year covered by this brief review begins, the major portion of immigration for the year 1923 was over. From the first of December, 1923, only 5% of the quota remained and was filled from Iceland, Fiume, and a few other countries, and finally the incoming liners brought almost entire passenger lists of American citizens returning from trips abroad, or aliens returning from visits to their home countries within the specified time allotted them for this purpose.

July 1, 1924, brought the welcome new order under which emigrating aliens are granted visas at the American Consulates abroad and are admissible here to the extent of but 10% of the annual quota of their country per month. This annual quota having been reduced, beginning from July 1, 1924, from 3% of the number of a given nationality resident in the United States in 1910, to 2% of the number of each nationality resident here in 1890, will accordingly be distributed more evenly throughout the entire year, and once an alien receives his visa at the Consulate, he may travel safely and pleasantly, secure in the confidence that quota troubles are a thing of the past, and that if he is otherwise admissible, America, the land of opportunity, will receive him.

From December 1, 1923, to November 30, 1924, the Field Secretary of the Division has been present at the arrival of thirty-two liners—six under the old order and the remainder under the new. This represents the arrival at the Port of Boston of approximately 7,750 immigrants, the great majority of whom have been subjects of Great Britain, and are, accordingly, English speaking. This item has, of course, simplified matters greatly at the piers, although there is still much to be done to help the newcomer once he has been formally admitted to the country by the Federal Immigration Inspectors. Complications are bound to arise involving baggage and customs, extension of railroad tickets, non-appearance of relatives who were to meet the alien upon arrival, and lack of knowledge on the part of those who do come as to how their particular newcomer will look. Detained aliens also come in for their share of attention, and their friends are located and told of the further processes at the Immigration Station, or brought in at once for the customary Board Hearing. These and other difficulties are all overcome in time, and in addition to the appreciation of those helped, the pleasant co-operation of all the organizations interested, and of their representatives at the piers, may well be noted here. The Travelers' Aid Society also sent to our office names of Massachusetts-destined aliens coming by way of New York, and we have gladly included these names among those to be visited, and have reported to the Travelers' Aid.

During the past year the Field Secretary has brought the facilities of the Division to the attention of about 1,800 newcomers. Among the women recently arrived, a very high percentage have entered domestic service, partly because of the high wages paid at this time, and partly because such service offers opportunity to begin at once to earn under safe conditions until the country and its ways are better known.

It is safe to say that the actual persons reached by the year's visits number more than the immigrants listed, for general interpreters, neighbors and friends

ask questions and decide to put into action the vague intention they had had for years—to take out their papers. In some cases more than one visit is desirable, and in these cases as well as in many of the first calls, appreciation is expressed for the interest of the Division in the newcomers.

FALL RIVER OFFICE.

This report marks the completion of the first entire year that this office has been conducted as a separate and distinct unit of the Division of Immigration and Americanization; it previously formed a branch of the New Bedford office.

Our office began work on a full time basis in charge of a permanent secretary during April, 1923. Our principal object during the year 1923 was to secure the best mediums of publicity and advertising in order that our location, aims, and purpose should be brought to the attention of those people whom our Division was designed to serve.

The fact that our report for the present year shows an increase of practically 80% in the number of applications for service indicates that the office is firmly established as a valuable addition to the welfare organizations of the city. Practically all the leaders of the foreign born have arrived at a full understanding of our service and are doing all in their power to further our work, thereby safeguarding their people from exploitation.

Citizenship.

This branch of our work received a great impetus during the present year. The factors contributing to the increasing interest in this matter are probably many and varied. Among them might be mentioned the present quota law giving special preference to those only who have acquired citizenship; also to the fact that practically the entire population of this city have been unemployed for almost one year, owing to the textile depression, and the only work to be had was that offered by the city in the street department, which of necessity must be given to its citizens. This brought the question of naturalization to the attention of hundreds of aliens in a forcible manner.

We have been invited to Taunton on several occasions by the school authorities and have been of material assistance to them both in citizenship and in immigration matters.

In those sections of the country coming within our province which would not warrant a personal call, we have circularized with a form of questionnaire which has proved very successful.

Since the forms now being employed by the Naturalization Bureau are being made more and more complicated and difficult to complete, our help is almost a necessity.

Emigration and Immigration.

During the mid-summer season we were of great assistance to large numbers who wished to tour Canada in automobiles. In previous years the immigration inspection for auto tourists had been very superficial but with the advent of the present regulations a rigorous inspection of each car was made and this fact becoming known throughout the city brought a heavy demand for advice and assistance.

Owing to the industrial depression in this city, large numbers of the Portuguese people took the opportunity of paying a visit to the Azores, which necessitated their application for return permits through our office.

Our actual immigration work was limited to a small number of applications on form 633, for persons with relatives falling within the preferred and non-quota classes. In all other cases all that remained to be done was to advise applicants of the consular regulations in the different countries and to endeavor to prevent a useless waste of money and effort in sending for their relatives.

We have co-operated to advantage with the Community Welfare and also the welfare organization connected with the local insurance companies, and extensively with the Supervisor of Americanization, to our mutual benefit.

Knowing the regard in which our office is held by the leaders of our foreign population, we have reason to believe that with a return of business conditions to the normal, the office should continue to reach and serve the people in constantly increasing numbers.

LAWRENCE OFFICE.

In closing another year's work in the field of social service connected with the lives of immigrants, this kind of work appears more and more vital to the welfare of our communities, our state, and our nation.

The immigration and naturalization laws are becoming so involved now that they present a legal field by themselves, and our office is continually being called upon by lawyers for advice in regard to these phases of law.

The volume of work fluctuates during the year. During the past year our heaviest day, of thirty-five interviews, came in August, when we usually think that vacations are in order. In fact this rush of work was connected with vacations because it was that of furnishing information to aliens who were going to Canada for a short time. In volume the work of our office has increased 13% during the year.

The scope of our work is shown by the following specimens of actual problems submitted to us:

1. My boy is in the state hospital at Tewksbury. Will you please try to arrange for him to come home and be with me and his brothers and sisters for Christmas?

2. My husband went to Canada and cannot get back. He is held at the border. I have five children to take care of. Please get my husband back.

3. A former friend of mine in Syria owes me money and will not pay. Please help me get it.

4. My brother has not been heard from in several years. He last lived in the Caucasus, Russia, near the Black Sea. Please help me find him.

The results in the above cases were as follows:

1. Permission has been secured to have the boy visit home for Christmas.

2. The Secretary of Labor permitted the man to enter the United States.

3. Through an agency in Beirut, Syria, an investigation is being made.

4. An advertisement has been inserted in a newspaper in Russia in an attempt to help find this man.

These are only a few of the hundreds of problems that have come to us.

Lowell and Haverhill.

I have continued to hold office hours in Lowell on the first and third Sundays of each month, and in Haverhill on the second and fourth. There has been a somewhat greater response at Haverhill than at Lowell, although during the past few weeks more service has been asked for at Lowell by public school teachers, and several special trips have been made to evening classes there.

Having in mind our past year's experience in this field, together with the fact shown in official government reports, that Massachusetts is second only to New York in the number of immigrants received from July to September, 1924, the need of our work and of its extension seems very great.

NEW BEDFORD OFFICE.

The change in the immigration policy of this country has given us a chance to demonstrate our service to a class of people who have not had occasion to use us before.

First there were the established group who were well assimilated and naturalized and who wanted to bring relatives here.

After the passage of the law, through co-operation with the Federal and City authorities, ticket agents, the press (both English and foreign), and the Board of Commerce, we saved many from trouble and embarrassment by explaining the requirements for visits in foreign territory especially with regard to Canadian travel.

This service brought our work still more to the attention of those who need us.

During the past year we have taken up a new activity. Feeling that the time had come when the community was ready to take a more informed viewpoint of its problems, this office co-operated with the Survey Committee of the Central Council of Social Agencies by gathering facts and statistics about the foreign born for the purpose of pointing out where effort should be placed to improve the conditions in New Bedford.

These figures show that progress has been made in the problem of infant mortality during the past ten years, but they also show where more work must be done if we are to lower our rate.

It is hoped that in the future a more complete survey may be made.

Our part will probably be arranging the statistics in form as they come in and in cases where information must be gone out for, the workers in this office will be able and are equipped to get it much better than any other available group.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE.

This office has continued to serve this year as in the past a large number of cities and towns in the western part of the state. Out of a total of eighty-five cities and towns from which inquiries have been received, seventy-four are located in the western part of the State. During the year inquiries were received from five states,—Connecticut, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island, Texas, and from Montreal, Canada and New Brunswick. Thirty-nine nationalities are represented in the 4,236 applicants served, about 46% of the requests for service coming from Springfield.

The Branch Secretary has, during the year, conducted meetings and assisted in programs at the following places.

ADAMS	Polish Group Meeting, Berkshire Cotton Co. Student Group, Hooker School. Teachers' Group, High School.
CHICOPEE	Three meetings Polish Educational Club, St. Stanislaus Hall. Student Group, Valentine School.
EASTHAMPTON	Four meetings, Student Groups. Foremen's Meeting, West Boylston Co., at High School.
MILLERS FALLS	Polish Group.
NORTH ADAMS	Normal School, Teachers' Group.
NORTHFIELD	Polish Group.
PALMER	Thorndike, Student Group. Bondsville, Student Group.
RUSSELL	Program, School Department.
TURNERS FALLS	Polish Group.
WEST WARREN	Program, Community Building, Educational Week. Student Group, West Warren School.
WESTFIELD	Student Group.

The Service Station at Worcester was continued until June of this year but has not been reopened this fall because of a change in the plans of the School Department necessitating the locating of the Bureau in the Continuation School Building, a location which the secretary felt would not be satisfactory for the purpose of our work.

The Service Station at Holyoke has been continued this year with the co-operation of the Holyoke School Department and has shown a satisfactory growth. With the release of the Secretary from the Worcester office, he has planned to devote more time to the development of the work in the upper end of the Connecticut valley.

The office has continued to co-operate this year with the Service work of the supervisors at Adams, Chicopee, Easthampton, Pittsfield, and Westfield, with occasional inquiries from Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominster, Palmer, and Southbridge.

Citizenship and Immigration inquiries continue to make up the bulk of the work. There has been a falling off in the number of citizenship inquiries from last year due in a large degree to the unemployment situation which made it impossible for many men to proceed with citizenship where there was expense connected with it in the matter of furnishing witnesses and because many who were eligible could not go forward because of their draft status. There has been a change in the nature of our immigration inquiries, a large number of

these inquiries involving explanation and advice because of changing conditions under the new Immigration Law.

Citizenship.

There were handled this year over 2,000 problems relating to citizenship, application for second papers exceeding first paper application by about 200. We have continued to circularize Springfield, and the communities in Hampden County from the lists drawn from the records at the Superior Court.

In Worcester County no circularizing was done since the close of our office in June. We have continued, however, to furnish supervisors in this county with lists of declarants and the names of those filing petitions for final papers with the court upon request.

Our first paper applications have come in a large degree from newly arrived immigrants who had received the circular letter mailed to all those who gave as their destination addresses within the district served from this office.

A large part of the work represented in our citizenship figures, other than first and second paper applications, is made of inquiries coming from supervisors in this district who have special problems arise in their class-room work and avail themselves of our help in the adjustment of them.

The number of requests for help in citizenship problems from women continued to increase, being particularly noticeable in the English speaking and French Canadian groups.

Since July 1st, there have been many inquiries from Canadians desiring to proceed with citizenship who are unable to show a legal entry into the United States. This situation we feel will grow with us for the next few years and is one that will cause considerable trouble amongst those families who came in recent years, and who failed to properly declare themselves upon entry.

We have continued to distribute the pamphlet "The Constitution of the United States of America with suggestions for those preparing for citizenship" to the applicants for help in naturalization. We have mailed this year a copy of the reprint to all members of the General Court in our District, and have given to Supervisors and teachers of immigrants 849 copies and to individuals 109 copies.

Immigration.

The early filling of quotas in 1923 and still further reductions of those quotas under our present law has resulted in a decreasing number of requests for affidavits of support to be sent abroad. We have explained the situation abroad to applicants whose relatives are not in the preferred classes and have discouraged the sending of affidavits in these cases, advising rather that the applicants advise their relatives abroad of the situation in so far as it applies to them. The preparation of form 633 has now taken the place of the preparation of affidavits in our immigration work. There has been some disappointment on the part of the applicants because of the long delay between the receipt of notice by them of favorable action by the Department of Labor upon their request and the receipt of notice from the Consul abroad by their relatives.

The opportunity to visit home and return safely through the use of "The Permit to Re-enter the United States," form 631, has been taken advantage of largely by Italians, Spaniards, Greeks, and Portuguese in the order named. In the filing of these applications, however, there has not been sufficient time allowed by the applicants between the date of filing and the date of sailing, this necessitating in a number of instances our forwarding the Permits to them at their foreign address.

The changing law has brought increasing requests in the nature of special problems. Many of these we have been able to help in the adjusting of, through correspondence with the departments at Washington, and in some instances with the Consuls abroad. A case illustrative of this type of service is as follows: *

1. A Syrian family came to the United States in the fall of 1895 bringing one child which had been born abroad. They continued to live here until the Spring of 1904, four children having been born in the meantime. The father in this year took the family to Syria for a visit, returning himself within a few

months, later becoming a citizen of the United States at Springfield in February, 1909. Before the family had an opportunity to return the father was killed in an industrial accident. Two of the American born sons in the meantime returned to the United States and found employment. Later one of the sons requested the help of our office in the arranging for the return of his mother and sister. Because of their long absence from the United States and the death of the father, it required considerable correspondence before their citizenship status was established to the satisfaction of the Department of State. The family are at last reunited, the mother and sister having reached Springfield on November 3, 1924.

Exploitation.

We have but few cases involving a real attempt to exploit the foreign born the past year, most of the complaints received being ones involving a failure to understand the reason for necessary court delays, or attempt to have our help in assisting applicant where he had made a bad bargain.

A few cases involved an attempt to secure a large fee for securing release on parole of prisoners; one case in particular involving an attempt to defraud a prisoner of money which he put up with the understanding he was to be released on bail. This case was reported to the District Attorney's office with good results.

The local Police Court has recently taken notice of this type of activity on the part of certain attorneys, and have issued instructions that hereafter applications for parole must be made direct to court by the prisoner and not made through the intercession of an attorney.

We have continued to circularize the names furnished us through Boston of newly arrived immigrants in this district and have had the help of local organizations in follow up work in special instances. The secretary has not found it possible to personally call upon any of the immigrants this year. Lists of the names and addresses of these immigrants have also been furnished to the superintendents of schools and supervisors of Adult Alien Education.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1923, TO DECEMBER 1, 1924.

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Total
Bank	50	6	8	17	19	100
Citizenship	4,362	1,794	1,318	1,796	2,053	11,323
Compensation	40	20	2	42	58	162
Emigration	723	346	282	539	243	2,133
Employment	62	16	106	23	28	235
Financial aid	32	2	1	10	—	45
Immigration	3526	603	893	955	1,295	7,272
Interpretation	201	—	—	40	13	254
Miscellaneous Complaints	182	49	43	148	101	523
Miscellaneous Information	303	260	154	247	276	1,240
Notarial service	128	117	52	143	140	580
Search for lost persons	15	2	7	8	3	35
Translation	120	1	3	3	7	134
Totals	9,744	3,216	2,869	3,971	4,236	24,036

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1923, TO DECEMBER 1, 1924.

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Total
Italian	2,090	190	668	122	968	4,038
Polish	1,440	360	180	474	877	3,331
Canadian	967	815	241	690	248	2,961
Portuguese	38	859	23	1,463	10	2,393
Armenian	1,020	—	386	2	280	1,688
Greek	614	71	256	139	378	1,458
English	326	245	226	526	119	1,442
Irish	979	62	78	64	184	1,367
Hebrew	650	129	25	66	221	1,091
American	282	174	126	81	252	915
Syrian	209	144	367	36	114	870
Scotch	235	29	83	21	106	474
German	94	14	35	36	132	311
Russian	39	42	96	21	38	236
Lithuanian	149	—	17	13	44	223
Swedish	109	11	8	18	76	222
West Indian	95	4	—	34	3	136
French	52	7	8	38	17	122
Albanian	70	1	—	23	12	106
Austrian	25	6	4	4	28	67
Norwegian	41	—	2	5	5	53
Negro	45	—	—	—	—	45
Czecho-Slovak	11	—	1	7	24	43
South American	11	7	2	22	—	42
Finnish	18	4	—	—	20	42
Spanish	16	1	—	1	23	41
Ukranian	2	28	—	3	1	34
Turkish	2	2	—	22	4	30
Belgian	4	2	10	13	1	30
Rumanian	17	1	6	1	3	28
Lettish	21	—	4	—	—	25
Swiss	15	1	—	3	4	23
Assyrian	5	—	—	—	17	22
Dutch	5	—	10	3	3	21
Hungarian	14	—	—	—	4	18
Bohemian	1	1	—	7	6	15
Danish	5	1	3	3	1	13
Chinese	1	—	—	2	6	9
Yugo Slav	5	—	—	1	2	8
African	6	—	1	—	—	7
Hindu	—	1	1	1	3	6
Bulgarian	4	—	—	—	—	4
Welsh	—	3	1	—	—	4
Cuban	1	—	—	3	—	4
Arabian	2	—	—	—	1	3
Esthonian	2	—	—	—	—	2
Jamaican	2	—	—	—	—	2
Egyptian	1	—	1	—	—	2
Serbian	1	—	—	—	1	2
Filipino	1	—	—	—	—	1
Japanese	1	—	—	—	—	1
Slovak	1	—	—	—	—	1
Montenegren	—	1	—	—	—	1
Australian	—	—	—	1	—	1
Korean	—	—	—	1	—	1
Lapp	—	—	—	1	—	1
Totals	9,744	3,216	2,869	3,971	4,236	24,036

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1925

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education.*

PAULINE R. THAYER, *Director, Division of Immigration and Americanization.*

On November 30, 1925, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its sixth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration. The duties of the Division are those imposed upon it by the original act, namely:

It shall be the duty of the Bureau to employ such methods, subject to existing laws, as in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, to protect immigrants from exploitation or abuse, to stimulate their acquisition and mastery of the English language, to develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally to promote their assimilation and naturalization.

During the past year the Division has continued to maintain four branch offices in Fall River, Lawrence, New Bedford and Springfield in addition to the main office at the State House. Mr. Lewis Twitchell, who had been branch secretary at Springfield since 1918 left the Division to take up other work in July, 1925. His faithful and efficient services for seven years have been an important contribution to building up the work of the Division in the western part of the State. Mr. George P. Lovett began work as branch Secretary for the Springfield District on July 1, 1925.

BOSTON OFFICE.

As in past years the largest number of applicants have sought our advice on questions relative to Citizenship, Immigration and Emigration.

Citizenship.

Important modifications of the federal naturalization procedure have occurred in the past year. Prior to 1924 any alien with a residence in the United States might file a first paper — or declaration of intention to become a citizen of the United States — at any time. Now only those aliens who arrived in the country before July 3, 1921 have the privilege of taking out a first paper without wait or formality. Those arriving in the country after June 3, 1921 must file the usual preliminary blank declaration of intention and then await notice from the naturalization authorities. A record of the legal admittance of each applicant must be verified at the port of entry before the alien can be sworn in on his declaration blank and receive the first paper. The ultimate advantages to the alien of a verification of his arrival prior to his taking out his first paper are fairly obvious since the law requires such verified record of arrival for all petitioners for citizenship who have come to the country since 1906. The obtaining of this certification at the beginning of the naturalization procedure should certainly prove an advantage when the time comes for the filing of the final papers. There are obvious ad-

vantages for the government, also, in the new plan of the verification of legal entry into the country. If the alien has been in the country less than three years, and no record of his entry can be found he is on the deportation list. This verification serves, therefore, as a check list towards illegal entries. Many aliens entered the country ex-quota as visitors in the years of the 3% quota. These arrivals as visitors are not legal admissions to the United States, however, and such aliens will be invited to return whence they came should the verification of arrival reveal an illegal entry.

The new immigration law which grants a non-quota and preferential status has undoubtedly proved a stimulus toward citizenship. Many who long for citizenship and who need its practical advantages to re-unite their families are at present unable to complete their citizenship because of their inability to pass the educational tests in the examination at the Naturalization Court. In practically all of the communities in Massachusetts, the public school authorities have opened opportunities for study for prospective citizens. Not all communities however have made the foreign-born aware of these opportunities nor in all cases are the classes held at times or places convenient for those who might like to avail themselves of these privileges. Certain classes of labor — longshoremen, fishermen, pick and shovel workers, railroad men, and many other occupational groups find the evening schools an impossibility because of their working hours. Probably in no state are there so many and so varied opportunities open for civics instruction — both in day and night classes as well as in factory classes — but even with all the opportunities there will inevitably be some to whom night schools will be unavailable. Individual study solves the problem for some. To those competent to study for themselves, the booklet we issue "The Constitution of the United States with Suggestions for those Preparing for Citizenship" has proved most useful.

Draft Status.

Aside from the lack of the educational qualifications for citizenship many aliens are temporarily at least debarred from the completion of their citizenship by their draft status in the World War. Directly after the Armistice there was a variety of rulings in the different naturalization courts on the eligibility for citizenship of those who claimed exemption during the war. The present ruling in Massachusetts temporarily debars from citizenship any alien who during the World War claimed exemption from military service because of alienage. During the draft registrants were given a card showing their classification by the Local Board. The draft classification usually indicating an alien claim was Class 5-F.

Numbers of men were unaware of the ruling of the naturalization courts until they appeared to petition for citizenship and were then refused it. Others, hearing of the ruling and uncertain of their classification, hesitated to take the final steps toward citizenship for fear they too would be debarred. While many men kept their classification cards, others destroyed them at the close of the war, others lost the cards and on many cards no classification data appeared. All the draft records were sent to Washington at the close of the war and are in the custody of the War Department, Adjutant General's Office. Every prospective petitioner to citizenship is now required to furnish the Naturalization authorities with his order and serial number in the draft so that the official record may be viewed for the naturalization court. It is to the advantage of the petitioner to ascertain, for his own information, his status in the draft. If he is listed as having claimed alienage, he is at present ineligible to petition for citizenship. The Naturalization Court has ruled also that any first paper taken out before June 2, 1921, the official end of the war, is voided by the alienage claim, and a new declaration is necessary.

It has certainly been surprising to note the number of men who apparently had no idea of their true status in the draft classification. In many cases, men with families who were entitled to exemption on family reasons are classified as claiming exemption because of alienage. While in some cases, the misunderstanding may have been due to ignorance of the language, in others there seems to have been no such explanation.

It is true that in the majority of cases the questionnaires were not made out by the registrant but by a friend, or an official or unofficial assistant. The rush of the moment undoubtedly caused much misunderstanding and confusion.

In some cases men in actual service of our allies were classified as delinquent or as deserters because when called for the draft they were not present or accounted for. A typical case of this sort follows:

"S—k M—n, an Armenian resident of Massachusetts, asked us to secure his classification in the draft as a preliminary to petition for citizenship. The official records at Washington showed that he had been listed as a deserter. The record read that he had registered at Worcester on June 5, 1917. A questionnaire was mailed him on December 24, 1917. For failure to return it he was certified as a delinquent. He was inducted into the military service from a status of delinquency on July 22, 1918 and failing to report, he became a deserter.

"When he was notified of his draft classification he presented his side of the story, stating that he registered in the draft as recorded in June 1917 but fearing that he would not be immediately reached and desiring to get into active service he sailed for France on the 25th of June and enlisted in July in the French Foreign Legion "Legion Dorion" at Bordeaux, France. He fought with the Legion in Cyprus, in Palestine, in Beirut and in Turkey, and after nearly three years in the field was given an honorable discharge in 1920. He had felt that service with the allies was equivalent to service for the United States and had had no desire to evade military duties.

"We presented this evidence for him to the Army authorities over his own sworn statement together with his honorable discharge from foreign service. The desertion charge was removed from his name and his name cleared for citizenship."

This work in ascertaining for applicants their status in the draft has necessitated much correspondence with Washington. We have been happy to receive prompt and efficient service from the office of the Adjutant General in securing answers to the numbers of letters on this point we have sent for applicants.

Citizenship for Women.

The *Cable Act* allowing independent citizenship for married women and the 19th amendment allowing women to vote have greatly stimulated the interest in citizenship by women. Both in the first and second paper applications the women are almost equal numerically to the men. The preponderance of women seeking citizenship, however, are of English speaking stock. The occupations of the women seeking citizenship are mainly housewives, domestic servants, and nurses. Many of these women have resided in the United States for years but had taken no steps toward citizenship until the passage of the 19th amendment.

Emigration.

The immigration law of July 1, 1924, allows alien residents of the United States to visit their native countries for a year or six months and guarantees re-admission, insofar as quota restrictions go, provided the prospective traveler secures the government permit to re-enter.

Issuance of such permit is granted upon written application by the alien on a special blank — form 631. If the alien's legal arrival in the country can be verified the permit is granted.

This requirement of the law went into effect July 1, 1924 but the blanks for the permits were not available, nor did the machinery for their issuance get into action immediately. Many aliens desiring to visit their native lands took the chance of returning without the permits as the holding of them is not mandatory. The majority were successful in proving their status as returning non-resident aliens. An occasional one found himself in serious difficulties.

Sometimes it is the homeland that causes the complication for the visiting alien. Such was the following case:

"S— X— took a trip to Italy in July 1924 for the purpose of settling a little estate to which he had fallen heir — the property being a tiny farm in his native district. Before leaving the United States he made application for a permit to re-enter and this permit was granted him. He left behind him in America his wife and his five children. The children are all American-born; the oldest child is six years of age and the youngest is less than a year.

"Within five weeks of his arrival in Italy he was inducted into the Italian military service for a term of eighteen months. He had come to America originally when he was sixteen years of age and felt perfectly secure from military service. In the meantime the family he had left behind in America were in serious difficulties. They had gone temporarily to live with a brother-in-law. This man was the father of seven children but had agreed to help out in the absence of the father. The head of this family, however, died suddenly from appendicitis in December 1924 and his widow left with seven children to support could no longer give any aid. All efforts through the Italian Consulate to shorten the Italian military service proved unavailing and soon the little family became dependent upon public funds for aid. The father who would be able to support them is prevented from returning until his military term is over. When his term is finished the permit to re-enter, granted in July 1924, will be out-dated and useless. We have arranged for an extension of this permit.

"At the present time there is apparently some hope of a shortening of the military term. It is, however, regrettable that a family should be really placed upon the mercy of American charity because of the action of a foreign government in seizing the breadwinner for military service."

During the past year, excursions to Canada have been exceedingly popular and several railways have offered excellent rates for these trips. Such excursionists must present proof to the immigration authorities of their citizenship, or if aliens of their legal admittance to the United States. The bulk of those who make these trips are Canadians and, under ordinary circumstances, a simple affidavit giving the facts of entry, proves sufficient. For those who entered without the formality of passing the immigration authorities, matters are not so simple, altho for the Canadian born the ultimate admission usually results upon payment of the necessary head-tax and consular fees. For the European born, however, it is a much more serious matter, for if no proof of legal entry is available, the returning resident may be debarred from admission.

Immigration.

The immigration law of July 1, 1924 in operation now about a year and one half has had a notable effect on immigration. The number of immigrants coming to the United States in the federal fiscal year ending June 30, 1925 is 294,314 — a contrast to the preceding year's figure of 706,896. The figures for Massachusetts are equally significant, the number for 1925 being 29,636 in contrast to 51,938 for 1924.

The racial make-up of those coming within the past year has been greatly changed also.

The larger quotas from northern Europe have of course brought an immigration which is less closely related to immigrants resident here than the southern European groups. To Massachusetts through the port of Boston have come numbers of young men and young women from the British Isles. The young women have gone quite generally into domestic work securing their employment through aunts, cousins, sisters already in domestic service. There is, as yet, no oversupply of girls seeking domestic employment.

While the national groups with small quotas furnish the most striking examples of the pathos of family separations, still the separations exist in all the national

groups for practically all the quotas were oversubscribed for the past fiscal year and long waiting lists await the visas for every racial group. At the same time our work brings us into contact constantly with families who have been re-united and whose reunion has been a source of disappointment. The reasons vary of course for the individual families — change in customs, the congestion of city life, the too rapid modernism of the younger members of the family and the too sluggish conservatism of the older members are all factors but the great factor of human selfishness — common to all national groups — determines the issue.

The bulk of the immigrants succeed but the failures as well as the successes indicate that the solution of the immigration problem is not by any means the opening again of the unrestricted flow. There are tragedies of separations because of the stringency of the law but there are also tragedies of human selfishness when dependents or misfits are deserted by the ones who are responsible for their presence here. The solution of the question cannot be worked out by a formula of Americanization but it may be studied best when the numbers arriving are small enough to make the problem an approachable one.

The work in assisting immigrants resident here to bring their relatives to this country has become much more technical since the passage of the new law. For certain relatives of American citizens the government allows the citizens to petition for the issuance of an immigration visa. These petition forms — commonly called form 633 — are quite lengthy, they must be made in duplicate, they must be attested by two witnesses and they must be typewritten. The Federal Government has no agency to assist the relatives here to make out the forms. The average person desiring to make them out is unable to do so and they must be sworn to before a notary public at any event. After these forms are completed there is frequently need of recurrent correspondence. For certain classes of prospective immigrants the cases must be taken up individually with the Department of State or the Consular agencies abroad. It is evident that an increasing amount of technical knowledge of the immigration laws and rulings, and an ability to correspond and co-operate with Federal agencies is a coming requirement for work with the foreign-born. The Division of Immigration and Americanization — since it is a state created agency — operating without financial profit — and with the disinterested purpose of mutual help to state and immigrant is granted the heartiest co-operation by the Department of Labor and the Department of State. We are in constant correspondence with these offices and cannot but appreciate the thoroughness of the investigation and the exactness of the decision in each individual case. In many cases, the Department of State sends a special investigator who personally interrogates the persons in question. Our office has been used for these interviews for the Boston District.

The Director has been in direct contact with the Federal Bureau of Immigration and this summer a special agent of that office made investigations in Europe concerning the possibility of the immigration of agriculturists. Her contacts with the different consulates abroad have proved most valuable in securing the advancement of the spirit of the co-operation with the state work.

The experience of the past year has emphasized the growing technicality in the character of the work. In our major contacts with the immigrant in his problems of immigration, emigration and citizenship, we serve him best the more we can tell him about the exact ruling of the law particularly applicable to his case. The law is highly technical and the rulings are constantly changing. To be of service we must keep closely in touch with current legislation and with judicial decisions. The day is past when the one qualification in dealing with the immigrant was a good intent toward him, and an approach through a medium of a foreign speaking interpreter. We need more than ever perhaps, competent interpretation but we need also a more technical knowledge than was needed in the days before the highly restrictive law. The amount of work required in correspondence, filing of affidavits, interviews, etc. on any one case greatly exceeds the work necessary for five cases under the old law. While fewer are coming in, more detailed work is necessary to comply with the technicalities.

It seems to us that the new law greatly deepened the need for offices of our type.

The technicalities are now so bewildering to the average immigrant that unaided he could not work out his problems in regard to his governmental relations. If he seeks advice from his countrymen, he is often misadvised, frequently cheated, and practically always overcharged. The maintenance by the state of an official bureau for the dissemination of authentic information on these problems that vex the immigrant is the best means to prevent his exploitation. He wants help and advice. Our office aims, in conformity to the act creating it, "to bring into sympathetic relation the Commonwealth and its citizens of foreign origin" and in no way can it do this better than by maintaining a service bureau to assist him in his relation to the country in which he has made his new home.

REPORT OF THE FIELD SECRETARY.

July 1, 1925 completed the first year of the new quota law — 2% of the number of each country's nationals present in our country in 1890 — and on that date was taken another step toward lessening the hardships and raising the standards of our newcomers, — examination abroad by the American Consuls for any physical or non-physical bars to their admission here. Upon requesting visa, intending emigrants present to our Consuls abroad a number of documents which give proof of their good character and fitness for entry; these, and all other matters meeting with satisfaction, the Consul gives one of his carefully numbered visas. These visas, which are good for four months, are not, of course, tickets of admission to the United States, nor do they obviate the necessity of examination of the immigrants upon arrival at our ports, since checking is desirable to identify the holders of the visas, thereby guarding against fraud, and to detect any reasons for inadmissibility which may have developed since the visa was issued.

Boston has received sixty-four immigrant-bringing liners during the twelve months covered by this report, and the State Division of Immigration has been represented at each arrival. There have been sixty-two boats from British ports and two from Italian ports.

The newcomers have been splendid types of men and women, generally young, strong, intelligent and ambitious. There have been detentions, of course, but they are notably fewer and generally such that a further examination by the Federal physician or by a Board of Inquiry clears the situation in short order and the newcomer is discharged to his waiting friends. Deportations have been few — approximately 130 during the year, and these have been generally for visa difficulties in the case of those who have attempted to enter the country irregularly — stowaways, for instance. Only seven of these were regular arrivals deported for medical reasons or incorrect visas.

There is very little less work at the piers, however, as far as the organizations represented are concerned. There are still hordes of eager relatives waiting, many fearful lest a newcomer whom they have not seen since babyhood pass them unknown; there are still nervous grooms to locate for newly arrived intended brides who, of course, are detained until it is seen that matters are conventionally adjusted; there are still the usual number with doubtful or impossible addresses, dilatory relatives to be sent for to come and claim their newcomers, and many other calls for immediate assistance — matters relating to baggage, money exchange, extension of tickets, or directions as to the next step of the journey when the immigrants have not been met at the pier by relatives resident in surrounding towns.

Detentions are still made, and probably always will be made, for doubtful medical cases, for proof that those suffering from physical defects will not be handicapped in earning a living here, for question into possible contract labor cases, for the location of very necessary mislaid papers, and not infrequently the ambulance is requisitioned to remove to the hospital cases of accident or recently acquired illness. Sometimes the status of a newcomer who comes as a non-quota student must be verified, or young people under sixteen years of age must be held with those who accompanied them across the ocean until discharged to those to whom they are formally destined.

During these busy days, friendly co-operation among the representatives of the various public and private organizations interested in the immigrants had made for greater efficiency among the workers and greater service to those arriving. This same co-operation has extended to the small celebrations held on our principal holidays for those waiting at the United States Immigration Station at East Boston. Monthly meetings of the pier workers arrange for these festivities and discuss various phases of the pier work and its further possibilities.

The Field Secretary has continued her visiting among the newcomers and has been received invariably with courtesy and appreciation of the State's interest and help. Over and over again she hears the older members of the family, here for years, recall their difficult first months, helpless and perhaps imposed upon here in a new land among strangers, and congratulate the younger generation upon the ready help which surrounds them today. Practically without exception the newcomers intend to become American citizens and many have already applied for their Declaration of Intention within a few days or weeks of their arrival. As in the past, there seems to be little or no unemployment problem among the newly arrived men or women; they are not always enthusiastic about their first employment but accept the situation philosophically and the job as a stepping stone to something better. In this connection evening school appeals to nearly all, and many enroll very shortly after their entrance to the country — for besides the grammar and high school grades, many women enjoy the dressmaking and millinery classes, and many men plan on trade training at night. Many who hope for a different line of employment later are stimulated to make use of their nearest library and become acquainted with its helpful assistants as a beginning toward the new field.

Of course a number giving our State as their destination have gone beyond its borders by the time the Field Secretary reaches the address of the relatives with whom they made only a short visit en route to their permanent home. A few, homesick or recalled, have crossed the ocean again back to the land of their birth, some have moved and left no word as to their next residence, but to make up for those we are unable to reach are those encountered in the search and these latter are often as much interested as the later comers would be in the visit of the State's representative. Relatives and friends, too, of the more recent immigrants listen, question, and resolve on action on the matters discussed and the work is indeed worth while, even for those not originally intended in the visits. Knowledge of our best known and most taken-for-granted facilities is often lacking to those who have been here for some time — a suggestion regarding the local visiting nurse association, for instance, being a genuine godsend to a patient sufferer who had not time nor money to visit doctors.

Investigations into and reports upon office cases referred to her have also been covered by the Field Secretary.

REPORT OF FALL RIVER OFFICE.

The report for the year 1925 is a very satisfactory one and the total of 3,528, showing a gain of more than three hundred additional applications for service, is evidence of a conservative and gratifying growth of the work in this city.

It would seem reasonable to expect that the general industrial depression, which has continued for the past two years, would tend to affect the work adversely and the fact that it has failed to do so is a fair indication of its value and the status which it holds among the welfare activities of the city.

Naturally the report for the year just passed will show many changes in the character of the service demanded and the racial grouping will differ somewhat from that of previous years, natural differences brought about by changing local conditions.

Citizenship.

The work coming under this head progresses steadily among all the races in the city, but more especially with the Portuguese people.

It is safe to state, that under normal business conditions, large numbers of aliens

would proceed with naturalization, who, at the present time are prevented from doing so, because of the cost of naturalization, which they are unable to defray.

The closest co-operation is maintained with the cities and towns included in our district and our visits to Taunton and Attleboro are invariably productive of satisfactory results.

Immigration and Emigration.

This branch of the work has been stimulated to a great extent by the existing immigration laws, relating to the Return Permits required of alien residents when returning from visits abroad. It is characteristic of the Portuguese people to visit their former home in the Azores at very frequent intervals and our services are in constant demand in aiding them with the necessary applications.

During the past summer, hundreds of French residents here visited Canada and in practically every case a call was made upon our office for necessary documents or pertinent advice, which enabled them to make their visit without fear of the trying ordeal to be encountered at the border line. The French clergy of all the churches in the city, made at our request, appropriate announcements, which accounts for our inability to serve such large numbers of their people.

Compensation.

Several important cases under the Compensation Law were brought to our attention during the past year and were invariably settled satisfactorily.

REPORT OF LAWRENCE OFFICE.

During the fiscal year ending November 30, 1925 the Lawrence branch has been open each week day and the Branch Secretary has continued to hold office hours two Sundays a month at Haverhill and two Sundays a month at Lowell, taking Wednesdays off instead of Sundays.

It has been a year of extreme business depression in Lawrence and the other industrial communities of the Merrimack Valley.

This business depression is one cause of a reduction in the number of cases handled by this Branch during the year. While the Immigration Act of 1924 has perhaps also operated to reduce the number of cases it may at the same time have increased the length and difficulty of the average case. Throughout the year applicants have come to our office with many queries regarding the quotas and the possibility of getting their husbands, wives, sons, daughters, brothers, sisters, etc. from abroad. Therefore altho we could not assist many of them in getting their relatives here we had a great deal of work to do in explaining why we could not. The procedure for citizens who are sending for husbands, wives, parents, children or fiancées, is also more lengthy under the new law as a four page petition in duplicate is to be filled out in each instance. The new law has also added the work of filling out permits to re-enter the country and the work of sending certain applications for first papers to officials for securing certificates of arrival.

During the year this office has written directly to 316 newly arrived immigrants throughout the Merrimack Valley, their names having been forwarded to us from the Director's office. In addition to writing to the immigrants explaining what we are prepared to do for them we have sent these names to the various superintendents of schools so that they might endeavor to get them into Americanization classes. We have had some assistance from private agencies in calling upon some of these new arrivals but the recent immigrants are mostly English speaking persons, and as our chief assistance came from the International Institute and their work is among foreign language speaking persons, there was not so much scope for the Institute's assistance as in previous years. Our letters to the new arrivals have brought a considerable number of them to our office seeking assistance.

The new law has increased the fears of Canadian residents of the United States in regard to crossing the border between the United States and Canada so that we had at least the usual rush of that kind of work during the summer months. A few applicants who in their haste did not proceed according to our instructions

had considerable difficulty and were subject to delays of various length but nearly all of those whom we served avoided difficulty. It is to be regretted that a number of Canadians who have lived in this country most of their lives and who have crossed the border many times without being challenged are now told that they are not legally resident in the United States because they have not been recorded.

We have sent notices to 412 persons whose Declarations of Intention had matured so that these persons were eligible to apply for second papers. This work supplies a real need. We have found from experience that hundreds of applicants assume that they will be automatically notified by the court when it is time for them to apply for their second papers. The courts are under no obligation to notify them.

In connection with many complaints and industrial accident cases we have quite frequently needed to seek legal advice in order to know just what was possible for us to do for the applicants. As in previous years we have received this legal advice free from a public spirited lawyer in Lawrence.

The Interpreter Releases, which have been sent directly to us from New York during the past year, have been of inestimable value and we hope that we can continue to have them sent to us.

During the year the Branch Secretary has visited evening classes in the following places:

Green School, Lowell.
 Lincoln School, Lowell.
 Varnum School, Lowell.
 Colburn School, Lowell.
 Polish Church, Lowell.
 Y. M. C. A., Lowell.
 Oliver School, Lawrence.
 Greek Church, Lawrence.
 Russian Church, Lawrence.
 High School, Haverhill.
 Washington Square School, Salem.

He has also given talks bearing upon our work as follows:

Conference of Americanization teachers, Haverhill.
 Victor Emanuel Club, Haverhill.
 Daughters of American Revolution, Lawrence.
 South Congregational Church, Lawrence.

The Branch Secretary also took part in the conferences at Lawrence that resulted in the initiation of an educational program in the Russian community at Lawrence.

REPORT OF NEW BEDFORD OFFICE.

During the past year there has been no new type of work taken up by this office. There has been no radical change in the administration of the laws affecting the foreign-born. These two facts have made it possible to put our attention towards making the work we do of greater value. Under the law, our goal is to promote assimilation. Every interview may be an important influence towards assimilation of the person who comes to us. The workers have devoted more time to each contact during the past year than has been possible before. They know better than ever before what promotes assimilation and what hinders it.

The master file which has been in operation in this office for five years has enabled us to work out a system of case work in connection with assimilation. In family case work the history is obtained by interview and investigation, our history of the assimilation experiences of the alien is contained in the records referred to by the master file index card. Analysis of the past experiences of those who come to us gives us a clearer conception of the different factors for and against assimilation. Instead of having theories as to what is going to have a good effect on the foreign-born population we have facts to go by. We have cases in our records where at the first visit there was apparently no interest on the part of the applicant

to take an interest in American ideals. Later records show where the frame of mind has changed and eventually the man has become a citizen.

Where a man does something which gets him into trouble and the newspapers, we check up through the master file and analyze our contacts with him and in this way learn what is harmful. Five years give us valuable information but as the workers grasp the significance of minor details our records will become more valuable and our method of handling the problems and guiding the actions of the foreign-born will improve.

REPORT OF SPRINGFIELD OFFICE.

The Springfield office rendered service to 3,750 applicants during the year. Inquiries were received from seventy-four cities and towns in the Springfield district and from five states other than Massachusetts including Indiana, New York, Connecticut, Michigan, and California. Thirty-eight nationalities were represented among the applicants.

The Branch Secretary participated in meetings as follows:

HOLYOKE	Whiting School, Student Group.
	St. Jerome's School, Student Group.
CHICOPEE	Valentine School, Student Group.
CHICOPEE FALLS	Taylor School, Student Group.
WILLIMANSETT	Chapin School, Student Group.
ADAMS	High School, Teacher Group.
	Hoosick School, Student Group.
WESTFIELD	Citizenship meeting.
WEST WARREN	Citizenship meeting.
WORCESTER	Classical High School, Student Group.
LUDLOW	High School, Student Group.
	East Street School, Student Group.
SPRINGFIELD	Junior High School, Student Group.
	Hooker School, Student Group.

The Service Station at Holyoke, which is conducted in co-operation with the Holyoke School Department, fills a definite need for Holyoke, and its maintenance is amply justified by the number of cases handled at this office.

At the request of the Worcester School Department, the Service Station there, which was discontinued in June, 1924, was reopened in October this year. The Worcester office is located in the Classical High School, the location of which is familiar to most of the people who desire to avail themselves of our services.

The office has co-operated with the School Departments in their Americanization and Citizenship work at Adams, Chicopee, Easthampton, Westfield and Springfield, and has answered inquiries from Fitchburg, Gardner, Leominster, Palmer, Southbridge, Pittsfield, Hadley and Hatfield.

Citizenship.

1894 problems relating to citizenship were referred to us during the year. 501 applications for 1st papers, and 423 applications for 2nd papers were completed for persons requesting this service.

We have continued to circularize Springfield, and the towns in Hampden County from lists secured from the records at the Superior Court, and have also furnished to Supervisors in the County the lists of Declarants and those filing petitions for final papers in their towns, when they have requested them.

A great many 1st paper applications have been completed for newly arrived immigrants who have received our letter, which is mailed to those immigrants who give as their destination, addresses within our district. Aside from 1st and 2nd paper applications a large part of our citizenship work includes inquiries from supervisors in regard to problems that are presented to them in their school work.

We have continued to distribute the pamphlet "The Constitution of the United

States of America with suggestions for those preparing for Citizenship" to applicants for 2nd papers, and have also furnished the supervisors and teachers with copies on request. A very noticeable feature in connection with citizenship work is the large number of Canadians who are without a legal status in the United States. This is something which has created a considerable problem for the future.

Immigration.

The application for a permit to re-enter the United States, form No. 631, was completed for 188 persons, and form 633, the application for the issuance of an immigration visa, was prepared for 54 persons.

We receive a constant number of inquiries in regard to immigration laws, and have been able to adjust many unfortunate situations. An example of this is the case of a young Italian who came to the United States for the first time in 1920. After three years' residence here, he returned to Italy for a visit, having first secured a permit to re-enter. An extension was granted on the permit for a further six months, and he sailed for the United States and arrived at Ellis Island before the permit expired. Because he could not pass the literacy test which was given him, he was not permitted to land and was ordered deported. His case was reported to us and an appeal was taken from the decision to the Board of Special Inquiry at Washington. The young man's case was presented by our office to the Board, with the result that the deportation order was rescinded and he was permitted to rejoin his people in Springfield.

In addition to the regular hours at the Springfield office an office is maintained in Holyoke at the Chamber of Commerce every Thursday evening from 6:30 to 9:00 and at Worcester every Friday evening from 5:30 to 8:30. For the convenience of those who find it impossible to call at our office during the day the Springfield office is also open every Wednesday evening until 8:30.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1924, TO DECEMBER 1, 1925.

	Boston.	Fall River.	Law- rence.	New Bedford.	Spring- field.	Total.
Bank	45	8	14	27	25	119
Citizenship	5,085	2,096	1,013	1,651	1,894	11,739
Compensation for injury	65	20	6	35	48	174
Emigration	942	525	418	490	508	2,883
Employment	82	13	74	9	23	201
Financial aid	35	-	8	4	3	50
Immigration	1,496	471	372	539	868	3,746
Interpretation	82	1	1	32	15	131
Miscellaneous complaint	190	40	37	98	52	417
Miscellaneous information	282	240	185	190	211	1,108
Notarial service	125	109	51	118	87	490
Search for lost persons	10	4	8	9	6	37
Translation	193	1	3	-	10	207
Total	8,632	3,528	2,190	3,202	3,750	21,302

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1924, TO DECEMBER 1, 1925.

	Boston.	Fall River.	Lawrence.	New Bedford.	Springfield.	Total.
Canadian	1,374	1,011	374	809	418	3,986
Italian	1,922	198	367	81	806	3,374
Polish	1,099	347	169	435	850	2,900
Portuguese	71	930	28	849	41	1,919
Irish	1,199	94	87	66	251	1,697
English	323	276	182	520	146	1,447
American	245	214	129	55	256	899
Hebrew	531	138	4	44	142	859
Greek	287	69	137	82	213	788
Armenian	368	3	173	-	77	621
Syrian	132	132	249	23	73	609
Scotch	193	29	74	24	122	442
Russian	83	41	91	22	26	263
Lithuanian	164	-	32	15	27	238
German	80	3	28	10	95	216
Swedish	128	1	1	13	50	193
French	59	4	15	31	13	122
West Indian	78	1	1	29	-	109
Albanian	53	-	-	22	4	79
Norwegian	49	-	1	7	3	60
Austrian	19	7	6	8	10	50
Czecho-Slovak	7	2	-	5	35	49
Turkish	14	1	1	14	10	40
Finnish	10	11	1	2	13	37
Swiss	9	2	-	8	16	35
Belgian	6	1	21	2	4	34
South American	2	3	2	11	8	26
Dutch	11	-	9	-	6	26
Rumanian	12	-	2	4	7	25
Jamaican	23	-	-	-	-	23
Lettish	17	-	4	-	-	21
Spanish	4	-	1	3	8	16
Danish	11	2	-	-	1	14
Negro	14	-	-	-	-	14
Chinese	3	-	-	-	8	11
Hungarian	6	-	-	-	-	6
Palestinian	6	-	-	-	-	6
Ukranian	-	5	-	1	-	6
Yugo Slav	2	-	-	3	-	5
Bohemian	-	-	-	2	2	4
Bulgarian	1	-	1	1	1	4
Japanese	4	-	-	-	-	4
Welsh	1	2	-	-	-	3
Arabian	-	-	-	-	3	3
Cuban	1	-	-	1	1	3
Assyrian	1	-	-	-	1	2
Australian	1	-	-	-	1	2
Esthonian	2	-	-	-	2	2
Filipino	2	-	-	-	-	2
Persian	2	-	-	-	-	2
Abyssinian	-	1	-	-	-	1
East Indian	1	-	-	-	-	1
Mexican	1	-	-	-	-	1
Serbian	1	-	-	-	-	1
Slav	-	-	-	-	1	1
Total	8,632	3,528	2,190	3,202	3,750	21,302



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The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1926

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MASS.
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COLL.

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education*

PAULINE R. THAYER, *Director,*
Division of Immigration and Americanization

On November 30, 1926, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its seventh year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration. The duties of the division are imposed on it by Statute as follows:

"The director of the division of immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions, and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purposes, the division may co-operate with other officers and departments of the commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents relating to the matter under investigation."

During the past year the division lost the services of one of the most interested members of the Advisory Board, Mr. Domenick D'Alessandro, who had held appointment on the Advisory Council from its creation in December 1919 until his death on September 11, 1926.

Reports in detail of the work accomplished by the four branch offices of the division are given later in the report. In the spring of 1926 Mr. Arthur W. Turner, branch secretary of the New Bedford office since October 18, 1920, resigned his position for a more lucrative one as Chamber of Commerce Secretary in Wellsville, N. Y. Mr. James J. McGuinn began work as branch secretary at New Bedford on April 5, 1926.

On May 5th the Department of Education held a State conference on WHAT MASSACHUSETTS IS DOING FOR THE FOREIGN BORN. The purpose of the meeting was to set forth the work of the Division of Immigration and Americanization, the Division of Public Libraries, and the Adult Alien Education program in the Division of University Extension. Invitations to the conference met with a cordial response from civic and political organizations. It was successful in promoting a better understanding of the problem of immigration in Massachusetts and its solution as offered by the different State agencies. The conference was opened by His Excellency, Governor Fuller. The speakers and their

subjects were as follows:—Principles and Policies of State Department of Education in the Work with the Foreign Born—Dr. Payson Smith, Commissioner of Education; Naturalization from the Standpoint of the Judiciary—Honorable James M. Morton, Judge of U. S. District Court, Boston; The Work of the Division of Immigration and Americanization—Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, Director Division of Immigration and Americanization; How the Libraries Serve in Americanization—Miss Edna Phillips, Secretary, Work with Foreign Born Division of Libraries; The School Program of Americanization—Mr. Charles M. Herlihy, State Supervisor of Adult Alien Education; The Naturalization Requirements and Procedure—Mr. James Farrell, District Director of Naturalization; Labor's Interest in Americanization—Mrs. Sara A. Conboy; Industry's Interest in Americanization—Honorable B. Loring Young; Co-operation between State agencies and Social Service Agencies Interested in Americanization—Mr. Robert Kelso, Executive Secretary Boston Council of Social Agencies; The National Immigration Program—Honorable W. W. Husband, Second Assistant Secretary of Labor, Washington, D. C.

Reaching the Newcomer

Altho the immigration law of 1924 has greatly limited the number of immigrants coming to the United States the numbers coming thru the port of Boston have not been greatly diminished altho the character of the immigration is greatly changed from the earlier years of the bureau's work. Practically all the newcomers thru the port of Boston at the present time are of the English-speaking races. The immigration is largely that of young men and young women coming not as a family group but as individuals to seek work and fortune in America. These young people are about equally divided between the English, Irish, and Scotch races. A large percentage of them make good in the State of their adoption. The high character of the present immigration is attested by the fact that the majority of inquiries from the new immigrants deal with educational and civic opportunities. Of course there are individuals who are not successful in their adjustment to the new life under strange conditions. Such cases require careful investigation and reference to agencies suitable to their needs. The division has had a field worker at the piers to meet all the incoming boats and finds that her presence there is of great assistance to the newcomers who, altho they are able to speak the language of the country are unfamiliar with the locality to which they are destined and often require much assistance in making the connection with the relatives who await their arrival. Massachusetts still continues to be unique in this work of immediate and personal contact with the newcomers and in it has the cordial co-operation of the Federal authorities.

Boston Office

As usual the greatest demand for service has been on the questions of citizenship, immigration and emigration.

Emigration

Problems involving a complete severance with the United States and a definite return to the native land are few in number. The occasional cases which have developed in the past year reflect the financial depression which has hit the industrial districts and particularly the textile cities. There is usually, also, a combination of sickness, death of breadwinner or homemaker, or accident, when the immigrant pulls up stakes in the new country and definitely returns to the homeland. The majority of persons who inquire from us concerning travel abroad have no intention of permanently relinquishing their domicile in the United States; in

fact their keenest interest is to establish a claim of permanent residence so that return exemption from quota laws may be secured. A provision of the Federal Immigration Law of 1924 allows the issuance of a Re-entry Permit to a legally admitted alien desiring to travel or visit abroad for a period of one year or less. Naturally aliens who contemplate travel outside the United States find such Permits almost indispensable. 1,013 persons have consulted us in regard to travel problems in the past year.

In the past two years there have been numerous changes in the forms by which application for such permits are made to the Federal Government, and certain important changes in the matter of issuance. When the Re-entry Permits were first issued, the prospective traveler might make application for the permit, leave a foreign address and embark on the trip with the assurance that, if a legal record of the original arrival in the United States could be obtained, the permit would be mailed to the foreign address given. At the present time, however, the rules for issuance of the permits are much stricter. The departing alien must make application for the permit at least thirty days before departure from the country, and must obtain the Permit to Re-Enter at a designated immigration office before departure from the country. In no instance will the permit be mailed to a foreign address nor will it be delivered to any one else than the person applying for it.

The greatest difficulty which has been experienced by the aliens making application for re-entry permits thru our office, has been in the verification of legal arrival in the United States. Numbers of those applying for the re-entry permits came to this country when children and can give little if any definite information as to date of arrival, port of entry, name of boat. Others coming thru Canada, or from the West Indies, were less likely prior to 1906 to have been recorded by the immigration authorities.

The mandatory time limit of at least thirty days prior to departure is of course a hardship in cases where the departure from the country is caused by a call from home because of illness, impending death, etc. For all but emergency cases, however, it is a distinct advantage. Many, on finding out that issuance of permit is impossible, postpone travel until naturalization is completed.

Re-entry permits grant exemption from *quota regulations* only. They do not exempt from other immigration regulations. Consequently illiterate aliens travelling abroad must return within six months to be exempt from the literacy test whether they hold Re-entry Permits or not. It has been an important part of the work in connection with making out applications for Re-Entry Permits to explain to those seeking them their uses and limitations.

In the summer months, and to some extent throughout the year, there is Canadian travel. In the years prior to 1924, this summer traffic was more or less free and elastic. The immigration law of 1924, while it continued to exempt Canadians from the quota, instituted the necessity of a Consular visa for Canadian immigrants in addition to the immigration inspection and head tax. Since 1924 the border inspection has been growing increasingly rigid. Canadians living in the United States and desiring to visit their homes in Canada come to us for documents of identification which purport to show their legal residence in the United States and which will exempt them from the requirement of visa and head-tax. Each one of these cases require individual questioning as to whether the original arrival was as a visitor or as a permanently destined alien resident. If the original status was that of a visitor, there is no legal arrival altho the eight dollar head-tax fee has been paid. Such a person returning on a visit may be held on return to the United States and required to furnish consular visa and repay head-tax. We have made out affidavits for such Canadians as are themselves reasonably certain that a previous

legal arrival has been made and we have been told by those for whom we have performed this service that the affidavits are useful as identification documents. For those others, who came originally either as inspected visitors or without inspection, affidavits of identification are useless. We have explained to such persons that the best procedure possible is return to Canada, complete compliance with immigration regulations. Such residents are not deportable even if within the country without original immigration inspection if they have resided here more than three years but they can never become citizens until they have a legal record of arrival.

The former slight border inspection on the Canadian border makes the present rigidity of rule seem particularly trying to those Canadians, and they are many, who make a yearly practice of summering in their native land. The numbers of railroad excursions, auto trips, etc., make Canadian travel bulk large in the summer months. Requests for information on Canadian trips, are very frequent during the summer months. Typical examples of serious difficulties follow:

Mrs. X—, a native of the British West Indies, came to the United States originally in 1900. She married in the United States and her daughter was born here. She returned to her native country, lived there for a year and then went to Canada and resided there nine or ten years continuously. She then returned to the United States and entered without border inspection. She has lived in the United States continuously since, established a business and was in all respects save legal arrival, a bona fide resident. In September this year she went on an excursion trip to Montreal, was held by the immigration officials and denied admission as a returning resident because she had no legal arrival in 1921 and her ten-year residence in Canada had voided her previous record. Unfortunately, as a native of the West Indies, she is a quota immigrant and the quota has applications prior to hers to make issuance of a quota number impossible for two years. Had she consulted us before departure, we could have warned her of the possibilities. We heard of her case only after she had left the country and so were not able to advise her.

Immigration

The Federal Immigration Law of 1924 grants exemption from the quota to wives, and children under eighteen of American citizens; preference in the quota to parents, husbands, children between 18 and 21, of American citizens. Other relatives are granted no preference or exemption. To secure exemption from the quota, certain forms must be filled out and sworn to by the citizen relative and forwarded to Washington for approval by the Department of Labor and Department of State. When such approval is granted, authorization for issuance of visa is sent to the appropriate consul overseas. In the case of wives and children under eighteen, once the petition of the citizen relative is approved, there is a comparatively short period intervening before the intending immigrants are granted the visas. In the cases of children between 18 and 21, and in the cases of parents, there are frequently long delays because the approval of the petition of the citizen relative merely means a preference in the quota. Often the preference list outnumbers the preferred quota list for some years; for instance, the Department of State announced that in January 1926 there were 670 approved applications on the preference list against the Turkish quota. The quota is 100 per year. One-half is reserved for preference cases. Only 50 may receive preference in any one year. Accordingly, persons receiving a preference status in the Turkish quota now have an approximate wait of fourteen years.

Prior to May 1926 there were 7,264 approved applications on the preference list against the Italian quota. The quota is 3,845 per year. One half is reserved for preference cases. 1,923 quota preferences may be

granted in one year. Accordingly, persons receiving a preference status in the Italian quota now have an approximate wait of three years.

Obviously, there are distinct limitations as to the help which can be given even to citizen residents who wish to bring relatives here. For those who are still alien themselves still less can be done.

In cases of immigrants coming from Armenia, Greece, Poland, Italy—countries with small quotas and large demands—there is little that can be done to assist in bringing relatives here. If the citizen relative is sending for wife and children under eighteen, all the necessary forms can be filled out and the correspondence necessary to the completion of case taken up with the proper Federal departments, without cost to the resident here. Obviously, our division as a disinterested worker for the mutual good of the state and the immigrant, has more technical information and more correct process than an individual seeking to perform similar services. There is nothing that can properly be done to facilitate these cases that cannot be done thru the State office and it seems regrettable that such cases are sometimes taken as a part of legal business at a cost almost prohibitive to the immigrant. There are no legal questions involved in the matter of non-quota relative visa and the technical and clerical matters involved are best handled thru official sources.

During the past year the Federal Department of Immigration has extended its overseas examination of immigrants so that in the important immigrant countries, medical inspection and primary immigration inspection is at the consulate overseas. This of course obviates much hardship of broken homes and fruitless voyages only to be turned down by immigration authorities at the points of arrival. While it is undoubtedly occasioning the greatest good to the greatest number, it is sometimes a serious matter when a proportion of the family has come to America and the remaining members are held because of an examination revealing a physical defect. The members of the family in America are of course sufficiently desirous of remaining here to be greatly disappointed at the family separation. On a number of these cases, we have received definite and satisfying answers from the different consulates; occasionally affidavits from the relatives here are in order.

We have been asked frequently to assist in making affidavits for residents in Massachusetts to bring relatives here when there is slight if any likelihood of any prospect of a quota number. In such cases it often takes much patient explanation before the difficulties are made clear to the inquirer. In some cases, affidavits are made on the request of the applicant so that he or she can satisfy the insistent demand from overseas, but with complete understanding of the hopelessness of the undertaking. In the countries with the larger quotas, the affidavits of non-preference cases are, of course, still of value to establish possibilities of support and are often requested for those of Canadian birth. Throughout the year 1,362 persons have brought to us questions of immigration.

Citizenship

Requests for information about citizenship form the constantly growing factor in our work. In the past year we filled out 1,204 applications for first papers, 3,824 applications for second papers, and answered 1,753 inquiries of a general nature regarding naturalization matters. Citizenship matters totalled 7,037. This has been an increase of 1,052 over last year.

For the past few years the overseas immigration to Massachusetts has been largely British, with the Scotch and Irish predominating. These newcomers are mainly young men and women in the late teens and early twenties. All are eager for citizenship. The most frequent

response we get from our circular letter to the newcomers is the request—"How, when, and where can I get my papers for American citizenship?" Just at the present time there is a considerable delay in securing even First Papers of American citizenship. Those who have come to the United States since 1921 must have their arrival in the country verified before a First Paper is issued. After application is made, the technical process of receipt of record of arrival has consumed about a year's time if persons come thru the port of Boston. Of course this delay is disappointing to the prospective citizens and it is to be hoped that the augmented force will speed up this work.

The immigration act of 1924 is perhaps the greatest single point of stimulation towards naturalization that exists today. Men residents here whose wives and children are overseas are eager to complete their citizenship because they know that the Naturalization Certificate guarantees a non-quota status for the family. Their desire for naturalization has undoubtedly put a tremendous pressure on the naturalization authorities as each man similarly circumstanced is anxious to get his citizenship in the quickest time.

The ports of entry have had a triple burden in the certification of records of arrival since 1924. The government now requires certified records of arrival for three purposes.

(1) Before a permit to re-enter is granted an alien resident the certified record of arrival must be sent to Washington from the port of entry thru which the alien originally came. By its very nature, this part of the work is rush work; the prospective traveler waits the issuance of the permit; he has paid a three dollar fee for the search. Obviously in the tourist season, search for these records must be expedited.

(2) Before an alien who came to the country since June 1921 can file for First Papers the port of entry must certify that such alien arrived as a regular immigrant not as a visitor or unrecorded. With the growing proportion of English speaking newcomers, the demand for first papers is increased, and this certification is a growing task placed upon the ports of entry.

(3) All prospective citizens who came to the country since June 29, 1906 must have a record of their legal arrival certified to the naturalization authorities before they are allowed to file for their second papers. As time progresses, a larger and larger percent of all those applying for citizenship are of the group coming to the country after 1906—a date now twenty years ago. Of these petitioners many have urgent and pressing need to complete their citizenship. Hence there is a tremendous pressure on the ports of entry for this certification work.

The blank application for record of arrival is in itself a complicated document rather difficult to fill out. The prospective citizen is often confused by the numerous questions and consequently the information which he furnishes to locate record of arrival is vague, uncertain, and impossible for identification purpose. The changes in spelling, the translation or transliteration of the family name and Christian name often cause delay and confusion in checking up the arrival.

Most evidently our services are welcome in the assistance in filling out these applications for record of arrival. We have continued our custom of sending a letter of reminder to all declarants who have taken out first papers in the United States District Court at Boston. This process alone involves considerable clerical work. We sent 11,658 letters to those holding first papers this year and an additional 10,000 follow-up letters to those whose papers were four and five years old who had not taken steps to complete citizenship. The response to these letters, both by mail and personal call, has been surprisingly large. During the past year we filled out 3,824 blank applications for persons seeking to complete citizenship and gave general information either by letter or by verbal statement to 1,753 others.

Because of the ruling of the United States District Court that aliens who claimed exemption from the draft were inadmissible to citizenship prior to July 1, 1926 it has been necessary to secure from the Adjutant General's Department, Washington, D. C. information concerning the draft status of petitioners of draft age. The decision on the Tutun case by the United States Supreme Court in June 1926 and the subsequent modification of the ruling since July 1, 1926 changed the situation somewhat, but petitioners are still queried on these points and the obtaining of draft records is still necessary. We secured this information on 821 cases but have not included this number in our total of cases recorded because other services which have been recorded and performed. For these eight hundred and twenty-one persons considerable correspondence to and from Washington has been necessary.

Typical cases showing the necessity of clearing the records from evident misunderstanding follow:

James Mc——, a Canadian, registered for the draft in June 1917. He tried to enlist in the U. S. Army in July 1917 but was refused because of physical defect (defective eyesight). He returned to Canada, enlisted in the Canadian forces, served overseas and was honorably discharged. As he had left the country after his registration but before he filled out questionnaire he was classified as delinquent. His record has been cleared upon presentation of proper evidence.

Joseph B——, a native of Great Britain, resident in Boston, registered for the draft in September 1918 from his lodging house address. Shortly after registration he became ill with the influenza and was taken to the house of friends. The influenza developed into pneumonia and he was ill for three months. When he recovered he left town for another job and never returned to his former lodgings, at which he had lived in all but a few weeks. His questionnaire sent to his lodging house address was never forwarded to him and consequently, because he did not fill it out, he was classified as delinquent. The circumstances in the case have been explained so that a clearance may be obtained.

The majority of our applicants are working people. Hence the policy of giving information by mail is a help to them since it enables them to start procedure toward citizenship without the loss of a day's pay for an office visit. Many of those working in Boston come to the office during the noon hour, and on Saturday mornings when some trades and factories are closed. Our facilities for a waiting room are very limited. In fact our only space for the accommodation of waiting clients is a short passage way leading into the office. Two benches in this entry way accommodate at the most six persons. Frequently we have 50, 60 and occasionally 100 calls in a business day. Because the majority of these calls come in the hours between 11 and 2 we are often crowded for room, and waiting clients must stand as no seating space is available.

Miscellaneous Cases

The bulk of the work of the office is in the three problems closest to the heart and interest of the immigrant—bringing relatives here; freedom of travel to the homeland and return; and entrance into the body politic here through the medium of naturalization. Other problems incident to the immigrant's daily life are often brought to our attention but most often our service is the reference of such cases to the proper authorities. Such cases include accident claims, both for industrial accident and the casualties of the highway; wage claims; evictions from tenements; financial aid requests; placement for hospital or institutional care; release from custodial or hospital treatment; educational advice; opportunities for employment. Often such problems require individual study before the real need is disclosed. Very frequently the inquirer

speaks no English and our service must include not only reference to the proper organization but actual interpretation for the applicant at the organization having proper jurisdiction in the matter. We have had an increasing number of requests for translations and interpretations in Italian, Russian, Polish, and Lithuanian.

Increase of Clerical Work

The past year has shown a noticeable increase in the clerical demands upon our office staff. We have secured, through the courtesy and cooperation of the officials of the Federal Bureau of Immigration, the privilege of copying for those persons permanently destined to Massachusetts the names, addresses, and the other pertinent information from the Federal manifests at the East Boston immigration station. To the close of the fiscal year we have copied this data for those coming to Boston and destined to Massachusetts from December 1, 1925 to November 1, 1926. We have not been able to secure the November names to date because of pressure of work within the office. This list totals 5,675 names. Of these all names of persons destined to the territories served by the branch offices are sent to the branch secretaries. The field secretary selects from the list comprising Boston and environs those she feels should be personally visited. A letter explaining the existence of the division and offering its help to all newcomers is sent to the entire list. The clerical work of copying the names on cards, listing them alphabetically for future reference, addressing letters to them and circulating them is of no small amount.

In addition to this important work of getting the first hand information of those who come to Massachusetts from foreign shores and getting in touch with these newcomers in their early months within the Commonwealth, another big piece of clerical work consists in getting a similar type of information concerning those seeking our citizenship. We have copied 11,658 names of persons who have taken out first papers at the United States District Court and sent to each a letter reminding them that the two years of time between first and second papers had elapsed. For each person it is necessary to secure four items of information—the name, address, date of arrival, and date of first paper. In order to efficiently handle the listing of such a large list it is necessary to do a great deal of systematic checking of returns of mailing lists. During the past year alone we obtained 11,658 names and circularized 20,658.

Report of Field Secretary

As in former years, the field secretary's activities have been divided between the piers during the arrival of trans-Atlantic liners bringing newcomers to our shores, and the homes of these newcomers, in an effort to help them with their varying problems after arrival here. Nearly ten thousand aliens have entered the United States through the Port of Boston, and the usual services have been rendered those requiring them—assisting in the many complications that can arise in the confusion of arrival, doubtful addresses, dilatory relatives, missing baggage, money exchange, directions for the next step of the journey, and turning over the right newcomer to the anxious relative who expects but has never seen him. Detentions of aliens for further medical examination, lack of funds, inaccurate records, etc., are occasional, but of course, not nearly as frequent as in the days before examination of those desiring to enter the United States was made by American officials before the emigrants left their home country. We are able to be of service to these detained and to their anxious relatives who are located on the pier, the situation explained to them and the next step for them to take recommended.

The various organizations at the pier are all working together cordially

for mutual help, and regular meetings of these pier workers have been held, at which, among other things, plans have been made for the little extras that go to make a celebration at the Immigration Station for those detained there during our holidays.

The field work has continued in the visits to the homes of newcomers—or to the addresses given by them when crossing the ocean. Over 2,800 newcomers have been followed up with the desire of assuring them of the interest of the division and of its desire to help in any way that may arise, primarily with regard to naturalization and assistance in their further advancement along educational lines. Practically all of the newcomers reached have at once entered employment (frequently admitting that it is not the work they desire but it is a step toward becoming acquainted with our working world over here), plan to remain permanently and become citizens of the United States, and express gratification at having taken the step which in many cases required so much courage—breaking away from home ties and striking out alone in the new country. The majority, also, look forward to bringing other members of their families later on. Many plan attendance at evening school for grammar or high school subjects or for trade classes—those who are eager to advance themselves in this manner but are unable to avail themselves of the opportunity, express interest in the possibilities offered by our public libraries and correspondence courses.

Of course all of the names followed up were not to be located—some leaving for other states, moving to new and unknown addresses, or returning to their homelands. These missing ones, however, are compensated for by the facts that in many cases friends or relatives of the newcomers visited are interested in some of the subjects discussed for the benefit of the lately-arrived, and avail themselves of the opportunities mentioned.

The majority of aliens admitted have come by Cunard and White Star Lines from British ports and language difficulties were nearly done away with. In March, however, the Hamburg-American Line began service from Hamburg, stopping at Queenstown also, and it has brought both German and Irish immigrants—about evenly divided, the officials say. They intend to increase their service by adding a third boat during the coming year.

Fall River Office

The report for the year 1926 indicates a steady growth of the work of Americanization in this city. There was a gain of approximately 200 applications for service over the preceding year despite the adverse industrial conditions and a large decrease in population.

The industrial condition obtaining here has shown a slow but steady improvement since the beginning of the year and it is safe to state that our factories here are now operating at 70% of normal capacity.

Our office has co-operated closely with the Americanization Supervisors of the different cities to the mutual advantage of both divisions, and in addition much advice and assistance has been furnished to applicants within our territory, thru the medium of correspondence.

There is apparent a constantly increasing confidence in the work of the office as manifested by the type of problems submitted to us. The number of cases involving legal matters and particularly the large number of industrial compensation cases presented to the office would indicate that our service is appreciated by a large number of the foreign born.

Citizenship

The unusually large number of petitions executed by the office during the past year was a source of gratification. The increasing interest in this important matter is accounted for by various factors, principal

among them being the work of the evening schools, improving conditions in our mills and possibly the removal of the ban for those persons who claimed exemption during the World War.

Particular note was made as to the number of those persons responding to our circular letters, offering assistance to those declarants whose two years had elapsed and were ready to submit petitions and a conservative estimate would be that practically 70% responded. I believe that this might be considered a very satisfactory return when the natural changes occurring over a period of two years is considered.

Our work at Taunton during the past Fall, primarily of matters connected with citizenship, was satisfactory and I feel certain that it was appreciated.

Considering the change in attitude toward citizenship by the people of certain races, particularly the Portuguese, observed over a period of four years we believe that the process of Americanization is amply fulfilling its purpose.

Immigration and Emigration

This branch of our work is becoming more important each year, since our office is now the sole agency engaged in the work here and the constantly changing regulations governing immigration makes it possible only for a highly specialized agency such as this division to assist in this matter with any degree of success.

It is believed that the principal good accomplished in this department was not so much the actual assistance given in completing the necessary forms for prospective immigrants as it was the exploitation prevented by the clear explanation of quota conditions abroad and the warnings given against the payment of money to unscrupulous persons and agencies that still stand ready to extort large sums from these credulous people.

Compensation Cases and Legal Matters

It is safe to state that more than 75% of the industrial compensation cases presented to the office were amicably adjusted with the liability companies or were brought to a successful conclusion before the Accident Board.

We are pleased to note that practically every liability company with which we have contacts now recognize that our aim is simply to insure fair treatment for the worker and they realize that it is to their advantage to deal fairly with us to the end that settlements are effected with the minimum of expense to all concerned.

In cases involving civil law it has been our practice to recommend to the applicant a list of reputable and dependable attorneys allowing him to make his choice and we have reason to believe that even this simple service has been productive of much good.

Lawrence Office

There have been no radical changes in policy or methods of work in the Lawrence branch office during the past year. The office hours in Haverhill and Lowell have been maintained on Sundays as in recent years and the main office at Lawrence has been open daily. Any change in the type of work has been due to general conditions and to modifications of laws. The total number of cases handled during the past year was 2,547 which was 357 more than the year 1925, 322 less than 1924, and 10 more than 1923. The total number of office calls required to handle these cases for 1926 was 3,388.

The increase in the proportion of cases of citizenship has continued so that we now average four or five times as many cases on citizenship as on immigration. It becomes more and more clear that there is a

definite field open for our division in connection with naturalization. Naturalization court officials have in several instances emphasized the need of having naturalization application blanks made out by trained workers instead of by the applicants themselves, who in many cases cannot be expected to understand the full bearings of the questions asked them, and who find some questions of course susceptible of several different interpretations. Of the 324 persons who were admitted to citizenship in the session of the Superior Court at Lawrence in September 1926, one-fourth of them had sought our office for assistance. Of course it would be expected that quite a proportion of the 324 would not need to ask assistance anywhere. As the clerks of the Superior Court and their deputies have the regular business to attend to with reference to civil and criminal trials they are, in the nature of the case, not to be expected to give any large amount of time to the form of service that we render in connection with naturalization. Such service is absolutely necessary and I believe it is to the advantage of the naturalization officials and the applicants to have our division step in and assist. It is a pleasure to report that our co-operation has been welcomed by such officials and our relations with them have been almost without exception very cordial.

While there is still a steady run of applicants who desire information about the possibility of having relatives admitted to the United States the volume of such applications is considerably reduced. The bulk of our immigration work now has to do with close relatives of citizens, who are entitled to preference or non-quota status, and need the lengthy visa petitions filled out. The information sent us in statistical and other forms by the Bureau of Immigration and the Foreign Language Information Bureau is greatly appreciated by applicants.

Business conditions have been such that there has been little opportunity to assist in employment matters. One prominent Italian resident recently estimated that 2,000 Italians had left Lawrence during the past year on account of business conditions.

The emigration cases involving the Canadian border seem to have become an established feature of the year's work and when in the spring of the year the other work is reduced somewhat in volume these emigration cases greatly increase so that it has come about that during the past year the heaviest case load has come in the month of July, and June has been the second. While this type of work seems to be chiefly to assist people in enjoying their vacation trips without annoyance and therefore does not usually deal with cases of serious difficulty yet it seems to be a kind of work that naturally belongs to us and is expected of us so that we continue to do it. In immigration matters we have also been called upon to co-operate with the United States Department of Justice in regard to alleged frauds. There was a case of an attempted substitution of a foreign born child for a native born child, using the native born child's birth certificate. There have also been several cases of deportation for illegal entry, etc., in which we co-operated with the United States Immigration Service.

In educational matters we continue to have opportunities for stimulating attendance at evening classes by emphasizing the need of study, especially in connection with the naturalization process. It has also been made clear that our work is regarded as a valuable adjunct to the regular public school Americanization classes. An unexpected statement by an attendance officer was that the list of new arrivals in the city was an aid to him in several instances where there were children arriving in the city of school age, who had not been attending school and who were discovered through the use of our "new arrival" records. In Haverhill the Supervisor of Americanization has definitely established an evening office hour for rendering such service as we render. This has apparently had no effect upon the volume of work handled

during the branch secretary's office hours in that city. The branch secretary's co-operation with the supervisor in Haverhill has continued in connection with her special office hours.

A phase of our relationship to educational processes that has never yet been touched upon in our office reports has to do with the immigrant seeking what is known as higher education. The time has come now when some data is available with reference to that.

In 1924 we assisted a United States citizen, who was formerly a Greek subject, to get his niece who was 17 years of age, admitted to the United States as a student. She entered Bradford Academy in January 1925 where she had as fellow students over 150 girls from representative native born families. In December 1925 she headed the honor roll at Bradford Academy with an average of 92 in her studies, including English, Algebra, Latin and French. She did not understand a word of English when she arrived in this country. She speaks highly of the way the teachers and students have treated her in the school. She has recently passed examinations in several subjects for admission to Wellesley College. The principal of Bradford Academy writes that Miss — "is a student in excellent standing at the Academy" and that "personally she has been a most acceptable member of the student body."

— arrived in the United States from Italy in 1912 at the age of seven years, attended school in Lawrence, and then worked a number of years in the textile mills. He then studied law privately and then entered the law department of Cumberland University at Lebanon, Tennessee, later passing the Tennessee state bar examinations. The dean of the law department of Cumberland University writes "It affords me pleasure to state that the subject of your inquiry was an excellent student, faithful in all things, and deserving of the highest praise."

— arrived from Syria as a boy and worked for a number of years in his father's fruit stand and market in Lawrence. He studied in an evening high school and then in an evening commercial college in Boston. Later he attended evening classes in a Boston law school, at the same time continuing his work in the market. During this past year he has passed the Massachusetts bar examination.

All of these immigrants mentioned above in connection with advanced education have received service of some kind from our office, ranging from assistance regarding immigration or naturalization to advice regarding educational institutions and courses and means of self support. Inasmuch as our division is a part of the Department of Education these references to the above applicants seemed appropriate.

The speaking engagements of the Branch Secretary during the past year have been as follows:

Council of Racial Leaders, Haverhill
New American Mission, Haverhill
Syrian American Society, Lawrence
Italian Woman's Club, Lawrence
Central Americanism Commission, Lawrence
International Institute, Lawrence
Tozier's Corner Church, Methuen

On these occasions the branch secretary has spoken about the work of the office and has handled cases of applicants. The branch secretary has also had special sessions at the Hermes Social Club of Greeks in Lowell and the Italian American Citizens Club in Haverhill. He has served as secretary of the Central Americanism Commission in Lawrence which is made up of two delegates from each club of foreign born people in Lawrence. He has served on the committee for the Homelands Exhibit in Lawrence and assisted on two days in the division's booth in the Modeltown Exhibit conducted by the Massachusetts League of Women Voters in Boston.

The co-operation of the directors of the public library in Lowell and of the Chamber of Commerce in Haverhill in permitting the use of their rooms for office hours on Sundays is greatly appreciated.

New Bedford Office

The New Bedford branch of the Division of Immigration and Americanization has just completed a very successful year, not only in the number of cases handled (as described in another section of this report), but also in the number of new contacts established, contacts which should lead to a further extension of our service during the coming year. Besides serving the City of New Bedford, this office is charged with the territory on Cape Cod, covering Plymouth, Barnstable, Dukes and Nantucket Counties, and the towns near the City of New Bedford in Bristol County. While the bulk of our work comes from the City of New Bedford, we have had an increasing call for service from other parts of this territory, and during the year just past we have had contact with thirty-eight cities and towns in these five counties.

Excellent co-operation has obtained between this office and the School Departments of the cities and towns in which we have worked. This is true also in regard to all departments and agencies with whom we have dealt. We are particularly interested in getting the illiterate into the schools and we furnish information to the schools in the form of the cards made out at the port of debarkation, as well as advise the people we come in contact with to take advantage of the opportunities offered. In New Bedford several meetings were held for recruiting pupils for the evening classes, at which a film was shown depicting the advantages of literacy and speakers urged the audiences to prepare themselves for United States citizenship. In return the various teachers and supervisors have referred their pupils to us with their Naturalization, Immigration, or other problems, and have called on us for technical information.

Most of our cases are classified under "Immigration" or "Citizenship," but during the past year we have issued 376 Certificates of Identification, the majority of them for aliens going to Canada for a temporary visit. Many people have returned to tell us that these certificates were of invaluable assistance to them in proving to the officers at the border their right to re-enter. We have investigated several cases of exploitation of immigrants, and have co-operated with the police and with the local Board of Commerce in advising against the exploiter. Due to the qualifications of our staff we have been able to handle several cases where legal advice was necessary, but we have referred the majority of cases in this category to the local Legal Aid Society.

During the past year Mr. Arthur W. Turner resigned as branch secretary and was succeeded on April 5, 1926 by Mr. James J. McGuinn. A change in the location of the office was made during the latter part of the year, and a very comfortable and well lighted office was leased in the Coffin Building, 508 Pleasant Street (opposite Third District Court). The office itself is in the center of the municipal group and is both more attractive and accessible to the people who have occasion to use our service.

Springfield Office

4,943 persons applied for assistance at the Springfield office during the year ending November 30, 1926. Forty-two nationalities were represented among the applicants and included in the list were calls from practically every city and town in the five central and western counties.

The office served 1,197 more people than in the preceding year. The severe restrictions of the present Immigration Laws and the difficulties that lie in the paths of many who are preparing for naturalization have

tended to increase the work of the office. Because the Immigration and Naturalization problems are really inextricably woven together, expert assistance is required by many aliens in solving these problems.

Frequent complaints are received concerning alleged sharp practices in dealing with the alien and of attempts at exploitation. Investigations are always made when such conditions are reported to us and usually satisfactory adjustments are made.

At the request of the Judge of the District Court of Springfield we secured deportation of two dangerous characters, one of whom had created a veritable reign of terror among the people of his nationality in Springfield.

In our program looking to the merging of the alien with us and in assisting him to adjust himself to the new and usually strange conditions that he finds here we have been very fortunate in securing the co-operation of the finest kind of Americans in a work which is not less important to them than to the foreign born. The Rotary and Kiwanis Clubs in this district have asked the branch secretary to explain our work to them and to point out to them ways in which they can assist. Many women's clubs have actively participated in programs with us and are doing some work, especially among the alien women. The churches of the various denominations and their pastors, also church clubs and societies have asked us to explain to them how they could work with us and we have gained worthwhile interest in our plans.

We have distributed slips printed in foreign languages furnished by the Springfield Public Library and have sought to arouse some interest in the good things that the library has to offer to the foreign born. Arrangements have been made to continue this co-operation with the other libraries in this district.

We have continued to work closely with the Supervisors of Adult Alien Education in the various cities and towns, visiting the schools when large groups required our help.

In co-operation with the Holyoke School Department and the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce we maintain a bureau at the Chamber of Commerce headquarters. The branch secretary and a clerk are present at this office every Thursday night. In Worcester thru the courtesy of the school department we occupy one of their offices each Friday afternoon and evening. Monday and Tuesday nights are usually devoted to smaller towns in the district which are at a distance from the office. The Springfield office is open every Wednesday night.

Meetings Held:

Holyoke	West Street School
	Lawrence School
	Teachers Group
Chicopee	Student Group
Chicopee Falls	Student Group
Willimansett	Student Group
Adams	Student Group
Westfield	Student Group
West Warren	Student Group
Worcester	Teachers Group
	Citizenship Meeting
Springfield	Junior High School
	Hooker School
	Chestnut Street School
Chester	High School, Student Group
Lee	High School, Student Group
Indian Orchard	Myrtle School
Easthampton	Community Building

Southampton
South Bellingham

Sacred Heart School
Citizenship Meeting
Citizenship Meeting

Citizenship

2,850 citizenship cases were handled. We prepared 720 forms 2214 for petitioners for second papers and 662 forms 2213 for declarants. Springfield and Worcester and the towns surrounding these cities have been circularized from lists that were secured from records at the Superior Courts. In addition to this we have furnished the supervisors with the names of declarants and when they have requested it, the names of those who filed petitions. We sent to the school departments the names of those immigrants arriving at Boston who gave an address in our district as their destination. We distributed the pamphlet "The Constitution of the United States of America with suggestions for those preparing for Citizenship" to applicants for second papers and also furnished these booklets to school departments when they asked for them.

Immigration

1,040 immigration cases were referred to us. 57 forms 633 were prepared on behalf of citizens for certain relatives as provided for in the Immigration Law.

216 form 631 applications for permits to re-enter the United States were prepared for aliens who were leaving the United States temporarily.

Many provisions of the Immigration Law have been explained and we have been able to adjust many unfortunate situations.

We have received a hearty response from state, city, and private agencies when we have asked for co-operation in furthering our program and we especially recognize the value of the services rendered by the newspapers in this district in so willingly opening their news columns to us.

The Conference held last May in Boston by the divisions in the Department of Education that deal with the foreign-born was productive of much good and various points of view as related to us by the leaders who spoke could not but help us to better evaluate our work. A representative group of leaders from this district attended the Conference and all agreed that the Conference was a source of inspiration.

We believe that we have met with no small measure of success this year in helping the alien to appreciate and take advantage of the privileges that are his and in promoting a realization of the responsibilities that go with his residence and citizenship.

At this time the branch secretary desires to express his deep appreciation to the Director for her unfailing interest in and sympathy with the work in the Springfield district.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1925,
TO DECEMBER 1, 1926

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Total
Bank	17	3	5	13	13	51
Citizenship	7037	2351	1537	1968	2850	15743
Compen. for Injury	72	30	11	40	47	200
Emigration	1013	508	364	642	669	3196
Employment	49	4	53	15	9	130
Financial Aid	37	1	5	11	5	59
Immigration	1362	592	356	596	1040	3946
Interpretation	113	1	0	30	22	166
Misc. Complaint	137	32	49	95	50	363
Misc. Information	254	98	120	244	182	898
Notarial Service	92	83	39	239	49	502
Search for Lost Persons	16	2	6	1	0	25
Translation	192	0	2	7	7	208
Total	10,391	3,705	2,547	3,901	4,943	25,487

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1925 TO DECEMBER 1, 1926
—ALL OFFICES—

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Total
Canadian	1921	828	459	896	548	4652
Italian	1898	217	376	111	918	3620
Polish	1070	371	164	430	871	2906
Portuguese	48	1160	24	1162	44	2438
Irish	1728	131	83	95	394	2431
English	386	292	160	590	231	1659
Greek	362	113	273	113	337	1198
American	294	226	175	93	381	1169
Hebrew	587	114	3	89	269	1062
Armenian	424	0	226	2	161	813
Syrian	124	118	306	35	65	648
Scotch	231	31	67	33	166	528
German	101	5	28	33	187	354
Swedish	217	3	4	15	83	322
Russian	127	52	90	18	25	312
Lithuanian	204	0	33	13	45	295
French	75	9	17	42	26	169
West Indian	120	2	1	28	5	156
Albanian	65	0	0	16	20	101
Finnish	55	0	2	5	28	90
Austrian	27	6	7	9	18	67
Belgian	14	0	30	7	6	57
Norwegian	38	4	0	4	4	50
Czecho-Slovak	11	0	0	5	27	43
Turkish	11	4	2	18	7	42
Spanish	4	0	1	5	26	36
Swiss	18	2	4	3	9	36
Rumanian	25	3	0	0	7	35
Lettish	21	0	4	0	4	29
Dutch	15	0	5	3	5	28
South American	8	7	0	7	4	26
Hungarian	14	1	0	3	4	22
Danish	8	0	0	6	5	19
Negro	19	0	0	0	0	19
Welsh	1	0	1	1	3	6
Australian	3	0	1	0	2	6
African	2	2	0	1	0	5
Ukranian	2	0	0	3	0	5
Yugo-Slav	3	0	0	0	2	5
Egyptian	0	1	1	0	2	4
Cuban	2	0	0	1	0	3
Serbians	2	0	0	0	1	3
Bohemian	1	0	0	1	0	3
Chinese	0	1	0	2	0	3
Assyrian	2	0	0	0	1	2
Esthonian	0	0	0	0	0	2
East Indian	0	0	0	2	0	2
Palestinian	1	0	0	1	0	2
Bulgarian	0	0	0	0	1	1
Slovak	1	0	0	0	0	1
Gypsy	0	0	0	0	1	1
Mexican	1	0	0	0	0	1
Totals	10,391	3,705	2,547	3,901	4,943	25,487

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1927

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MASS.
DOCS.
COLL.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION.

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education*

PAULINE R. THAYER, *Director,*

Division of Immigration and Americanization

On November 30, 1927, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its eighth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration. The duties of the Division are imposed on it by Statute as follows:

"The director of the division of immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof, shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions, and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purposes, the division may co-operate with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth, and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents relating to the matter under investigation."

ADVISORY BOARD CHANGES

During the year two new members have been appointed to the Advisory Board of the Division of Immigration and Americanization—Mrs. Benjamin May of Needham and Mr. Charles M. Herlihy of Fitchburg. Mrs. May's interest in Americanization has been manifested in her chairmanship of the Americanization Committee of the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. Mr. Herlihy was for several years the Supervisor of Adult Alien Education for the University Extension Division of the Department of Education. He is now principal of the State Normal School at Fitchburg. His wide knowledge and experience in public school work with adult immigrants throughout the State has opened up many useful contacts for the Division.

An amendment of the law fixing the times of meetings of the Advisory Board was requested by the Director and passed by the Massachusetts General Court in the last session. The amended law reads as follows:

"Section twelve of chapter fifteen of the General Laws, as amended by section one of chapter four hundred and forty-nine of the acts of nineteen hundred and twenty-one, is hereby further amended by striking out, in the ninth to eleventh lines, inclusive, the words "at least once a month, and at such other times as it may determine by rule and when requested by the director or by" and inserting in place thereof the following:—quarterly and at such times as may be determined by the director; provided that a special meeting shall be called by the director on the written request of,—so as to read as

follows:—Section 12. The division of immigration and Americanization shall consist of a director and an advisory board of six persons. Upon the expiration of the term of office of a director of the division, his successor shall be appointed for five years by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council. Two members of the advisory board shall be appointed annually for three years each, by the governor, with like advice and consent. Said board shall meet quarterly and at such times as may be determined by the director; provided, that a special meeting shall be called by the director on the written request of any three members. The director and members of said board shall receive no compensation for their services but shall be reimbursed for their actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.”

The Director has conferred frequently with the heads of various social and civic organizations in Boston concerning matters dealing with immigrant groups resident here. She has been consulted in regard to programs, study courses, special activities, etc., by executives of the International Institute, Family Welfare Society, League of Women Voters, Daughters of American Revolution, and other organizations of like character. During the year an arrangement was brought about whereby the names of Jewish immigrants arriving in Boston and destined here are given to the Council of Jewish Women for visitation and report. The Director was requested by Professor Albert Bushnell Hart, Editor of the Commonwealth History of Massachusetts to prepare the chapter on “The History of Immigration in Massachusetts,” for that history. She has spoken frequently during the year at various conferences and meetings.

CONDITIONS OF OCEAN TRAVEL FOR IMMIGRANT PASSENGERS

While the conditions surrounding the immigrant on his voyage to this country are not within the jurisdiction of the Division, we are frequently asked if there are any precautions taken, either by the steamship companies or the Federal government, to eliminate unwholesome or immoral contacts on the trip over. The director, in the course of several recent trips across, has personally inspected the conditions of immigrant travel not only at the ports of arrival, both at New York and Boston, but also at the ports of debarkation overseas in France, Germany, Denmark and England, and through the courtesy of the different steamship lines in recognition of her official position, has been granted the privilege of inspection of the second and third class quarters on the boats of the leading various English, French and German lines. At the present time, partly no doubt because of the restriction of immigration, there is no crowding in the second and third class. The terminology now used by the steamship companies of “tourist third class” is truly more descriptive of present conditions than the old term of “steerage.” The director made her visit to the immigrant quarters with no previous announcement and found ample accommodations for sleeping and dressing, adequate provision for stewards and stewardesses, and many finer points of nicety and refinement which seemed commendable. The third class food as indicated by the printed bill-of-fare, issued for third as well as first class, is varied and excellent. Linen on tables, reasonably good crockery and silverware show that the character of third class travel as well as that of immigration to the United States has been undergoing a change. For some of the travelers the standards which the ship sets are no better than that to which they have been accustomed; to others it is surely an initiation into the refinements in the manner of living they aspire to in the new world. It is fortunate that the ocean voyage can now be considered as a preparation for decent life here and not a handicap for it.

Important Aspects of the Work

The three outstanding items in the year's work are the usual ones of Citizenship, Emigration and Immigration. All three are greatly affected by the present restrictive immigration law effective July 1, 1924, which limits immigration on a quota basis of two per cent of each of the different nationality groups resident in the United States in 1890. The clauses in the Act which grant exemption from the quota to specified relatives of immigrants here who have become American citizens have acted as an undeniable stimulus to naturalization. Numbers of races which were noticeably slow in taking steps toward citizenship have hastened to seek it that they may receive the beneficial consideration of the law in bringing relatives here. Whether this artificial hastening of the desire of naturalization makes for a too rapid assimilation is a debatable question. At present there is too little data at hand to justly evaluate the problem. The stimulus to citizenship is an undoubted fact; its consequences still a matter of theory.

The Immigration Act of 1924 has also been a stimulus to the naturalization of those aliens, mainly from Canada, whose lack of political interest made them hesitant to take any step toward naturalization. The stricter inspection on the Canadian borders, the necessity of proof of previous legal entry to pass freely over the border under the new regulations, have given a practical value to citizenship in the United States which Canadians have been slow to realize. For the same reasons of personal convenience aliens from northern Europe who have lived here for many years without becoming naturalized have become aware of the obvious advantage of traveling on an American passport. For both these groups of long time residents whose naturalization is seemingly hastened by motives more of personal advantage and convenience than patriotism, it is true that their lives in this country give every evidence that they have been good citizens in all but the technical processes of naturalization, and have neglected the formal process because they felt so much at one and at home with America that they hardly realized the need of swearing formal allegiance.

Citizenship

The calls on the Boston office for aid and advice in naturalization problems last year number 7,635. The usual procedure of notifying those who took out First Papers in the United States District Court at Boston that they are eligible to apply for their final papers has been followed. It is important to note, in this connection, that the Division does not urge naturalization upon these persons who hold First Papers; it merely notifies them of the fact that the two year period has expired and that assistance will be given to any who desire it in the matter of filling out the preliminary application for Second Papers.

A large number of those we circularize call or write us in answer to our letter and appreciate and utilize the services we offer them. Naturally a number have moved from the address at which they lived when they took out First Papers two years before and consequently we average about twenty-five percent of letters returned unclaimed. This is no higher than the usual rate for the ordinary commercial mailing list.

The booklet of instructions for the prospective citizen has been entirely revised and practically re-written. The text has been simplified and recent changes in naturalization procedure noted. The type of the present edition is much clearer than the former. The addition of covers adds durability and appearance to this issue. For this booklet which is called "The Constitution of the United States of America with Suggestions for Those Preparing for Citizenship" we have many requests both from individuals and from day and evening schools.

In co-operation with the local Supervisors of Americanization of Lynn, Quincy, Everett and Waltham we include in our form letters of notification concerning naturalization, information about the time and place of public school classes of citizenship training. We have furnished the supervisors of Brookline, Chelsea, Malden and Norwood with lists of those ready for Second Papers in their communities. Special problems and technical questions are often brought to the office by the various local Supervisors.

Among those seeking our aid to complete their citizenship are a growing number who arrived in the United States since June 29, 1906, and for whom the Federal immigration authorities can find no legal record of arrival. According to present rulings such persons, while not subject to deportation if resident here beyond the statutory period, are barred from citizenship. The majority of cases are of Canadians, most of whom entered the country at a time when border inspection was far from rigid. Many came before the Canadian head tax collection period of 1917. In the large majority of cases there was no intent or disposition on the part of the alien to deceive. He or she complied with all the regulations in force at time of entrance but there are no records to substantiate the legality of such entry.

Another group who find difficulty in securing records of arrival are the southeastern and central European immigrants, Lithuanians, Poles, Russians, Greeks and Italians who came into the United States at the port of New York at the time of the peak of immigration in the years between 1907 and 1913. Some came when children. Their names as written by the pursers of the boats on which they came are often incorrect in spelling. In the cases of Russians and Greeks, the native language was in another alphabet and the transliteration from one script to another is fruitful of error. The difficulties in these cases may sometimes be cleared by giving exact information as to place of destination, possible spellings of patronymic and Christian names, the names of other passengers accompanying the aliens. Some of the steamship lines have kept their old manifests and occasionally a record located therein can be traced on the Federal records. The American records of the North German Lloyd and Hamburg-American Line were impounded by the Alien Property Custodian during the War. The duplicate records kept in Germany are practically inaccessible. It was on these lines that most of the Lithuanian, Polish and Russian immigrants came. The phonetic difficulties in writing an English version of Polish and other Slavic names make for confusion. In many cases no record of arrival is obtainable and citizenship must be deferred, according to present rulings, altho the persons in question can show a work record or school record in the United States dating to within a few days from the date they give as an arrival date.

The Secretary of Labor has included in his last annual report a recommendation for specific legislation to remedy this situation and to legalize the residence in this country of such bona fide residents as entered the United States before the passage of the quota Act of 1924 and for whom no legal records of arrival can at present be located. The passage of such legislation would be a definite practical benefit.

Women are applying for citizenship now at about equal ratio with the men. One group of women, those in domestic service, are practically handicapped from taking advantage of the public school classes for citizenship, as their working hours do not permit them the necessary time off several evenings a week and oftentimes their places of employment are distant from the schools. These women, fortunately, are usually of English speaking stock and are able as a rule to study by themselves in order to qualify for the naturalization tests. According to the present naturalization law an alien woman marrying an American citizen does not acquire American citizenship thereby. She does receive the privilege of applying under her husband's citizenship without need of Declaration of Intention and need show but one year's residence in the United States.

Many alien wives of American citizens are alive to their opportunities and seek naturalization at the earliest moment. For others the educational qualifications are a stumbling block. For the mother of young children the difficulty of attending classes in English and citizenship is great.

Immigration. Non-Quota Immigrants

The Immigration Act of 1924 grants exemption from the quota to the wives and children under eighteen years of American citizens. As before noted this exemption has been a sharp stimulus to naturalization. Once the citizenship has been granted, there remains the task of preparing the necessary papers which will secure the non-quota visa from Washington. The technical process of approval by the Department of Labor at Washington and transmittal to the Department of State takes at least one month. After this authorization is granted there still remains notification of the American Consul in the district where the prospective immigrants live. Then follows the summons for appearance of the immigrants at the American Consulate, inspection by the United States Public Health officials abroad, examination for proof of identity, etc., by the Consular authorities. In the majority of cases, however, these non-quota immigrants, once the Federal procedure has been complied with, can proceed to join their citizen relatives here with a minimum of delay. The demand against the quota of their respective countries, and the size of the quota does not concern them because they are, by the express provisions of the law, non-quota, and may come regardless of quota exhaustion when the necessary formalities are complied with.

Preference Quota Immigrants

The immigration law of 1924 grants preference in the quota to the husbands, parents, and children between eighteen and twenty-one of American citizens. For these preferential classes, the initial procedure is just the same as for non-quota relatives; the length of the waiting period far different. After the usual month of necessary waiting for Washington to approve and pass on the preferential quota status comes the placement on the Consular waiting list on a priority basis. In these cases the size of the quota of the country to which the prospective immigrants are charged is important; important, too, are the number of similar preferential visas which have been granted against the particular quota prior to the case in point. For Italy, for instance, the annual quota is 3,845. At the present time the demand against the preference half of the quota is sufficient to exhaust it for more than three years. The records of the Department of State show that from July 1, 1924 to December 5, 1925, 5,933 Italian preference authorizations were sent to American Consuls abroad. Since only 1,923 such preferential visas can be granted in any one year, the priority preferential list is a cumulative one. The majority of Armenians who desire to bring relatives here state that such relatives were born in Turkey and hence come under the Turkish quota. The Turkish annual quota is 100 numbers, 50 of which are reserved for preference applicants. Against the preferential quota there are already 900 names listed. 500 of these names were listed on the preferential list as early as November, 1924. At the rate of fifty per year the preferential list indicates a long wait.

It is obvious, therefore, that for certain national groups the preferential visas because of a combination of circumstances, size of quota and demand against it, offer but a faint hope for the re-union of families. The hardship of separation in these cases is one that cannot be measured in general terms. In some instances it is a great hardship—particularly in the cases of those aged mothers who are widowed and alone and whose children here are willing and able to support them. For the Greeks from Asia Minor, Syrians, Armenians, and Russians who are refugees from

their native countries and often not welcome migrants in the countries where they have sought refuge, the situation is a trial on both parent and child as the old people cannot or will not understand the causes which prevent them from proceeding to America and add to the distress of the children here by constant letters of plaintive reproach for unfilial conduct. In the cases where both father and mother are resident overseas and are living together, the conditions are not so hard. In those instances where either parent is living in the native land among relatives, the situation is probably not as much of a hardship as adjustment to America would be for the aged persons. It is within the observation of the Division to note the difficulties of adjustment of the elderly immigrant to life in the new world. They usually come from a rural environment and an independent household to city life of either drudgery or idleness in the home of an in-law. The old people either try to force upon the young ones a standard of thrift and parsimony not acceptable in the new world, or are themselves, because of their lack of adaptability to modern standards of sanitation and life a constant source of irritation to their more Americanized children.

The majority of cases which concern alien husbands of American citizens are those wherein the American girl was taken to the country of her parents' birth in her early childhood and who married a native of that country subsequent to the Cable Act. In two of the cases which have been brought to the Division the native born wife has proceeded to the United States and filed the necessary papers which will grant her husband preferential status. In both these instances the issue has been complicated by the birth of a child after the mother has come to America and before her husband could join her here. Separation from the natural bread-winner of the family makes maintenance of it a troublesome question. Since both mother and child are American citizens, there can be no deportation under the public charge clauses of the immigration laws. As a practical matter to save expenditure of public funds the arrival of the alien husband should be expedited. There seems to be no logical reason why the husband of an American citizen should be preferential in the quota while the wife of such citizen is granted a non-quota status. Legislation is pending before Congress which will grant to the husbands of American citizens the same non-quota status which has already been granted to wives of citizens. The number of such persons is small but the acuteness of the problem in the individual case is sharp.

The children of ages ranging from 18 to 21 of American citizens form the third group of preferential quota immigrants. Such children are of working age and probably, if allowed to join their parents here, would be wage-earners, and quite probably would not remain in the parental home. The separation is not, except in cases where the children are refugees, a condition much different from normal family life for the social status from which the immigrant usually comes. The parents, if prosperous and well to do here, naturally long to give to all of their children the advantages of American life. For the refugees the plight of the boy and girl from the eighteenth to the twenty-first year is often hard. Most orphan-ages maintained by organizations working with refugees cannot keep the children after their sixteenth year. Industrial placement is difficult also. For the boys, the problem of compulsory military service after the eighteenth year is an important issue.

Two other provisions of the Immigration Law of 1924 concern our foreign born population, namely the privileges granted under the Act to enter the country in the non-immigrant group as either Tourist or Student. With the Tourist group there is a tendency at the Consulates to scrutinize carefully the application to come as Tourist or Visitor when the prospective visitor has near relatives here and has previously applied as a quota or preference quota immigrant. Often relatives here, discouraged at the long wait for the preferential visa, conceive the idea that the waiting period can be spent in the United States as visitor. This is a misapprehension. Once a person is granted the status of visitor he is dropped

from the preferential list and must take his place at the end of the priority list when the visit has expired. It is, therefore, a doubtful advantage to send for relatives who are on the preferential list as visitors. The Consulates will usually grant the visitor's visa even if there are relatives resident in the United States if a bond is placed to guarantee return. The existence of this possibility of entrance as a visitor is a great boon in times of family illness, death or urgent business matters. Frequently the visitors, once here, desire to remain permanently. It is not possible to change the status from that of visitor to that of regular alien arrival without departure from the United States and entrance in the quota. To allow any other procedure would be an obvious injustice to the regular quota or preferential quota immigrants. Occasionally a visitor marries an American citizen during the course of the visit. Such cases are usually not sudden romances but rather a preconceived attempt by the visit to save the American citizen a trip overseas. In such cases the alien wife must leave the country to secure a Consular visa but usually she is not required to travel back to the country of birth. As her status, as the wife of a citizen, is non-quota she is not obliged to wait long for the issuance of the visa.

The student exemption from the quota as given by the immigration law of 1924 does not allow permanent entry to any immigrant student but allows entrance, solely for the purpose of study at an approved institution, for a period of time only so long as the student status lasts. Foreign students had been coming to American colleges for years prior to the immigration law of 1924. Under present conditions it is probable that students are being sent to school or college in America who, except for this provision of the law would not have continued their scholastic education to the point of college or even high school work. The races which are the most affected by the small quotas are most eager to take advantage of the student status. It is our observation that there is a great stringency shown in the Consulate attitude toward these prospective students. The Consuls are quite rigid, as they are required to be by law, in ascertaining that the prospective students are competent to carry on the studies they aspire to take. In some cases there appears to be a searching examination, on the part of the Consul, into the family history, social and economic status, and the possible utility of the particular education sought by the immigrant student, and subsequent denial of the student visa if any of the family of the student are in line for a preferential visa, if the social or economic status of the family is such as to make college education a luxury, or if the particular locality where the immigrant lives is not a fit ground for the vocation to which the prospective student is to be trained. The procedure seems to vary widely between Consulates. It is an open question whether Congress in passing the Act and framing in explicit terms the student status as:

"An immigrant who is a bona fide student at least fifteen years of age and who seeks to enter the United States solely for the purpose of study at an accredited school, college, academy, seminary or university, particularly designated by him and approved by the Secretary of Labor, which shall have agreed to report to the Secretary of Labor the termination of attendance of each immigrant student, and if any such institution of learning fails to make such reports promptly the approval shall be withdrawn,"

intended the American Consuls who are the judges of such cases to assume the functions of a college entrance examination board or a social investigation committee to determine ultimate social issues. The entrance of foreign students into American college life has been traditional for years; its continuance is hardly a question to be settled by the financial status of the families of the prospective students; the field of work which the student plans to enter or even by the fact that the student has kindred in the United States. The Secretary of Labor has recommended legisla-

tion to allow posting of bonds for the departure of the immigrant student. The passage of such legislation might make less difficult the decisions in doubtful cases.

It is undeniable that the student status has been assumed by some whose only academic stimulus has been the possibility of years spent in America but post-war conditions in American colleges indicate that there are others than immigrant students who are not precisely academic in their spur to college life. Some girl students have found the student status an easy entrance into America for the matrimonial market and have embraced the opportunity to change from student to non-quota status by marrying American citizens, but this quasi-evasion of the law is more apparent than real and affects the condition of the quota not at all but merely spares the citizen husband the expense of the trip across for marriage purpose. Finally some students of Russian birth, knowing that deportation is impossible until diplomatic relations are resumed with Soviet Russia have planned to remain in the United States permanently despite the termination of their student status. The total number of such refugee Russians is not great and it is admittedly a difficult problem for them. Soviet Russia neither welcomes nor attracts them. Europe is over supplied with refugees. In spite of all these admitted flaws in the student exemption, the student privilege is a great impetus to the spread of American ideals in foreign lands; the more numerous the students of humble birth become the more rapid and extensive will be the dissemination of American theories of life and standards of living among foreign groups that they may ultimately migrate here. The main fault of the students has been, not that they do not enjoy and appreciate America, but that their excess of appreciation makes them loath to return whence they came.

Non-Preference Quota Immigrants

For those of the foreign born in Massachusetts who seek to bring to this country relatives or friends there is little to be done to aid them if the persons they desire to bring are in the countries with limited quotas. An important service which the Division performs is to warn these people not to be deceived by those who for their own financial gain seek to persuade them that preference can be granted, because of money or influence, where no statutory claim exists. The status of the quota situation for some of the important national groups in Massachusetts indicates the futility of the hope of bringing persons from such countries in the immediate future. For Lithuania—for instance, the annual quota is 344. The consular reports state that prior to the enactment of the Immigration Law of 1924 the Consulate at Kovno, Lithuania accepted more than 10,000 applications for alien passport visas. In each case the fees were collected and accounted for to the United States Treasury. The regulations prescribed for the administration of the Immigration Act provide that these cases be given priority consideration. They are being considered at the consulate at the rate of 172 a year, taking up entirely the non-preferential half of the quota. It is obvious, therefore, that no Lithuanian resident of Massachusetts can hope to bring a relative not in the non-quota or preferential class, at the present time. The quota, according to official estimates, is taken up thirty-three years in advance.

For Great Britain and Northern Ireland the quota, although large, 34,007, is taken up—according to official estimates—for three and one-half years in advance.

For Latvia, the consular reports show a registered demand of over 900. The entire quota is 142 and only 71 can be used yearly to satisfy the registered demand.

For Poland there has been no record kept for some time of non-preference applicants who apply for the first time as there were already registered at the time of the passage of the immigration law, a sufficient number of non-preference immigrants to exhaust the Polish quota for three or four

years. No new registration will be taken before April, 1928. The Polish quota is 5,982. The demand has been estimated at 250,000. One case known to us, concerns an American citizen here nineteen years, whose entire family are in Poland. He tried to become a citizen in 1916 but was debarred because the ruling at that time refused citizenship to men whose families were overseas. In 1924 he was granted citizenship but his children were then beyond the 18 years which is the termination of the non-quota status. Altho he has been trying to unite his family for years, and has made affidavit at our office as far back as 1920, no indication of progress toward the visa is evident yet.

The official estimates indicate that the Syrian quota, which is 100, is exhausted for twenty-five years in advance. Against the non-preference half of the Turkish quota of 100, 2,000 non-preference applications have been listed.

These estimated figures and actual registration data from official sources are at the service of such of the foreign born as seek information on these points.

For those who seek to bring relatives from countries whose quotas are large we have been able to give assistance in preparing affidavits for presentation to American consuls. In many cases where consular visa has been primarily refused, we have been able to secure information as to the cause of refusal and in some case to modify the consular ruling by furnishing additional information as to financial responsibility of the relatives here.

A number of cases dealing with persons born here but taken abroad in infancy and now resident there have been taken up through official channels. These cases involve production of birth or baptismal certificates, or in lieu of both, affidavits of witnesses to the American birth, and usually, also, some affidavits as to prospect of support here.

For the year we have assisted 492 in filling out the form 633 or federal form for application for issuance of visa to relatives of citizens. Since the passage of the Act we have assisted 963 with these forms and because of preferential wait many of these case are still pending. 697 affidavits have been made out for relatives who cannot claim the privilege of the immigration act. Information has been given to 698 on immigration matters.

Emigration

The matters we classify under Emigration might perhaps more properly be called travel problems, because, except in unusual cases, the person who seeks our services is not desirous of leaving the country permanently but wishes to take every possible step to guarantee re-entry after a visit abroad. The provisions of the immigration law of 1924 grant a re-entry permit to those for whom a record of previous legal entry can be found. The technical procedure of application for such re-entry permit is not difficult. We assist many aliens in this service, aiding 337 last year. Aliens, however, who arrived through New York prior to 1898 are not recorded as the records previous to this date were destroyed by fire; aliens entering through Canada frequently cannot have records located for them; and American born women who married aliens prior to the Cable Act and never took the formal steps toward citizenship find the procedure somewhat complicated. We have had a number of difficult cases of this sort in the past year.

For Canadian born residents, who do not require the re-entry permit for quota purposes, we have continued to fill out certificates of identification for use at the border. We have given explicit warning that such certificate of identification was not a guarantee of re-entry and carried no official weight beyond the fact that it was the sworn statement of the affiant made out within the United States. To eliminate any possible misunderstanding we now have stamped on all these documents:

"This is not a guarantee of re-entry into the United States. It is merely a certificate of identification."

Such certificates are filled out only for those of Canadian birth. We made out 500 this year.

General Services

The various problems that come to us, in addition to three large items of immigration, emigration and citizenship, are too diverse to enumerate. From the non-English speaking foreign residents come requests for interpretation at different State, civic or philanthropic agencies. Translation of foreign birth records, marriage records and death records often come from immigrants themselves or interested organizations. We are asked to secure information concerning kindred who are lost, or receiving custodial care, or who are candidates for such treatment. The requests are various and treatment varies with each individual case from mere reference to a competent and interested organization to an attempt, through interpretation and counsel, to unravel some of the tangled skeins of the difficulty.

The newcomers, for the past year, have been mainly of north European stock. Their inquiries fall mainly into those for work and of educational opportunities. The new migration is largely of young men and women in their early twenties and for the normal individual present only the problems of adjustment that might be met by the average youth in getting a start in life in industrial placement. For the English speaking migrant there is only slightly more need of adjustment than for the country boy or girl of American birth to become accustomed to city life. The girls go most readily into domestic service, and, as the market is not over supplied with domestic help, have little difficulty in getting ahead. For the young men who succeed in getting work at once there is little difficulty, but for those who have found it hard to get industrial placement there usually follows domestic altercation as well. These young people generally come to an aunt, uncle or cousin who has sent over the passage money not as a gift but as a loan, and if rapid repayment is not in order, there is frequently open dissatisfaction with the resulting breach of friendly relations. On the one hand the newcomer asserts that the affidavit of support sent over by the relative is a guarantee of just what it purports to be—financial support in case of necessity; on the other hand, the relative, regretting his moment of generosity which was probably prompted by an over-zealous steamship agent, sees the impossibility of carrying indefinitely the support of an able-bodied person for whom he has no strict legal responsibility. As a rule, the dissension is short-lived and expands itself on threats and counter threats of civil suit and deportation recommendations. The resident relative here cannot of course force the hand of the Federal government to deport a person who has not become a public charge and for whom the only cause of deportation is the family quarrel. According to Massachusetts law the alien cannot call on a relative to support him unless he be the minor child or aged parent of such relative. The issue rapidly clarifies itself, usually when the newcomer gets work, becomes self-supporting and in whole or in part repays the passage money. Occasionally discouragement succeeds to disillusionment and the newcomer returns whence he came, concluding that the New World is not for him a land of promise. For the majority, America is opportunity and success. The uniform interest in the opportunities of intellectual advancement indicate the excellence of the majority of immigrant stock we now receive.

Clerical Aspects of the Work

Citizenship Records. We have continued to take from the records of the United States District Court the names of all those who there declare their intention to become citizens of the United States. For this year

these names number about 17,204. To use them effectively they must be alphabetized, listed, arranged by dates that the papers mature, and circularized. We furnish lists for specific localities to the local supervisors in some instances.

Immigration Arrival Records. We also take from the Federal Immigration records at East Boston the names of those aliens entering the United States at Providence, New Bedford and Boston who give their permanent destination as Massachusetts. Such of these aliens as reside in the territory covered by the Boston office are visited by the Field Secretary whose report follows. The names of those going to the parts of the State reached by the branch offices of the Division are sent to the respective Branch Secretaries for their attention. The list of new comers for the past year comprises 6,109 names. 588 names were sent to Springfield; 343 names to New Bedford; 172 to Fall River; and 205 to Lawrence.

These two items of work, listing and circularization of newcomers and those eligible for final citizenship papers, require constant clerical service in mailing circulars, checking lists for replies, and of course in getting under way the answers which we must send to those who write us in response to our circulars.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE FIELD SECRETARY

The report of the field work of the past twelve months covers the customary endeavor of the Division to reach the newcomer to our State personally upon his arrival at the piers, and once shortly after arrival for a word of welcome, telling of the opportunities afforded by the State Departments and his own community, and an offer of help in any future questions that may confront him.

At the piers the usual services have been rendered both the aliens and those calling for them—frequently by previous appointment through the office—connecting the stranger with relatives who have never seen him, bringing waiting relatives to inspectors who wish double assurance regarding certain admissions, making occasional interpretations, verifying doubtful addresses, reaching relatives unaware of the arrival of a newcomer, locating baggage, exchanging money, helping in the extension of tickets for the last portion of the journey and frequently escorting the newly arrived to the railway station or to the new home. Detentions are still made, but they are few in number and generally of short duration, the causes usually being a temporary or doubtful physical condition, irregularity of documents or questionable circumstances surrounding the arrival. These difficulties are generally cleared up in short order at the ensuing Board hearing, and the entry permitted within a few hours. The various organizations represented at the piers are working together cordially for the alien in any ways that may arise and co-operating in the organization known as the Federation of Workers with Immigrants for the detained at the Immigration Station at East Boston, providing, when necessary, clothing and supplies particularly for those about to be deported from this country to their homeland. Our principal holidays, also, have been celebrated at the station by this group, furnishing decorations, additional dainties and occasional entertainment. These efforts have been highly appreciated and have helped the newcomers awaiting admission there to realize in a small way the desire of the State to “bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin,” as well as to understand something of our history and customs.

This same effort is evidenced in the visits of the Field Secretary—one call is made at the destination of each alien in her portion of the State, and while in many cases the newcomer is already at work elsewhere, the relatives are glad to discuss his or her ambitions and the opportunities afforded toward attaining them. In a great many cases, too, long time residents here take the opportunity to inquire regarding their own status

regarding naturalization and kindred subjects, and express gratification at clearing up vague ideas and determination to take steps at once toward citizenship. An amazing amount of incorrect information regarding naturalization is afloat, and it is a great satisfaction to give accurate information to those who are eager to obtain it. Few indeed are the arriving aliens who do not intend to become American citizens, and to those who are unable to come to the city for this purpose, partially filled blanks and instructions are sent, frequently too, as stated above, for their longer resident relatives. During the year we have covered 3,100 new arrivals.

Since most of the arrivals at the Port of Boston for the past few years have been English speaking, the greatest difficulty of the immigrant is obviated for them—the impossibility to speak or understand our language, and therefore employment is their first and greatest need. In many instances the passage money has been borrowed, very little actual cash has been brought by the newcomer, and a living must be earned at once, in spite of the hospitable offers of relatives established here. The average boy (the unemployment problem among the girls is much less difficult) is glad to take anything that offers and lack of opportunity to go to work in spite of honest efforts to find employment creates a dissatisfaction and discouragement which is a most undesirable start for our aliens, particularly in the case of the man past his first youth.

If working hours permit it, the general run of boys intend to take advantage of evening classes—most girls in housework find this quite impossible in spite of their desire to attend. These are encouraged to take advantage of other opportunities to advance themselves with the hope of classes later on should occasion permit it.

The customary office hours have been kept by the Field Secretary and the usual special investigations on cases submitted at the office have been made by her.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

The fifth annual report of this office indicates a constantly increasing number of applicants for our services, despite unfavorable industrial conditions and a decreased population.

While the types of service rendered varied little from that of previous years, it is noted that our clients were drawn from a wider radius of cities and towns.

The work maintained a satisfactory average during the early part of the year, followed by a depression during the summer months which was compensated for by the increased activity of the last quarter.

A keener interest than usual is apparent in matters pertaining to citizenship, not only in Fall River but in the other cities and towns of Bristol County, cared for through this office.

A representative of the office has visited Taunton on several occasions, furnishing immigration information and assisting more than one hundred aliens with their citizenship forms. In addition, information and assistance is furnished through the mail to the Director of Americanization at Taunton on the problems frequently arising in her work.

Our work with the Americanization classes in Fall River is progressing very favorably and at its completion several hundred aliens will have acquired citizenship or will have taken the first step toward that goal.

We are at present making an effort to extend our service to North Easton and Attleboro since we are assured that a large field exists for the service that the office makes available.

The number of persons aided in bringing relatives to this country exceeded that of previous years. The acquirement of citizenship by increasing numbers of the Portuguese race who thereby gained the privilege of bringing their families and parents to the United States, would account for the gain in this particular branch of our work.

During the summer months large numbers of visitors were enabled to

enter Canada and return to the United States through advice and documents furnished by the office. As in former years many such visitors, traveling without knowledge of immigration requirements, were detained at the border line and appealed to the office through relatives, for assistance in returning to their homes.

The gradual passing of the custom, prevalent among the foreign born and more particularly the Portuguese people of making frequent visits to their former homes, affects the demand for Visitors' Permits. This change of habit we believe to be a distinct gain for the work of Americanization, since it indicates a more stable population and one that is ready for assimilation.

The practice of furnishing Affidavits of Support to be mailed abroad has been discontinued to a great extent. Experience has taught us that regardless of the explanation given as to the nature and value of this document, grave disappointment was caused the prospective immigrant to learn that the document did not permit of his immediate sailing, regardless of quota limitations.

It is certain that through the confidence gained in the State office by the foreign born, the practice of exploiting them in matters pertaining to immigration by unscrupulous persons has been practically eradicated. Through a slow process of education we have made clear to them the manifest impossibility of affecting the existing immigration laws, either through influence or the payment of exorbitant sums of money.

The efforts of the office in aiding applicants in wage disputes, industrial compensation, military matters, and the various problems requiring adjustment have met with gratifying success. These services have undoubtedly strengthened the confidence of the alien in the State and this feeling will react as an excellent advertising medium for the work of Americanization.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

Considering the fact that the textile industries, upon which the Merrimac Valley generally is dependent, are still in the throes of depression, the work at this office for the past year has continued unceasingly. The preponderance of cases handled were those pertaining to citizenship, immigration, and emigration. Lawrence and Lowell particularly have received additional reverses by the closing of mills due to the lack of orders and the high tax rate. A gratifying announcement that benefits Lawrence states that the tax rate has been reduced \$3.20 per thousand, thereby saving the local mills thousands of dollars. It is the intention of city officials to offer inducements to officials of diversified industries to establish factories in these mill cities, so that when a textile depression visits us the residents will not suffer from lack of employment.

In the summer of 1927, Mr. Charles S. Bodwell, branch secretary of the Lawrence office since the creation of this office, resigned his position for a more lucrative one as Watch and Ward Society Secretary in Boston, Mass. Mr. Joseph A. Donovan, a native of Lawrence, received the provisional appointment as branch secretary September 9, 1927.

After a careful survey of his district, the present secretary advised the elimination of Sunday office hours at Haverhill and Lowell, and has substituted Wednesday evening at Haverhill and Thursday evening at Lowell. The headquarters are at the Chamber of Commerce offices in both cities, and we are grateful to Secretary Hines of the former city and Secretary Grasse for the use of their offices.

Establishing of Tuesday evening office hours instead of Wednesday afternoon at Lawrence has proved to be a convenience for the people, judging by the increase in the number of applicants. We are now in perfect accord with all business houses by having office hours that meet the requirements of the residents.

The Lawrence office is located in Room 211, Bay State Building as heretofore. This office is inadequate for our needs, it being very small,

and had been used as a dressing room for waitresses in the restaurant below us. This building is centrally located, equipped with two fast elevators, is comparatively new, and is the building in which our office rightfully belongs, but we should have a larger office. The superintendent of the building advised that there is no existing vacancy, but will notify us whenever an opportunity presents itself to make an agreeable change of location.*

Citizenship

Requests for information in regard to citizenship numbered 1,461, which was more than one-half of all cases handled during the year. All nationalities are particularly interested in this phase of our work.

By taking from the records at the Clerk of Courts offices at Lawrence and East Cambridge, the names of residents who filed their declaration of intention to become a citizen, we were able to circularize these people, notifying them that their first papers were two years old, and if they had resided in the United States for five continuous years and one year in this State immediately preceding application, they could petition for naturalization. All letters have received whole-hearted responses.

Lists of the above names have been furnished the various Americanization Supervisors in order that they may check up on the number who responded to our appeal in regard to school attendance.

The reasons for obtaining citizenship are many and various.

Immigration

The Federal Immigration Law of 1924 restricts immigration to such an extent that many of our nationalities refer to us for information. The Italians, particularly, are affected by this law, for the reason that their quota number is 3,845 annually, of which one-half is reserved for preference cases. There are numerous persons of this nationality in our district and there is no doubt that there are thousands on the waiting list to come to the United States.

In cases of immigrants coming from countries with small quotas, there is little we can do to re-unite families.

Emigration

There has been a noticeable increase in the number of applications for a certificate of identification for those non-citizen residents who wish to visit Canada during the summer months. This form does not guarantee re-admission, but it has proved invaluable to the travelers, especially since the border inspection has been so drastic.

Miscellaneous

Other problems confronting our foreign-born residents and others are continually referred to us. Questions in regard to accidents to mill operatives in pursuance of their daily labors are forwarded to the Industrial Accident Board for their decision. This board was created for this purpose and we are exceedingly fortunate in having such a body in existence.

The employment problem requires drastic action in this district due to the inactivity in the textile industry. There is a feeling of optimism in regard to the mills, in that the cotton and woolen industry is reflected in a slight upward trend. We feel that if conditions are righted through the medium of the above or by the establishment of diversified industries we will be in a position to be a real service to the residents.

One case which has come to our attention is that of a veteran of the Civil War, born at Post Mills Village, Vermont, who is now receiving a pension from the U. S. Government. This gentleman, when 71 years old

* Additional space has been secured since this report went to press.

lived in Oregon, seemed to be in a rut there, and accepted land from the Canadian Government in Canada as a means to escape his desperate condition. To do this it was necessary to renounce his United States citizenship and to be naturalized a Canadian subject. He returned to the United States in 1920, has a first paper two years old, and has petitioned for United States citizenship at the age of 85 years. His only means of existence is derived from the pension he now receives from the U. S. Government, and we are endeavoring to find a local patriotic organization to pay the fee of \$4.00 necessary to file his petition.

Other cases in which we are always interested are those covering release of trustee writs. The State law allows that all but \$10.00 can be held from a man's wages, which results in a hardship because most of the \$10.00 would have to cover a rental payment. We have been fortunate in obtaining releases and have made arrangements for small payments weekly to counsel until the bill has been paid.

The various Superintendents of Schools and Americanization Supervisors in our district are willing and ready at all times to co-operate with us in matters pertaining to citizenship.

We are indebted chiefly to our Director for her guidance and zeal in promulgating this wonderful work for our residents.

NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

In the face of adverse business conditions, the New Bedford office has had a very successful year. An analysis of the year's work shows a constant increase in each classification, the percentage of cases in each classification remaining about the same. We have sensed the fact that there would have been more applications for citizenship if there had been steadier employment. Textile business, and cotton is the backbone of New Bedford industry, has been at a low ebb. The only shoe factory in this city, employing five hundred people, closed out this year. Pessimism as to the future existed at the beginning of the year, but two new industries, a tire fabric plant and a warehouse, each employing a thousand people, have been established here. Agriculture has increased in this vicinity, especially in the cranberry bogs on Cape Cod. A great many Cape Verdeans, natural farmers, find their ways to the bogs. This group is quite different from the "blacks" who are found in other parts of the country, and a great deal of work may be done among them. While many of this group are illiterate, they are anxious to improve their condition. They are industrious people, quick to take advantage of opportunity, serious minded, and many are the "smaller business-men" of the vicinity. This group will be a great factor in the future of Cape Cod.

Immigration

During the past year very few immigrants have arrived at the port of New Bedford. Most of the new arrivals were Canadians, but several hundred people of English extraction came to this city. We have circularized all whose names we have received from Boston, and have been in immediate contact with those arriving in the port. The packets, the colorful visitors to this port from the Cape Verde Islands, are destined to be memories in a very short time. The restrictive immigration law allows Portugal but 503 as her quota, this to include the insular possessions. This and the fact that there has been no American Consul at Cape Verde made it difficult to obtain a visa, and immigration has practically ceased. Attempts have been made, and several of these attempts have been more or less successful, to smuggle aliens into the United States through this port. A packet comes here with a fake crew list, the unwelcome ones are "detained," but leave during the night; the captain is fined, but as he is unable to pay, the boat is levied against, sold for a few hundred dollars, and finds her way back to the same business. Aliens

leaving the ship are absorbed in settlements where it is next to impossible to locate them. The Fabre Line, leaving Boston and Providence, plans to enter the Cape Verde trade, and will probably eliminate sail-boat competition. An American Consul will be located at Cape Verde in the near future. This problem will probably right itself in the coming year.

Canadian Travel

Canadian travel was heavy during the summer, many natives of Canada visiting their old homes, or touring the country by automobile. We had many aliens of English extraction tell us that relatives were living in Canada, excluded from the United States by the Immigration Law, and that they were going to visit them. We used a form which was drawn up by the Director and invariably these people returned to tell us that this document was of invaluable assistance to them in returning to this country. Several people have gone to Canada at our suggestion to legalize their entry. Hundreds are unable to obtain citizenship because there is no record of legal admission, and no "nunc pro tunc" examination. We arrange everything so that they may obtain a non-quota visa, pay a head tax, and return the same day. This seems to be the most expeditious procedure at this time.

Permits to Re-enter

Practically everyone leaving the country applies for a permit to re-enter. These permits are now coming through in much better time than they did a year ago.

Naturalization

The bulk of our work continues to be that of assisting people to obtain citizenship. Arrangements have been made with the Clerk of Courts to have the Naturalization Books in New Bedford every two months. This is working out very well. It is now required of a petitioner in the State Courts that he appear with his witnesses on three different occasions. This works hardship on people who are obliged to reimburse witnesses for the loss of a day's pay. It seems that something could be done to simplify this.

Sending for Relatives

We have been asked for assistance by many aliens who wish to have relatives join them in this country. We have explained to them that there is no preference for them in the quota, but have co-operated in assisting them to make affidavit that they will be responsible that this person will not become a public charge. The desire to help relatives has, no doubt, stimulated applications for citizenship. We have made several applications for citizens who wish to send for relatives.

Notarial Service

Most of the applicants in this classification were sent to us by the New Bedford postmaster. He is asked to check up on applicants for American passports who are now in a foreign country, and who claim citizenship by birth in the United States. Friends in the United States are asked to make statement under oath that the applicant for the passport is known to them, was born in the United States, moved abroad at a certain time, etc.

Exploitation

A constant watch is kept for any indication of exploitation. An imposter, formerly employed by a large realty company, operated in New Bedford for a week during June, swindling former customers of nearly

\$5,000. We co-operated with the police in working up a case against him and have obtained a warrant for his arrest. Some complaints have been made that wages were not paid, but, on calling the mills, we usually found that it is a misunderstanding.

Military Tax Exemption

A number of citizens of the United States who were born in Portugal have appealed to us to help them obtain relief from taxation imposed for not serving in the Portuguese Army. This tax was imposed indirectly as the parents were levied against in case the one taxed had no property available. An appeal was made through the Department of State at Washington to the Portuguese Government and a precedent was established whereby citizens of the United States are exempted from this tax. This will affect hundreds of people in this territory.

We have maintained contacts in the territory and have endeavored to acquaint other organizations and public officials with the work that the Division of Immigration and Americanization is doing. Invariably the value of the work is recognized throughout the territory, and clients are referred to us from all public and semi-public offices. The Branch Secretary has spoken at meetings in Brockton and Wareham, as well as at various functions in New Bedford. Cards which describe the work, give the office hours, and other data are distributed. We see actual results from this work. We have helped people in thirty-nine cities and towns in this district, those from Provincetown coming a distance of ninety miles for assistance. Our office is now centrally located, is very inviting, and, we feel, makes for greater dignity. There is an endless amount of work to be done here, and the fact that one client seems to take pleasure in recommending our service to his neighbors, prompts us to expect greater volume, and an opportunity to do greater work during the coming year.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

The report for 1927 shows a record of steady progress in the Springfield district in our work with the foreign born. The district at the end of the year is freer from exploitation than at any time in the last five years, complaints have been correspondingly reduced, and by constant watchfulness we hope to be able to maintain the present comparative freedom from this vicious practice.

Industrial conditions have not been good, but in spite of that fact we have noted an increasing desire on the part of the alien to improve his condition by attending school and learning something of our institutions and government. We find a greater eagerness on the part of immigrants arriving in the district now to take advantage of the Commonwealth's service, and we also find that our office is being sought by a new type of immigrant, who places himself in our hands, asking us to prepare a program for him, so that he may more easily be merged with us and eventually be naturalized.

4,354 people applied for assistance in this district during the year. Applications came from practically every city and town in central and western Massachusetts, and from residents of every nationality. The severity of our present immigration act has tended to increase the need for expert assistance in adjusting the difficulties arising out of this act, whereas in the past some of the help that was required might have been only routine. Most of the cases that we receive now are serious and vitally affect the persons involved.

We have endeavored to bring to the Americans in our district a realization of the importance of assisting in the assimilation of the foreign born, and the need of helping them to adjust themselves to America. In most of the towns of the district we have attracted the attention of the Women's Clubs, Men's Service Clubs, and churches of various denominations, especially those attended by the foreign born, and we have won their interest

and secured their co-operation in our Americanization program, as a result of placing before them the work of the Commonwealth with its foreign born, through the Division of Immigration and Americanization. This has made for a healthier condition, and at the present time we believe that a better understanding of the mutual problem in Americanization has been achieved.

In addition, this year we have tried the new plan of reaching foreign born parents through their children who are pupils in the public schools. We have found these children, who were either born in this country or who were brought here in infancy, have acquired a spirit and a sentiment which their fathers and mothers lack, and oftentimes an interest in and appreciation of American ideals can be created by the eagerness of children to have their parents become Americans, like the fathers and mothers of their companions.

We have continued to maintain part time bureaus in Holyoke and in Worcester in order that we might have in each of these cities a center for the people in those parts of the district. The office in Springfield is open each Wednesday evening for the benefit of those who find it a serious handicap to lose time from their employment. In the Chamber of Commerce at Holyoke, with the co-operation of Miss Anna Warren of the Holyoke School Department, we are present each Thursday night until 8.30. In Worcester the School Department has donated to us an office in a very good location, at 90 Franklin Street, and Miss Catherine McHugh, the Director of Americanization, who has been desirous of securing our assistance in helping the members of her classes, has given her time unstintingly to make this mutual service a success. This office is open from 5 o'clock until 9.00 each Friday evening.

Meetings were held in various localities, usually in a school building or in the town hall. When the Branch Secretary planned to visit a town, arrangements were made to notify the people of that section, through the press, and through announcements in the different churches to the effect that those residents needing his assistance might bring their problems to him at that time. Among the places at which such meetings were held, are the following:

- Holyoke, three meetings.
- Pittsfield, one meeting.
- Chicopee, one meeting.
- Chicopee Falls, one meeting.
- Willimansett, one meeting.
- Fairview, one meeting.
- Adams, two meetings.
- Westfield, one meeting.
- Ludlow, one meeting.
- Fitchburg, one meeting.
- Springfield, three meetings.
- Indian Orchard, one meeting.
- Easthampton, one meeting.
- Athol, one meeting.
- Worcester, three meetings.
- Three Rivers, one meeting.
- Warren, one meeting.
- South Bellingham, one meeting.

Citizenship

2,582 applications for assistance in citizenship matters were made. 715 forms 2214 were prepared for petitioners for second papers, and we helped 624 applicants for first papers. We have continued to circularize the cities of Springfield, Holyoke, Chicopee, Worcester, and the surrounding towns from the lists of declarants which we secure from the records at the Superior Courts. The pamphlet "The Constitution of the United

States with Suggestions for Those Preparing for Citizenship" is given to applicants for second papers, and we have furnished the booklet to club groups interested in promoting citizenship, and to various school departments when they have requested them.

Immigration and Emigration

848 persons were given information and assistance in immigration questions. One hundred forms 633, petition to bring certain relatives of American citizens to the United States, were prepared. 196 forms 631, application for permit to re-enter the United States after a temporary stay abroad, were filed for aliens who were returning to visit in their home countries.

The public interest that is being taken in the Division's work in this district, is very pleasing, and we feel it is a measure of the success of the work. The Branch Secretary would like to express his thanks to the Director for her help, and for the interest that she has shown in the Springfield district.

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1926, TO DECEMBER 1, 1927 — ALL OFFICES —

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Total
Canadian	2,198	1,003	471	948	521	5,141
Italian	2,362	207	355	143	867	3,934
Polish	1,091	335	107	491	803	2,827
Irish	1,910	158	119	84	355	2,626
Portuguese	73	1,173	27	1,115	43	2,431
English	377	323	212	651	210	1,773
Hebrew	742	102	48	76	266	1,234
Greek	389	81	142	98	299	1,009
Armenian	513	1	251	0	138	903
American	316	135	104	96	222	873
Syrian	121	119	239	42	66	587
Scotch	239	42	71	33	147	532
Lithuanian	222	0	42	17	62	343
German	117	6	37	16	149	325
Swedish	181	5	0	26	59	271
Russian	129	48	27	13	8	225
French	93	2	42	48	13	198
West Indian	142	9	0	20	0	171
Albanian	80	0	1	5	18	104
Norwegian	58	0	0	5	3	66
Belgian	14	0	32	9	2	57
Swiss	32	0	1	10	5	48
Austrian	17	1	6	12	12	48
Turkish	12	1	8	13	9	43
South American	11	9	2	7	7	36
Finnish	17	0	0	2	15	34
Czecho-Slovak	2	0	0	5	23	30
Dutch	16	0	4	5	5	30
Rumanian	19	0	0	6	4	29
Lettish	22	0	4	0	0	26
Danish	16	1	0	3	4	24
Spanish	9	1	0	0	13	23
Negro	20	0	1	0	0	21
Hungarian	8	0	0	1	5	14
Ukranian	3	1	4	1	0	9
Australian	0	2	5	1	0	8
Chinese	5	0	0	2	0	7
Yugo Slav	4	0	0	0	1	5
Bohemian	0	3	0	1	0	4
Bulgarian	3	0	0	0	0	3
Cuban	0	0	0	3	0	3
Egyptian	3	0	0	0	0	3
African	3	0	0	0	0	3
Welsh	1	2	0	0	0	3
Assyrian	1	1	0	0	0	2
Arabian	0	1	0	0	0	1
Mexican	1	0	0	0	0	1
New Zealander	1	0	0	0	0	1
Total	11,593	3,772	2,362	4,008	4,354	26,089

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1926
TO DECEMBER 1, 1927

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Total
Bank	27	0	10	6	18	61
Citizenship	7,635	2,290	1,461	1,964	2,582	15,932
Compensation for Injury	65	25	5	43	31	169
Emigration	1,060	554	311	772	600	3,297
Employment	63	2	34	3	11	113
Financial Aid	48	0	2	3	0	53
Immigration	1,846	642	370	545	848	4,251
Interpretation	88	0	0	32	7	127
Misc. Complaint	160	48	26	69	33	336
Misc. Information	305	97	129	255	144	930
Notarial Service	117	112	11	298	74	612
Search for Lost Persons	14	2	2	7	3	28
Translation	165	0	1	11	3	180
Total	11,593	3,772	2,362	4,008	4,354	26,089

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1928

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MASS.
DOCS.
COLL.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education*

Division of Immigration and Americanization

MRS. NATHANIEL THAYER, *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

Abraham E. Pinanski, Boston

Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg

B. Preston Clark, Boston

Mrs. Edith C. May, Needham

Mary A. Barr, Boston

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1928, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its ninth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration. The duties of the Division are imposed upon it by General Laws, Chapter 69, section 11 and are outlined by statute as follows:

"The director of the division of immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof, shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purposes, the division may co-operate with other officers and departments of the commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents relating to the matter under investigation."

ADVISORY BOARD CHANGES

During the year two members were appointed to the Advisory Board. Mrs. Benjamin May of Needham, who had previously filled out the unexpired term of the late Domenick D'Allesandro, was reappointed for the customary three-year term. Mr. B. Preston Clark, president of the Plymouth Cordage Company and well known in social service circles for his interest in public causes, notably in the Lincoln House, the famous settlement house at Boston, was appointed, December 1927, for three years.

EXTENSION OF WORK

The most outstanding accomplishment of the Division during the past year has been the planned and accomplished extension of the work to cities of the Commonwealth not previously reached and increased service to those to which the work already had been extended.

Two branches, Springfield and New Bedford, were established at the outset of the work to reach the western and southern sections of the State. Later, at the request of the citizens of Fall River, and because of the problem of illiteracy there, the Fall River office was opened. The fourth branch, Lawrence, centrally located in the manufacturing district of the

Merrimack valley, was established to reach Essex County and such parts of Middlesex County as are not easily accessible from Boston.

The Springfield district has always been the largest from the point of view of territory extending from the northern to the southern boundary of the state and from the western limit of the state to the eastern edge of Worcester County. Last May Worcester County was separated from the Springfield district and allocated to the Boston district. Under the old arrangement it was only possible for the Springfield district immigration agent to visit the city of Worcester one evening a week and the other large cities and towns in the district once or twice a year. Under the new arrangement a full day each week is devoted to the city of Worcester and two full days each month to Fitchburg and the adjacent communities of Leominster, Gardner and Clinton. The Springfield office, after the release of Worcester county, has extended the work to other sections of the western part of the state and a regular schedule is now maintained to Greenfield, Pittsfield, Adams, Northampton and Holyoke.

The schedule of the Lawrence office has been materially changed in the past year and increased time given to outlying districts. Formerly, the district immigration agent had a bi-monthly Sunday schedule for Haverhill and Lowell. Now a weekly schedule is maintained with an evening office hour at both cities. The cities and towns throughout the district have been visited and contact made with some public official for reference of cases. A regular schedule of visits has been established for Gloucester, Amesbury, Peabody and Salem.

The Fall River office has extended the work on a regular weekly schedule to Taunton where an office has been supplied by the city for an evening office hour once a week.

The New Bedford office is so situated that it has not seemed practical to establish any regular outposts for the work. The district immigration agent has gone to Brockton on particular cases and has co-operated with the school authorities there as requested. He has made contacts with several other communities, notably Provincetown, Wareham and Nantucket and has made arrangements for reference of particular cases. The train and trolley connections are not good in the district, and because of this and other local conditions, no definite schedule of calls or sub-offices has been planned for.

At the present time the Division maintains its principal office at the State House, Boston, and its branch offices at Fall River, Lawrence, New Bedford and Springfield. By co-operative effort with local communities part time service, either in the evening or afternoon, is maintained at Fitchburg, Worcester, Adams, Greenfield, Holyoke, Northampton, Pittsfield, Taunton, Amesbury, Beverly, Gloucester, Haverhill, Lowell and Peabody. The extension of the work to these fourteen communities with no additional rental charges has been the distinct achievement of the past year. State-wide contacts have been made, by this extension work and through our regularly maintained offices, with nineteen localities situated at distant points throughout the State.

BOSTON OFFICE

Citizenship

Requests for information concerning the naturalization procedure, help in the matter of filling out the blanks for this technical process, and information concerning the citizenship status of the individual inquirer are always leading items in our classification of service. As might be expected the presidential campaign of 1928 gave an added impetus to naturalization and stimulated as well a keener interest on questions of doubtful citizenship.

Among the inquirers concerning citizenship status were many persons born without the territory of the United States who derived citizenship through the naturalization of their parents or because the parents were

native born. It was a simple matter, in most cases, to ascertain the law which granted the desired citizenship and assist in making its application in the individual case. The greater difficulty came in advising the inquirers how to obtain proof of such derivative citizenship. Many persons found considerable difficulty in locating birth records for dates years back. In some such cases correspondence was undertaken to locate baptismal or birth records; in others, affidavits taken of persons who had personal knowledge of the birth were deemed acceptable proof. Those who claimed citizenship on the naturalization of the parent sometimes found a difficulty in that the citizenship certificate, when available, often did not bear the names of the children who derived citizenship. Since June 29, 1906, naturalization certificates bear the names of the children but prior to that time no such record was made. The difficulty of securing proof for derivative citizenship presents an acute problem. In the last Annual Report of the Federal Secretary of Labor, the matter and a possible solution is discussed as follows:

"There is especial need for the early enactment of legislation providing for the issuance of certificates of citizenship to those who have derived citizenship through the naturalization of others; that is to persons of foreign birth who have become citizens through the naturalization of parent or of the husband but did not themselves petition for naturalization. Since the act of June 29, 1906, became operative more than 2,500,000 petitioners have become citizens and have received certificates of citizenship. Not all these petitions bore the names of wives or children who would derive citizenship from the naturalization of the petitioners, but as a large proportion carried the names of several such relatives it may be safe to assume that as many persons have derived citizenship in this way as have obtained it through petition. All who have so derived citizenship or who have acquired it otherwise but who have not received certificates are subjected to embarrassment in establishing their claims to that status. It should be legally possible to issue certificates to such citizens, but only if they are actually in the United States and appear before an officer of the Naturalization Service to receive them. Each should be required to take the oath of abjuration of former allegiance and the oath of allegiance to the United States before receiving the certificate."

Probably the greater part of the inquiries concerning individual citizenship status came from women who were eager and anxious to register and vote but who were doubtful of their citizenship. So far as a single woman is concerned the naturalization laws have always provided opportunities for her naturalization in the same manner as for men. There are now three distinct laws however, affecting the citizenship of married women. The first, that passed in 1855, granted American citizenship to every alien woman who was then married or who might thereafter marry an American citizen. The second, passed in 1907, took away American citizenship from any American woman who married a foreigner. The most recent law, the Cable Act of 1922, permits an American woman to marry a foreigner without loss of her own citizenship provided she does not marry a foreigner ineligible to citizenship, and provides also that an alien woman marrying an American citizen no longer derives citizenship from her marriage, although it still reserves to her certain privileges in a modified naturalization procedure. The Cable Act, however, does not take away American citizenship from any women who gained it by marriage prior to 1922, nor does it give back the American citizenship lost by an American woman through her marriage to an alien prior to that date, although it provides a modified naturalization procedure of benefit to such women. The present confusion of the situation results from a variance not only in the actual laws, but in their interpretation by dif-

ferent State, Federal and city departments. The proper application of the particular law to a given case is largely a matter determined by the dates of the marriage.

Altogether we had over nineteen hundred inquiries concerning citizenship. Not all of these inquirers sought definition of their citizenship status, however, as the majority, in fact, were aliens who merely sought advice as to the naturalization procedure. Many such requests came by mail. The booklet, "The Constitution of the United States with Suggestions for those Preparing for Citizenship," which was prepared to give the salient points on the naturalization procedure, has been reprinted and distributed generally during the year.

Nearly eleven hundred persons came to the Boston office for assistance in filling out the application for first papers of American citizenship. The greater number seeking the service were recent arrivals, the majority having entered the country since 1921. The young men and women from the British Isles who make up the greater part of the Massachusetts immigration of today seem eager to acquire citizenship and rarely delay a year before taking the first step.

The usual practice of listing the names of those persons who declared their intention to become citizens of the United States at the United States District Court at Boston has been followed this year. A brief notice is sent to each of these persons when the time arrives for taking the final step to citizenship. Approximately fifteen thousand such notices were mailed this year. The response to this notification has been uniformly good.

Over four thousand persons were assisted in filling out the preliminary form for petition for naturalization. These persons, too, were in the main, arrivals since 1921, although a fair proportion of persons long resident are represented in this group. This particular service, although apparently largely clerical, really requires careful interviewing and patient and thoughtful help before the twenty-nine questions comprising the blank are satisfactorily answered. Many of those assisted would be themselves incapable of filling out these forms although they lack neither general intelligence nor practical knowledge of American government. For nearly four hundred persons for whom preliminary forms were filled out, additional service was given in ascertaining the status of the individual in the registration for the draft in the World War. The need for this particular service is now diminishing and as the years take us away from the days of the World War the need of checking up war records will undoubtedly gradually disappear. We are still frequently asked to secure draft data for resident aliens who are visiting their home lands who must show registration in the American draft to satisfy the military authorities in their own countries.

Immigration

Probably the greatest stimulus to citizenship today, even stronger than the keen political interest which the last political campaign awakened, is the present immigration law which grants a non-quota status to the wife and minor children of American citizens, and preferential status to the parents of such citizens. Men whose scholastic equipment is very meagre and whose political interest is almost entirely lacking make heroic efforts to qualify for the coveted citizenship because they realize that their citizenship will enable their families to join them.

To acquire the privileges granted to citizens under the immigration law, the citizen relative here must fill out and file at the Federal Bureau of Immigration at Washington, a form of affidavit called "Petition for the Issuance of Immigration Visa". The document must be made in duplicate, must be typewritten, must be sworn to before a notary, and must be attested by two citizen witnesses who have known the petitioner for at least one year. Four hundred and twenty-five such petitions were executed at

the Boston office last year, an item of work consuming much time, as the forms comprise four sheets of legal size paper and require detailed information on numerous points. Frequently supplementary service was required in the form of additional affidavits of identification. Often much correspondence was necessary to and from Washington and to Consuls overseas before the family was united.

On May 29, 1928, Congress passed Resolution No. 61, which is an amendment to the quota immigration law of 1924. This amendment, as mentioned previously, enlarged the non-quota classes. It also created a new preferential class—the wives and minor children of legally admitted aliens. The alien resident in this country must furnish to the Federal immigration authorities at the port through which he entered the country data concerning his arrival. If, on the basis of the facts he presents, a record of his arrival can be located, the Commissioner of Immigration at such port will send a verification of this arrival to the American Consul in the district where the alien's relatives live and such relatives will be placed in the second preferential quota. It is as yet too soon to estimate the value of this amendment. In some of the countries which have large quotas the enlargement of the preferential quota promises to be helpful. For the nationality groups which have the minimum quota of one hundred a preference is obviously of little value since the waiting list on the original preferential basis as previously granted is filled for years to come.

Altogether there have been 1,940 requests for affidavit service or for information on immigration problems at the Boston office. Of this total, 778 were for affidavits to bring relatives or friends; 425 were the petitions, noted before, for relatives of citizens for whom non-quota or preferential status was sought, and the remaining 737 requests were for information and advice on immigration matters.

Emigration

Very few cases come to our attention of those, who, of their own volition, wish to permanently sever the connections they have made with America. We have made out 341 applications for permits to re-enter the United States for aliens who seek to guarantee return in spite of quota restrictions after a visit to the homeland. Three hundred and thirty-nine certificates of identification were made also for persons born in Canada and hence not subject to quota restrictions who desired some means of identifying themselves as residents of the United States while on trips to Canada.

A recent regulation of the Department of Labor gives to each regularly admitted alien who has immigration visa and legal admission an identification card which bears the official stamp of entry and the photograph of the person. In the future, these identification cards should prove useful to their holders for travel documents and for naturalization purposes.

Interpretation and Translation

The Boston office has had forty-nine requests for interpretation service this year, and ninety-seven requests for translation of various documents on cases in which the Division was asked to provide interpretation or translation service only and no other solution of the problem presented. The requests for interpretation have come usually from other state departments not equipped with interpreters or from civic or philanthropic organizations. The translations are usually of birth records for employment purposes, although sometimes we are asked to translate legal documents for other state departments. Miss Antoinette Oberti, who had been social worker with the Division since 1918 was retired under the Compulsory Retirement Law on February 9, 1928. Miss Oberti's knowledge of both written and oral Italian has been a valuable asset in the work of the Division and her retirement is a cause of regret not only to this Division to which she gave devoted and faithful service, but also to the other

state offices which have often called upon her for interpretation and translation.

Work With Newcomers

Ninety-four boats bringing passengers from Europe docked at the port of Boston during the past year and were met at the piers by a representative of the Division. With the greatly restricted immigration laws of the present day, and the recent administrative changes in the examination of immigrants overseas, there is a naturally vast change in the work at the piers in meeting newcomers. In the past year, as has been the case practically every year since 1924, the boats coming to Boston brought immigrants from the British Isles with only an occasional passenger of non-British stock. No boats from the Mediterranean have docked at Boston since 1924. The fact that the newcomers are mainly English speaking eliminates language difficulties but by no means obviates the need of work at the pier. When the passengers landing at Boston came from Central Europe and Italy, the migration was largely of family parties coming to join husband and father and part of the day's routine consisted in locating the boxes and trunks which contained the household goods of the family. Now, while there are still family groups they are not the predominating element. More numerous are the young men and women coming to seek work in America, and destined usually to relatives, often to uncles, aunts or cousins whom they have never seen. These young persons are unencumbered with any baggage but hand-luggage and are eager and ready to step off the pier as rapidly as they are discharged by the Federal authorities. There are obvious difficulties in making proper connections with relatives and since many of the newcomers are minors, considerable care must be taken to see that they are safely sent on their way. The boats have frequently docked on Sundays and this circumstance has facilitated, to some degree, the immediate connection with the relatives who are usually on hand on Sundays to welcome the newcomers.

Within the past year the Public Health Service of the Federal Government, together with officials of the Federal Immigration Service, have inspected all prospective immigrants at American Consulates overseas. This overseas inspection has had a noticeable effect on the number detained. It is now unusual to have more than one or two held for inquiry or detention.

During the past year we have, as in the past, copied from the ship's manifests kept at the East Boston immigration Station, the names of all aliens who gave their permanent destination as Massachusetts. For the year covered by this annual report we have obtained 5,802 names. Of this number the greater part, almost 5,000, gave their destination as the cities and towns included in the Boston district. To each of these newcomers a card or letter has been sent telling them of the interest the Division has in their welfare and offering the facilities of the office. In the cases of young persons, we have endeavored also to secure definite information as to industrial placement and school attendance. The response to our letters of inquiry has been uniformly good. Some have written for advice. Others called personally to discuss their problems. The question most frequently asked by the newcomers concerns educational opportunities in the form of trade and vocational classes. As might be expected inquiries concerning employment opportunities have been frequent.

From 1921 until July 1928, Miss Mary E. Power was in charge of the work with newcomers and her gracious personality made her peculiarly adapted to officially greet and welcome newcomers to the Commonwealth. Miss Power resigned from the Division last July to enter the Probation Service of the Suffolk County Superior Court. Her work at the piers has been taken over by two social workers of the Division, Miss Kiela and Mrs. Lentino, who meet alternate boats.

WORCESTER DISTRICT

Permanent arrangements have been made for regular office hours in Worcester through which all applications for service in the southern and eastern part of the district are handled. The Worcester office is located at 90 Franklin Street, and is furnished to us through the co-operation of the Worcester School Department. Permanent office hours have also been established at Room 8, City Hall, Fitchburg, from five to eight p. m. on the first and third Thursdays of the month, to care for the northern section of the territory. The District Immigration Agent has enjoyed the hearty co-operation of all agencies with whom he has come in contact in his work in the district. He wishes to express his appreciation in particular to Miss Catherine McHugh, Director of Americanization in the Worcester Schools, whose courtesy and co-operation in maintaining the evening office hour have been most helpful, to Miss Margaret E. Kielty, Director of Americanization in the Fitchburg Schools who has been of much assistance there, to Miss Mary L. Guyton, Supervisor of Adult Alien Education, and to Mr. Charles Herlihy for their suggestions concerning the district. Contacts have been established at Worcester with various social agencies such as the North American Civic League, Traveler's Aid Society, the American Legion, with various political and naturalization clubs and with the personnel and employment managers of large industrial plants.

In co-operation with the Directors of Americanization in Worcester and Fitchburg notices have been published from time to time in large industrial plants calling attention to the service which interested persons may obtain at our office. Publicity concerning changes in the naturalization or immigration laws which affect foreign born residents has been obtained in all the local papers, including both American and foreign language press, advising those interested in such matters that we are ready to help them. Two instances of this nature when notices proved valuable occurred when the Military Privileges of the Naturalization Act expired May 26, 1928, and when the Amendment to the Immigration Law was enacted on May 29, 1928. The notices in the Worcester papers and in the foreign language papers which circulated throughout the state regarding veterans brought a large response from those veterans who had not up to that time taken advantage of the privilege accorded them by the naturalization law which enabled them to become citizens with very little formality. Some in fact did not appear to be aware of their rights in the matter until advised through the papers that they could call at our office and make immediate application before the law expired. A similar situation arose when the last amendment to the immigration act became law. We immediately had several inquiries from men who had not as yet become citizens and were interested in obtaining the immigration of their wives and children into the United States. It is a source of great satisfaction to us that we have been able to aid many of these people.

In common with all the other branch offices of the division our greatest volume of work has been in citizenship and immigration. We have had 450 applications for citizenship and as usual we assisted people in making out the application for first and second papers. In addition we have had many requests for citizenship information from persons who were doubtful as to whether they were American citizens or not. We are pleased to have cleared up many of these cases of a doubtful nature. We have had seventy-nine applications for service on immigration matters. Practically all calls for aid in immigration matters were handled through the Worcester office. There was little call for this class of service through the Fitchburg office. Employment during the year in Fitchburg has been very poor and is mainly responsible for the lack of applications in immigration and emigration matters as the majority of the working people in that city and in Leominster have been in poor financial circumstances.

However, at the present time, conditions in that respect in northern Worcester County are improving slowly.

Because of the employment situation there has been little call in the district for aid in emigration matters. We have ten such applications listed and they all came during the summer months.

In the six months period from June 1 to November 30, 1928, we handled 544 applications for service. Of these 374 were made at the Worcester office and 170 at the Fitchburg office. The calls came from twenty-five different nationalities. There is a noticeable increase in applications for service at Fitchburg due to the fact that since the transfer of the territory to the Boston district the district immigration agent has been able to spend much more time than the Springfield agent could devote to it. It is expected that there will be an increase of applicants at both Fitchburg and Worcester offices during the coming year due to the fact that employment conditions are better and our work is now better known than formerly. Interested persons in the district have expressed their appreciation of the Director's action in extending the work of the Division more intensively to this section of the state.

The Worcester district now has an area of a little under 2,000 square miles with a population of over 500,000. About thirty per cent of the population of the city of Worcester is foreign born. The cities of Fitchburg and Leominster with a total population of 60,000 have about the same percentage of foreign born.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

The report for the year just completed indicates a constantly increasing demand for the various types of service offered by our Division.

An important development of the year, was the opening of the office in Taunton. Through the courtesy of Mayor McGrath a room in the City Hall was made available for our use each Friday evening and the service has already proved its value to the foreign-born of that city. Our work was introduced there by means of church announcements, letters to the presidents of various societies of the foreign-born, and a generous amount of space furnished by the newspapers.

A gratifying increase in the number of cities and towns of Massachusetts, from which applications for service are received is noted.

The sub-normal industrial condition which still obtains in this city, unquestionably has an adverse affect on the work pertaining to citizenship and immigration. However, it is hoped that the proposed merger of our factories will do much toward alleviating this condition.

Citizenship

It is safe to state that the people of this vicinity are more keenly alive to the importance and desirability of citizenship than at any previous time. This is accounted for by various factors, not the least of which was the National campaign for the Presidency, which did much to stimulate thought in this direction, and will, undoubtedly, increase our opportunities for service in citizenship matters.

An invitation received from prominent persons in the town of Somerset, enabled us to assist approximately one hundred persons of the Portuguese race, with their first steps in citizenship. Subsequently we co-operated with the Division of Adult Alien Education in a successful effort to induce the town officials to inaugurate classes in English for the benefit of these declarants.

Another invitation from the American Printing Co., officials here resulted in our aiding the entire mechanical department of this plant with their citizenship papers.

The usual plan of co-operating with the Supervisor of Americanization here was followed as in previous years and resulted in our completing a great amount of citizenship work in the evening schools and home classes.

It is hoped that proposed changes in the naturalization regulations will be enacted at a very early date. The need of such revision becomes more and more apparent each year, when we consider the large number of persons in this and other parts of the country who are denied citizenship because of failure to locate Certificates of Arrival for them. If some means can be found of remedying this disability which now acts as a bar to citizenship for so many aliens in the United States, it would be a step in legislation which would be of material benefit to thousands of interested persons. Our experience has shown us that various factors would account for the failure of so many aliens to recall the exact details of their arrival in the United States. Among the causes that account for this situation, might be mentioned the ignorance of our language and tender age at the time of arrival. Consequently a denial of citizenship to these persons makes for a grave hardship.

Immigration and Emigration

Although travel to Europe and the Azores Islands from this country was comparatively light during the summer season, the demand for assistance from persons touring Canada was greater than previous years. I feel that the residents of this community of the French Canadian race are now convinced of the absolute necessity of securing exact information as to immigration requirements before commencing their visit to Canada.

I believe that one of the most important services performed in this department is the advice and help furnished persons here who are desirous of bringing relatives from Canada. In the absence of such information these immigrants would be unable to satisfy the present immigration requirements, and would, therefore, be subject to great additional expense and considerable delay.

We find that a comparatively small number have taken advantage of the enactment of the last Congress, pertaining to relief of separated families, by granting special preference to the wives and families of aliens, legally resident here. Every effort has been made to give publicity to this privilege, but it would appear that the need of such relief is not urgent in this community.

Miscellaneous

The amicable relation that exists between our office and the insurance companies frequently permits of satisfactory compromises in industrial accident disputes, that otherwise would require legal assistance, which oftentimes would be impracticable, owing to the small amounts of money involved in these cases.

The office is fortunate in having at its disposal free legal advice from an interested attorney, and undoubtedly, many of our clients have been saved unnecessary expenditure, and possible exploitation, through this source of assistance, in minor legal matters.

During the year, informal talks on the purpose and work of the office were given before the Chamber of Commerce, Quota Club, Men's Class of the Union Methodist Church, Board of Health and District Nurses, Agents of the various Insurance Companies. Several addresses were made before the various fraternal organizations of the foreign-born on the subject of citizenship.

In addition to the above newspaper articles describing the work of the office have appeared at frequent intervals, and we are glad to state that both the English and the foreign-press appear very willing to co-operate with us.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

The work at this branch office has progressed in an earnest endeavor to give real service to the foreign-born residents of this district, which includes all Essex County, except the towns of Lynnfield, Saugus, Nahant, Swampscott and the city of Lynn; and includes the towns of Tyngsborough, Dracut, Tewksbury, Billerica and the city of Lowell in Middlesex

County. In the past, Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill and Amesbury have received the benefits of the service given by our office, but our operations have been extended to include Peabody, Beverly and Gloucester, with further extension planned to include Marblehead, Ipswich, Rowley, Newburyport and smaller towns. Gloucester has been visited three times during the past year and the number of applicants far exceeded our expectations. The postmaster of this city has been particularly helpful to us. In addition, the secretary spoke before the Rotary Club of that city, on June 11, regarding the functions of our bureau.

We have maintained our regular weekly schedule for the benefit of Lowell and Haverhill residents, at the Chamber of Commerce offices of both cities, and again we wish to thank these organizations for their splendid spirit of co-operation.

We are now occupying room 212 as well as room 211 in the Bay State Building, which allows us a private office so necessary for many of our cases. Our office has been used several times in the past year by a representative of the Rehabilitation Section of the State Department of Education, to meet their applicants and we are glad to co-operate with that department without interrupting our service in the slightest degree.

The preponderance of cases have been, as usual, those pertaining to citizenship, immigration and emigration, but there is also a diversified classification.

The total number of applications for service for the year ended November 30, 1928, was 2,893, as compared with 2,362 for the previous year, an increase of 531.

We have had a continuous demand for the booklet entitled "The Constitution of the United States of America with Suggestions for those Preparing for Citizenship." The total number distributed during the past year was 2,388 of which 780 were requested by Americanization Supervisors.

Citizenship

The requests for aid and advice in naturalization problems numbered 2,071 as compared with 1,461 for the previous year, an increase of 610. The usual procedure of notifying residents whose first papers are two years old has been carried out and lists containing the names of these people have been furnished Americanization supervisors for the purpose of attendance at naturalization classes.

Another reason for the demand for service regarding naturalization was the recent national campaign. Those people who had been born in the United States and women who had married prior or subsequent to the Cable Act of September 22, 1922, wished to know their status, definitely.

Immigration

Since the restricted immigration laws of 1924 were made effective there has been no relief measure adopted, particularly for separated families, until the Act of May 29, 1928. By that act the wife and unmarried children under 21 years of age of an alien resident can obtain a quota preference, but proof of the husband's lawful admission to the United States must be furnished to the American Consul in the district in which the family resides. The resultant good from this amendment has not been particularly noticeable. The Department of Labor has provided Form 575 for this purpose, and a resident of the United States (other than an American citizen) may fill out this declaration and forward it to the immigration officer in charge at the United States port at which he last entered. If such entry can be verified from the records, the American Consul nearest the family will be so informed.

Under the above amendment American women citizens were privileged to call their husbands, but Italy is one country that has already asserted itself against this revision of the law. Because of its control of passports, any foreign government has the power to affect the intention of the im-

migration laws of the United States, and in greater or less degree, to shape procedure under them.

Emigration

This phase of our work constitutes to a great extent, travel of Canadian residents to their native villages to spend their annual vacations, and for whom certificates of identification are issued. They need no re-entry permit due to the fact that there are no quota restrictions on Canada.

Other nationalities derive benefit under this head in the issuance of re-entry permits to the United States, as provided by the immigration law of 1924. To insure a safe return from a trip abroad alien residents should avail themselves of a permit, which is ordinarily valid for one year but can be extended, for justifiable reason, at any American Consulate.

Miscellaneous

Last year's report cited the case of a veteran of the Civil War, born at Post Mills Village, Vermont, who at 71 years of age renounced his American citizenship and accepted land in Canada, and who, at the age of 85 years, we were assisting to become a naturalized citizen. This case was abruptly closed when the old gentleman was struck by an automobile and injured so severely that he died within two weeks of the accident.

A young man born in Lawrence, of Italian parentage, left the United States five years ago to study the violin and viola in Italy. During that time he had become an artist in his chosen profession, and applied for permission to return to America, to live with his parents, and to give to the music loving people of his own land, the fruits of his years of study. We were instrumental in assisting him to return and are looking forward to the time when we can hear him perform before the public.

This office is always ready and willing to assist in all cases called to our attention, but we are particularly interested in those pertaining to the re-uniting of families. They are too numerous to mention individually.

All with whom we come in contact realize and appreciate the services of our department. The co-operation of superintendents of schools and Americanization supervisors is gratefully appreciated and this co-operation is reciprocal. Localities now receiving our services for the first time are particularly pleased with this personal service.

NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

During the past year two unusual factors entered into the work of the New Bedford office.

In the early part of December three tire fabric firms making nationally known tires for automobiles began an Americanization program in their New Bedford plants. The program, we are told, was a continuation of a program that has been instituted in all plants of these companies throughout the country. This program consists in demanding of all prospective employees, citizenship, or, if a sufficient number of citizens are not available, employment preference is given to declarants, or those well disposed and prepared to try to obtain citizenship. In this connection classes to teach the English language were established within the factory walls and teachers were assigned by the New Bedford Americanization Supervisor. Because of the fact that these manufacturers were able, because of labor conditions, to use a highly selective system in selecting their employees, the inauguration of this effort was highly successful. The amount of work that our office was called on to do in this connection was very unusual. Considerable comment was made at the time that the policy of these manufacturers was put into force, some congratulating manufacturers on the initiative they had shown and others condemning their course because of the fact that it looked like "clubbing aliens into citizenship." Below are listed two editorials which were written at the time.

Boston Herald, January 10, 1928

AMERICANIZING NEW BEDFORD

"Two big fabric plants in New Bedford have adopted a policy of "no jobs except for American citizens." These plants, with others of the industrial establishments of the city to follow, have opened offices for taking applications for work when the mills start up and have created a sensation by requiring evidence of citizenship, or of having taken out at least the first papers for naturalization, besides demanding a poll-tax receipt to prove local residence.

"This is an unusual move, and it is bound to obtain wide attention. It has produced such a rush in the several bureaus which deal with such matters at New Bedford as never has been known there. It will be said that selfish motives inspire this course, but even though that be admitted it may be argued that the thing itself is good. It is intended to reduce the number of alien employees, persons who benefit by American institutions and accept no responsibility for the preservation and improvement of those institutions. It means an increase in attendance at night schools, greater interest in the speaking of English, increased appreciation of the what and the why of citizenship. In four days the local office of the bureau of immigration has done a larger business than in any 30 days heretofore. The plants will establish noon-hour classes at the mills, and avow their purpose to follow up those who take out first papers to insure their going the full distance and becoming citizens. It will be interesting to notice whether the great textile plants in the city adopt this same policy, and what the effect may be on the quality of citizenship on the one hand and on the efficiency of the work done in the mills on the other."

Boston Traveler, January 11, 1928

GIVING JOBS TO CITIZENS ONLY

"Is industry beginning to put the screws on aliens who have not seen fit to become naturalized citizens of the United States? It looks that way.

"Word comes from New Bedford that local tire fabric plants of two nationally known rubber companies are refusing to employ any but citizens or persons on the road to citizenship.

"One result of this ruling has been to stimulate the demand for first naturalization papers and for attendance at evening classes in Americanization and in English. About a thousand applications for first papers have been filed, and the rush is on.

"What the ultimate effects of this industrial policy would be, were it to become general, is by no means clear. Individual plants would benefit to some extent in obtaining a more permanent class of workers, better able to understand instructions given to them in English. Along with workers of this type would be many whose first step toward citizenship was taken perfunctorily and had no real significance beyond that of trying to beat the company rule.

"For the community at large, anything that savors of enforced naturalization enlists a group of citizens who are insincere and undesirable. Neither would it be well for a community to let part of its population starve for want of employment, when the only fault of the idle was their neglect of becoming citizens.

"The movement for hiring citizens only should proceed with caution lest it defeat its own ends."

The second factor that entered into the work of the year was the large textile strike that enveloped New Bedford in the early part of April and which continued until October. About thirty thousand operatives were affected and the morale of the workers went to such a low state that only in unusual cases would we receive applications for Naturalization. Many people left the city during this time, a great number going to Canada,

and for these we were called on to make Certificates of Identification to facilitate their return. After the strike was over we were called on to write for wages in various plants situated throughout the entire eastern part of the United States.

Not directly connected with the strike but in the wake of it came an insidious form of Communistic teaching. So closely were the two issues interwoven by the agitators that practically nothing could be done until the settlement of the strike to combat radical teachings that had been introduced. A very fertile field was found for these teachings among groups of the segregated alien population. It is not so much the older part of the population that has become the problem in this work as it is the children. During the strike children were herded together, brought to the picket lines, and taught Communistic doctrines in schools which were maintained by agitators. During the past two months the Branch Secretary has been in conference with several civic leaders of New Bedford, trying to devise ways and means to offset the damage that has been done.

The total figures for the year 1928 are considerably larger than any figure since 1921. Most of our work has been naturalization. We have had numerous requests for abatement of Portuguese military tax. We have been called on to make out a considerable number of affidavits for people going to Canada on a temporary visit. We have had more wage claims. We have made out affidavits for aliens intending to leave the United States for the Cape Verde Islands; affidavits which were required by the United States Internal Revenue department before clearance would be given.

During the past year the Branch Secretary has spoken at Kiwanis Clubs, Granges, Naturalization Clubs, Church Societies and has brought the work of the Division to a great many people. We have received several letters from individuals endorsing the work of the Division, one of which is included.

New Bedford, Mass., November 1st, 1928

Mr. James J. McGuinn, Esquire,
Branch Secretary, Department of Education
Division of Immigration and Americanization,
New Bedford, Mass.

Dear Sir:—

Like the wanderer, who, for a moment, looks backward over the long road he has covered, I cannot but stop awhile to appreciate in grateful remembrance the great help and service your esteemed office rendered me in the spring of this year.

With the utmost kindness, you gave me the valued support of your office in my application, as non-immigrant, for a Treaty Visé, under section 3 (6) of the act of 1924. I am well aware of the fact that I owe the modification of my visé by the immigration authorities only to your representation of my case, and that with the help of your great knowledge and experience, further sojourn in this wonderful country for my business needs was granted to me. Please accept my most respectful thanks. I shall endeavor always to be worthy of your recommendation by conscientious and good conduct, such as you would expect of the best citizen. My family joins me with deep gratitude for they know that I am facing the difficult beginning of business career, which, without your sponsorship before the immigration authorities, might have remained delayed for a long time.

Your office, conducted by you with the utmost diligence, accuracy, integrity, and conscientiousness of every duty, surely meets with the greatest appreciation and approval of all those who are not acquainted with American laws and customs and need advice and help. I hope and pray that your office will always be under the guidance of a lucky star and that

Divine Providence may ever protect all men who originate and carry on such well conducted sources of assistance with their undivided energies.

Again, please accept my everlasting, sincere gratitude, and believe me,

Yours very respectfully,

(signed) HENRY TSCHUDY

Our office has tried to centralize in this office all services performed for aliens in this territory. We feel that it is to the best advantage of the service to have all actual work that is done for the aliens done in this office whenever practical. Certain organizations and individuals have attempted during the past year to make out preliminary forms for naturalization papers, to fill out official forms, and do other work that is directly charged to this Division. Several difficulties have been encountered from this practice: (1) Misinformation is very often given. (2) When work is done outside, no record is had at our office, and in consequence there is often duplication of work. (3) There is a tendency for individuals doing this work to charge large rates for services rendered. We feel that the Division of Immigration and Americanization is very well fitted to take care of all work charged to it by the state, and that any effort in this direction made by outside organization, except that of acquainting aliens with the location and the functions of our office, is effort misspent. We have maintained contacts with all the cities and towns in our district. During the coming year we feel that we shall be able to render the same help that we have rendered since the institution of this office.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

During the year ending November 30, 1928, four thousand four hundred people in the Springfield district applied for assistance. As usual these cases came to us from all parts of the district and forty-one nationalities were represented. The problems involved in the cases which we received this year did not vary greatly from those presented to us in 1927, although the number of people whom we served was slightly larger than last year.

The removal of Worcester County from the district left more time for an extension of the work in places where large numbers of foreign-born reside and in September a regular program was begun in the counties of Franklin, Berkshire, and Hampshire in order that the work might be carried out in an orderly way and so that these counties might have as many of the advantages of branch office cities as possible. Regular office hours were established in the county seats. In each county we have received the cordial co-operation of the various industries, the Chambers of Commerce and prominent citizens generally, and there is every reason to believe that this enlargement of our service in the western part of the State will be successful.

In Greenfield the Chamber of Commerce has placed its headquarters at our disposal and the first Monday of every month is now fairly well established in Franklin County as Division of Immigration and Americanization day. We have the use of the Chamber's offices until 9 o'clock in the evening.

On the first Tuesday of the month we have the use of the Continuation School office in the Municipal Building in Pittsfield until 9 p. m., and we are receiving valuable help from all the agencies interested in the assimilation of the foreign-born. Employers of aliens, the American Legion and the Americanization Division of the School Department, the Red Cross and others who have sought our co-operation in the past are very much pleased with the new plan for handling cases in Berkshire County. In addition to this regular day in Pittsfield, one day and evening every second month are spent in Adams for the people of that section of the county.

The Chamber of Commerce in Northampton invited us to make use of

its headquarters as an office for special service one day and evening each month and are co-operating with us to make the arrangement as valuable as possible to Hampshire County.

In Holyoke we continue to have special hours until 9 p. m. every Thursday, using space which has been granted to us gladly for several years past in the Chamber of Commerce.

Special visits were made to towns throughout the district during the year and when it was possible, the people in each of the localities visited were notified through the press, the churches and schools and usually a good response to our notices was received.

Citizenship

During the past year this office has made a special effort to interest the foreign-born women in taking advantage of the facilities of the Division. Greater emphasis has been placed upon the importance of the citizenship of women. Records of the various courts and correctional institutions show that to a very large extent and especially in juvenile delinquency, the people who are offenders against our laws are American-born children of foreign-born parents. They are not as too often assumed aliens. Perhaps one of the chief causes of this condition is found in the loss of parental control at an early age because the parents, and especially the mothers, have not progressed in American ways in step with their families. It has seemed to us that one of the best ways to change this condition would be in interesting the women in securing a better knowledge of English and in civic and community activities; in seeking to stimulate a pride in their progress and ultimately helping them to acquire citizenship.

Through this office Second Paper applications were completed for 930 people and of those 277 were women; 738 First Paper applications were completed and 276 were prepared for women.

At our suggestion receptions to new citizens were held in several communities last June by representative civic and service clubs. The facilities for naturalization are usually so inadequate, and most of the courts are so over-crowded that it is not possible to preserve in the proceedings an inspiring dignity and solemnity. For this reason we believe that a welcome to the newly naturalized, participated in by citizens of note in the various communities, cannot fail to impress on these people the importance of their citizenship and the pride which they must feel in their changed status will encourage them to assume all of the responsibilities of a citizen, and not merely to enjoy the privileges.

Immigration

Another important side of the problem of assimilation is that which affects separated families. In 1928 we were able to reunite sixty-eight families after citizenship had been conferred on the husbands and fathers. This too makes for a better situation because it is very noticeable that the responsibility and pride which these men have in their families make them more responsive to American ideals.

The usual numbers of inquiries in other immigration matters were received, including many new cases which arose through the amendment to the Immigration Act.

This office is very much pleased with the helpful interest, the co-operation and the lively appreciation of the work of the Division which we have received throughout the district.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1927,
TO DECEMBER 1, 1928

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Total
Bank	33	2	1	5	6	47
Citizenship	7,498	2,362	2,071	4,752	2,703	19,386
Compensation for Injury	96	35	10	25	42	208
Emigration	884	687	348	604	569	3,092
Employment	61	10	22	9	23	125
Financial Aid	30	3	1	3	9	46
Immigration	1,940	479	311	267	790	3,787
Interpretation	49	0	0	12	3	64
Misc. Complaint	136	59	16	67	38	316
Misc. Information	307	152	87	177	132	855
Notarial Service	94	145	18	290	73	620
Search for Lost Persons	10	4	8	2	5	29
Translations	97	0	0	4	7	108
Total	11,235	3,938	2,893	6,217	4,400	28,683

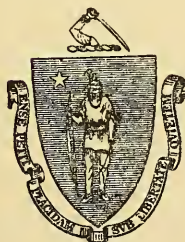
RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1927 TO DECEMBER 1, 1928

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Total
Canadian	2,113	1,156	642	1,060	596	5,567
Portuguese	66	1,278	32	2,981	41	4,398
Italian	2,191	217	434	126	876	3,844
Polish	923	308	153	523	719	2,626
Irish	1,645	130	213	120	375	2,483
English	369	251	294	661	169	1,744
American	376	178	147	156	281	1,140
Hebrew	650	67	89	62	196	1,064
Greek	285	61	162	151	240	899
Armenian	449	0	265	3	96	813
Scotch	291	45	62	45	174	617
Syrian	111	139	177	54	68	549
Lithuanian	255	1	70	20	72	418
Swedish	273	2	15	21	99	410
German	99	7	38	20	192	356
Russian	154	34	25	28	13	254
West Indian	150	12	0	24	0	186
French	90	18	17	24	13	162
Albanian	108	0	0	23	20	148
Finnish	39	1	4	1	21	66
Belgian	8	0	35	5	13	61
South American	10	9	1	36	4	60
Norwegian	42	2	3	8	2	57
Austrian	20	2	0	11	18	51
Spanish	6	0	1	5	30	42
Rumanian	16	4	0	4	12	36
Swiss	11	1	6	3	9	30
Czecho-Slovak	9	1	0	6	13	29
Lettish	22	0	0	2	1	25
Hungarian	12	0	0	0	13	25
Dutch	17	1	4	0	0	22
Danish	11	3	1	2	3	20
Negro	19	0	0	0	0	19
Turkish	1	6	0	10	2	19
Australian	1	1	0	7	4	13
Egyptian	3	0	0	0	5	8
Ukranian	0	2	2	0	5	9
Welsh	1	1	0	1	1	4
Yugo Slav	2	0	0	1	1	4
Cuban	0	0	0	3	1	4
Bohemian	0	0	0	4	0	4
Esthonian	1	0	0	0	2	3
East Indian	1	0	1	1	0	3
African	0	0	0	2	0	2
Bulgarian	2	0	0	0	0	2
Indian	0	0	0	0	2	2
Arabian	0	0	0	1	0	1
Assyrian	1	0	0	0	0	1
Central American	1	0	0	0	0	1
Chinese	0	0	0	1	0	1
Filipino	0	0	0	1	0	1
Japanese	0	0	0	0	1	1
Total	11,235	3,938	2,893	6,217	4,400	28,683

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
**DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION**
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1929

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MASS.
DOCS.
COLL.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education*
Division of Immigration and Americanization

MRS. NATHANIEL THAYER, *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

B. Preston Clark, Boston	Abraham E. Pinanski, Boston
Mary A. Barr, Boston	Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg
Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston	Mrs. Charles J. Danforth, Jamaica Plain

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1929, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its tenth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration. The duties of the Division are imposed upon it by General Laws, Chapter 69, section 11, and are outlined by statute as follows:

"The director of the division of immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof, shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purposes, the division may co-operate with other officers and departments of the commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents relating to the matter under investigation."

ADVISORY BOARD CHANGES

In December, 1928, Mrs. Eva Whiting White, now President of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union and formerly Director of the Simmons College School of Social Work, was appointed to the Advisory Board for a three-year term. Mrs. White's wide social service experience and her intimate contact with immigrant problems as head worker of Elizabeth Peabody House promise much benefit to the work of the Division.

Mrs. Benjamin May of Needham, a most helpful member of the Advisory Council since her appointment in 1928, was obliged to resign from the board during the past year because of continued ill health. Her resignation was regretfully accepted with deep appreciation of the service given to the State by her through her co-operative activities with the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs. Mrs. Charles J. Danforth, who is Chairman of the Committee on Inter-racial Unity in America for the Massachusetts Federation of Women's Clubs, was appointed in November, 1929, to serve for her unexpired term.

FORMATION OF AN AUXILIARY COMMITTEE

During the year, his Excellency, Governor Allen, appointed an Auxiliary Committee of the Larger Racial Groups of the Commonwealth to co-operate with the Director of this Division in her contact with persons of their nation-

alities resident in Massachusetts. The racial committee and the nationalities which they represent are as follows:

Italian	Vincent Garro	Boston
Polish	Alphonse A. Bacharowski	Salem
Syrian	Michael N. Maloof	Boston
Armenian	Dr. N. Zovickian	Watertown
French Canadian	Oscar La Montaigne	Holyoke
Swedish	Dr. Carl R. Lindstrom	Southboro
Greek	Rt. Rev. J. Alexopoulos	Brookline

The committee has already held two meetings. At the close of the first meeting, held for general purposes of organization, the group adjourned to the Governor's office and were addressed by His Excellency, Governor Allen. At the second meeting an opportunity was given for the members of the Auxiliary Committee to confer with Mr. Henry Nicolls, Federal District Director of Naturalization for New England, concerning practical naturalization problems affecting their respective racial groups. The appointment of this Auxiliary Committee by Governor Allen evinces his keen interest in the contribution which those of foreign stock have made to the Commonwealth. The foreign language press throughout the State, which has always been most co-operative to the efforts of the Division, has commented favorably on the formation of this committee.

ADDITIONAL OFFICE SPACE

The Division is most grateful for the added space granted to us by the express direction of the Governor. The new stenographers' room has proved most valuable. We still are inadequately housed, but conditions have been greatly improved by the additional room.

BOSTON OFFICE

CITIZENSHIP

The Constitution of the United States places upon Congress the duty "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization." From time to time, consistent with this constitutional provision, Congress has enacted or amended the naturalization laws. In 1906, largely as the result of recommendations made by a special commission appointed by President Roosevelt, the naturalization laws were revised, codified and their administration centralized in the Federal Bureau of Naturalization. Since that time the law has remained practically unchanged with the exception of the Cable Act, which changed the procedure for married women and the various privileges granted to World War veterans. On March 2, 1929, Congress enacted important naturalization legislation, which not only amended the Act of June 29, 1906, by changes in procedure, but also greatly enlarged the scope of the law. Although the new law, effective July 1, 1929, has been in operation but five months at the time of this report, its effect upon residents of the Commonwealth has been most marked.

Increase in Fees

The schedule of naturalization fees has been greatly increased. Previously the fee for a declaration of intention was one dollar and for the filing of a petition for citizenship four dollars, the latter fee including the right of the applicant to a certificate upon admission to citizenship by the court. These fees have been increased to five dollars for a declaration of intention and ten dollars for the petition for citizenship. There is also an additional fee of five dollars for a record of arrival which is required for both declaration of intention and petition for citizenship. At the present time the total cost of a declaration of intention is ten dollars and for certificate of naturalization fifteen dollars in contrast to the former fees of one dollar and four dollars, respectively.

Certificate of Arrival Requirements

Under the old law a certificate of arrival into the United States was required only from those petitioners for final papers who entered the country after the date of the enactment of the law, June 29, 1906. No charge was made for the certificate of arrival even when it was required. By the new law, with three exceptions, ALL persons are required to obtain a record of arrival into the United States, whether they seek to declare intention or to petition for citizenship, and are charged five dollars for the issuance of this certificate. The only persons who are exempt from obtaining a record of arrival prior to petitioning for citizenship are:

1. Veterans of the World War whose military privileges have been extended to March 3, 1931;
2. Persons who erroneously exercised the privileges and performed the duties of citizenship prior to 1914;
3. Women petitioning under the Cable Act. This includes American women who lost their citizenship by marriage to aliens prior to September 22, 1922, and who resided in the United States during their marital status; and alien women who married citizens of the United States after September 22, 1922, or whose husbands became citizens after that date, provided such women entered the United States prior to June 29, 1906.

Since 1924, by administrative procedure, although in advance of legislation on the subject, the Bureau of Naturalization required that every person seeking a declaration of intention must secure a record of arrival if he came since June 3, 1921. No fee was charged for issuance of the certificate. Under the new law a fee of five dollars is collected even from those whose arrival was verified under this administrative procedure. A test case involving this issue has recently been brought in the United States District Court at Providence, the Federal judge there granting citizenship, over the objection of the Naturalization Service, to a petitioner who had not paid the fee. The case has been appealed by the naturalization service to a higher court and may eventually be decided by the Supreme Court of the United States. Until such Supreme Court decision the regulations require payment of the five dollar fee in all cases.

The requirement of the law that every declarant and petitioner must secure a record of arrival regardless of the date of entrance into the country, makes a difficult situation for those aliens who came at a time or at a place where no records were kept. The Federal immigration records for Massachusetts ports, for instance, do not antedate August, 1891, when the Federal government took over the work. Before that date records were kept, if at all, by the State authorities. Fortunately, Massachusetts has preserved these old immigration records, in the form of ships' manifests sworn to before a public officer, in the Archives of the Commonwealth. To test the issue the Division secured a photostatic copy of such a record for a Massachusetts alien who sought to declare her intention on an entrance to Boston by boat in 1882. The copy was forwarded to Washington by the local naturalization authorities. Washington has passed favorably upon the matter and has ruled that such State Archives records, when properly verified by the Federal immigration service, may be issued for certificates of arrival.

Persons who entered this country through the port of New York prior to 1897 had found it difficult to secure a record of arrival, since all Federal and State records were destroyed by the fire of June, 1897, which wiped out Ellis Island. The Federal naturalization service has authorized the use of the records of the United States customs service at New York in lieu of these records.

These two decisions of the Federal naturalization service have been most helpful in taking care of the situation for those who came to this country by water. For the country at large the decision concerning the customs records at New York will have widespread effect as the major portion of the immigration for the entire country has come through New York. There remains,

however, a larger group to whom the requirement of the record of arrival is a distinct hardship,—those who entered the United States through a land border port at a period prior to the collection of the Canadian head tax or border inspection. Massachusetts has an exceedingly large portion of this group as our Canadian immigration, comprising both the French and English speaking Canadians, dates from the eighties and nineties. While many of these earlier arrivals have completed their citizenship, a surprisingly large number have only recently become interested in naturalization. The collection of the head tax from Canadians only dates from 1917. For the years prior to that, records are very fragmentary.

If no record can be found by the immigration service, the prospective citizen may have one established by application to the proper immigration authorities and payment of the registry fee of twenty dollars. Under the law of March 2, 1929, an alien resident of the United States concerning whose admission to the country no record is available may secure registration provided he entered the country prior to June 3, 1921, has resided continuously in the United States since such entry, is a person of good moral character and is not subject to deportation. While the privilege of establishing a record is of undoubted benefit and is much appreciated there are cases where the added expenditure is a hardship and where it appears that the alien in question is penalized because of a condition entirely beyond his control. With the additional twenty dollar registry fee the cost of naturalization is thirty-five dollars if the alien is in possession of a declaration of intention and forty dollars if a declaration of intention has not already been secured. Fortunately the arrival date allowed by the record of registry is the original arrival date so, providing the alien has a declaration of intention, there is no waiting for the statutory five-year residence period.

Photographic Requirements

The law now requires that the person seeking either declaration of intention or certificate of naturalization must submit with the application two suitable photographs of himself, one to be placed upon the declaration or certificate and one to be retained in the files of the Federal Bureau of Naturalization. This requirement, reasonable as it appears to be on the surface, has been most strictly interpreted by the Federal naturalization authorities. The printed regulations appearing on the preliminary forms state that the photographs must be exactly $2\frac{1}{2}$ by $2\frac{1}{2}$ inches in size, on thin paper, with a light background, front view, full face, taken without a hat and must be signed so as not to obscure the features. The slightest deviation from the regulations is ground for rejection of the photographs. A variation of one-sixteenth of an inch has been cause for rejection, or a tint of background slightly darker than the choice of the examining clerk. Those persons who seek record of registry must also submit photographs with their applications. Six photographs $1\frac{3}{4}$ by $2\frac{1}{4}$ inches are required for this purpose. The two photographs submitted to the naturalization service with the preliminary forms for declaration of intention and petition for citizenship must not be pasted to these preliminary forms. The immigration authorities, for whose use the six smaller photographs are required, demand that two of the photographs be pasted upon the application forms and the blank is printed with an appropriate space for the photograph. Presumably the difference in the sizes of the photographs required by the immigration and naturalization service is due to different filing cards, etc., used to record the respective records. Since both the Bureau of Immigration and the Bureau of Naturalization are units of the Federal Department of Labor, it is unfortunate that the particular persons in charge of administrative details in the two divisions could not have agreed on a uniform size of photograph acceptable to both bureaus. The prospective citizen who requires a record of registry must obtain six photographs of one size to submit to the Bureau of Immigration and two more of a different size to submit to the naturalization service. Efficiency and economy could have been served by a uniform size.

When the increased fees, cost of photographs, cost of time from work for filing and examination, cost of witnesses—since most petitioners for citizenship pay their witnesses the amount of the day's wage to appear for them—are added together, the cost of naturalization comes to a sizable sum. It is a figure that cuts quite severely into the budget of the laborer and makes naturalization an almost prohibitive expense for the laborer's wife unless she herself is a wage earner.

A great deal of the publicity given to the changes in the naturalization laws in the period between March 2, 1929, the passage of the law, and July 1, 1929, the date when it became effective, tended to confuse the naturalization legislation with a deportation act passed at the same time. Many immigrants were led to believe that they would be deported unless they took steps toward citizenship. The pressure of this misunderstanding, together with a most natural desire to get ahead of the increased naturalization fees, caused an unprecedented rush toward naturalization between March and July. The Federal naturalization service was unable to meet the rush of applications and many whose applications were mailed to the Federal naturalization service before July 1, 1929, have been informed since that date that they must conform to the new procedure and pay the higher fees.

During June, 1929, 3,269 persons filed declarations of intention in the District Court of the United States at Boston, Massachusetts. In June of the preceding year but 1,043 filed declarations. This increase was due undoubtedly to a desire to get ahead of the provisions of the new law and had records of arrival not been required by the administrative procedure for those coming since June 3, 1921, the number would have been much higher.

The table below shows graphically the accelerating effect that the new legislation had while in prospect and its deterrent effect when actually in operation. While the increase of fees has had a strong influence in lessening the numbers, certain conditions beyond the control of the applicants, such as delay in issuance of blanks, time required for verification of arrival, etc., have had some effect in causing the very small numbers shown for the months immediately subsequent to the passage of the act.

	<i>Declarations</i>		<i>Petitions</i>	
	1928	1929	1928	1929
January	1,274	880	997	1,040
February	1,094	828	985	1,016
March	1,356	978	1,163	1,129
April	938	1,486	969	1,164
May	865	1,550	1,258	1,199
June	1,043	3,269	888	1,187
July	864	0	911	16
August	969	12	890	144
September	1,022	116	921	249
October	1,185	59	1,118	384
November	1,066	106	913	412
December	867	206	802	297
Total	12,543	9,490	11,815	8,237

These figures do not show the entire number who took steps toward naturalization in the periods indicated, but only those who actually paid the filing fees for either declaration or petition. Since July 1, 1929, except for the exemptions before noted, only those whose arrival has been verified by the immigration service are allowed to file. A much larger number have executed the preliminary forms and await notification of verification of arrival. The drop in the number filing declarations of intention is strikingly noticeable in September, October and November, when the numbers 12 and 116 and 59 may be contrasted with the figures of the preceding year of 1,022, 1,185 and 1,066. So far as governmental revenue is concerned, the 106 persons who received their declarations of intention in November, 1929, paid into the treasury of the United States almost as large a sum by their ten-dollar fees as the 1,066 persons who paid one-dollar fees in the preceding year. The 412 petitioners in November, 1929—providing each paid the fifteen-dollar fee (it is possible that there were possible exemptions, such as veterans, exemptions from arrival fees under Cable Act), contributed to governmental revenue an amount in excess of that paid in four-dollar fees by the 913 petitioners of the preceding year.

Naturally enough the changes in the naturalization law have greatly complicated and increased our work. The new provisions must be carefully explained and in many cases new blanks filled out. Certain persons, particularly long-time residents who had begun procedure under the old law, are confused and resentful at the new requirements. It has taken much patient explanation to harmonize the situation. For the year the Boston office has assisted 8,218 persons in naturalization problems. Of that number 1,516 persons were helped to fill out the preliminary form for declaration of intention; 356 preliminary forms—the largest number in any one month—were filled in June, 1929. The smallest number aided was in July, when 50 blanks were filled out. No declarations of intention were issued at the United States District Court at Boston during July because the necessary blanks were not received from Washington. The fifty applications we filled out were sent along, however, in due course for the required certificates of arrival. In the course of the year we assisted 4,145 persons to fill out the preliminary form for petition for naturalization. The peak of this particular service came in December, 1928, when 538 were assisted. July, the smallest month, showed 117 applications filled. This small number was due in part to shortage of the necessary blank forms which were not forthcoming from Washington in anything like the necessary amounts until October. The work in filling out these preliminary forms requires much time, patience and tact. The preliminary form for final papers contains forty questions all exceedingly personal in their nature and often quite difficult for an applicant not fluent in English to answer.

In addition to this work of assisting applicants at the office in filling out the preliminary forms, we assisted 2,470 applicants by giving them information concerning the naturalization procedure. We continued the practice of circularizing those persons who took out declarations of intention at the United States District Court at Boston at the time when they were eligible to file for final papers. Because of the shortage of blanks due to changes of the form at Washington, our work in notifying declarants was considerably interrupted after July 1st, but was resumed at normal proportions by the end of the year. We have prepared letters of instruction which we sent, together with a booklet, to those who have written for such help.

The change in the naturalization law made necessary a complete revision of our booklet "The Constitution of the United States with Suggestions for Those Preparing for Citizenship." This booklet was originally designed, and is still primarily intended, for the adult immigrant who is prevented from attending school by business or other reasons. We have urged those we helped to fill out preliminary forms to avail themselves of the benefits of class-room instruction in public evening schools. We have also made direct reference to the various Supervisors of Americanization who operate in the cities and towns in the Boston district. We have had numerous requests for our booklet from evening schools and from day schools as well as from individual candidates for citizenship. Through the courtesy of the Daughters of the American Revolution, we have been given free copies of the "Manual of the United States" which that organization issues in the various foreign languages and have distributed them to such of our applicants as could profit by a text in their own language.

IMMIGRATION

Two important laws affecting immigration were enacted during the year. The one relative to establishing a record of registry has already been touched upon in discussing citizenship. The benefit of the legalization of an irregular entry into the country is not confined to those seeking citizenship, but is of value to the foreign born resident for other reasons also. As a practical matter, however, all the persons save one who have applied to us for help in executing application for record of registry sought to legalize their status for the purpose of naturalization. The other important bit of immigration legislation is the so-called deportation act passed March 4, 1929, which not only makes re-entry after deportation a felony punishable by fine and im-

prisonment, but provides that any entry without inspection shall be a misdemeanor, and finally, that every alien who has been deported shall be forever barred from admission to the United States. Congress modified this law by act of June 24, 1929, providing that aliens deported prior to March 4, 1929, who had been granted permission to reapply for admission by the Secretary of Labor before that date, should be allowed to apply for admission to the United States without incurring the penalty of the law. The severity of this law is apparent. The publicity concerning it confused the act as passed, which is undoubtedly severe, with even more drastic legislation which failed of passage. Canadian residents of Massachusetts were led to believe that if they had never paid a head tax they were, because of that fact, deportable regardless of the length of time they had lived in the United States. Such is not the case. The new deportation act does not give any new cause for deportation, or change the statute of limitation concerning deportation; it merely makes an attempt to enter the United States after deportation a felony punishable by fine and imprisonment and bars the deportee from the United States forever. The distress of mind caused by the misunderstanding of the act was regrettable and unnecessary.

Travel Problems

It is true, however, that requirements on the border this year have been extremely stringent, particularly as affecting Canadians who had formerly passed freely over the border on vacation trips on the basis of an original entry into the United States before the head tax period. The policy in effect for years was changed this year and alien residents of the United States visiting Canada found it necessary to secure immigration visas and pay head taxes before return was allowed to the United States, regardless of evidence of continuous residence in the United States dating from a period prior to 1917 when the head tax was first collected from Canadians.

This office has continued the practice of executing affidavits which serve as certificates of identity for Canadians who desire to visit their native land for vacation periods. In the past year we executed four hundred and ninety-four of these certificates of identification. Of this number one hundred and thirteen affiants were natives of European countries. These persons were urged to apply for the Federal permits to re-enter, but they could not wait the thirty days which must ensue before the permit is issued from Washington. Three hundred and eighty-one certificates of identity were executed for natives of Canada, the Provinces and Newfoundland. Of this number, thirty-four were born in Newfoundland, one hundred and eighty-one in Nova Scotia, sixty-two in New Brunswick, forty-seven in Prince Edward Island and fifty-seven in Canada proper. Massachusetts has a large population native to the Maritime Provinces to whom the summer vacation trips are a long established custom.

We have also executed two hundred and seventy-nine applications for the Federal permits to re-enter. These are sought mainly for trans-Atlantic travel. This year there have been unusual delays in the receipt of the permits even in cases where the information given appeared to be definite and explicit. During the rush season in June two applications, both involving British subjects who came as first class passengers on fairly recent dates, were delayed so that the applicants were forced to sail without the re-entry permits since the sailing dates could not be changed. In both cases permits were finally issued but too late for delivery. Presumably the new naturalization regulations requiring certificates of arrival for all will make added congestion in the certificate of arrival divisions of the Federal immigration service. At present certificates of arrival are sought for the following classes: applicants for declarations of intention and petitioners for citizenship, both of whom pay five dollars for such permit, and aliens seeking to have their legal record of arrival certified to appropriate consular officers overseas so that their wives and minor children may be granted second preference in the quota. This last group pays nothing for the search, merely submitting postage to cover transmission of record when found, to consul abroad. The

consuls themselves may request certification of arrival when resident aliens abroad apply for a returning alien resident's visa. More than seventy per cent of all immigration in the past has come through Ellis Island, so that the pressure of the certification work there must be tremendous. It is somewhat marvelous that with this constant and growing pressure and taking into consideration the inaccuracy of the information submitted, the changes in family names by translation or transliteration, that more delay does not ensue.

During the year, in addition to these travel problems, 1,598 persons consulted us on immigration matters. Of this number five hundred and twenty were advised concerning the application of the immigration law to their particular problems. We assisted three hundred and sixteen citizens in executing the Federal Petition for Issuance of Immigration Visa seeking non quota status for wives or children or preferential quota status for parents or husbands. Most of these citizens had been recently naturalized. We assisted forty-four aliens to fill out the Federal application for verification of arrival, which must be sent by the port authorities to the consul to secure second preference for wives and children. We executed six hundred and seventy-two affidavits for Massachusetts residents—some of whom were citizens and some aliens—who sought to bring relatives or friends here either for permanent stay, as visitors or as students. In most of the affidavit cases the actual execution of the affidavit has been but the preliminary contact and much correspondence has been necessary with Washington and overseas before the case reached a satisfactory conclusion.

In July the basis of computing the various quotas was changed from 2 per cent of the census of 1890 to the so-called National Origins plan. The change in allocation has been touched upon in the report of the Lawrence office and consequently will be mentioned here only to state that for no group with whom we are in contact has the change given any apparent relief. For those countries to which added quotas were given there were so many waiting that the added numbers have been all too quickly absorbed. For the groups which have the longest waiting list, Poles, Russians, Armenians, Greeks, Syrians, etc., the change has given a relief scarcely perceptible. The cut of the Irish and German quotas has apparently caused no startling hardship. The migration of both these groups is at present a young people's movement and consequently the family separation which causes most of the distress for other nationalities under the present law is not existent.

WORK WITH NEWCOMERS

Pier Work

All trans-Atlantic liners docking at Boston have, as usual, been met by social workers of the Division—Miss Kiela, Mrs. Lentino and Miss Levy sharing this work. As has been the case since 1924, the boats bring mostly English-speaking passengers, only an occasional alien requiring the services of our Lithuanian or Polish interpreters. A few Jewish immigrants and an occasional German appear once in a while, but the great majority of the newcomers are young men and women from the British Isles. There are always practical services to be performed at the pier in making the contact with relatives, locating friends, or getting the proper start to the final destination.

We have as in the past copied from the ships' manifests kept at the East Boston Immigration Station the names of the aliens who gave their permanent destination as Massachusetts. We were forced to temporarily discontinue this work in October of this year because of crowded conditions at the Immigration Station. We hope to start the work again as soon as an addition to the Immigration Station allows for more room and our worker can be given desk room there once more.

To each of the 3,933 persons destined to Massachusetts whose names we secured from the Federal manifests we sent a circular letter. To those previously resident in Massachusetts and merely returning from a trip abroad we sent a brief note telling of the location of our office. To the newcomers we sent a longer letter of welcome offering information concern-

ing schools and naturalization. The response to our letters has been most encouraging. Of the 2,690 newcomers circularized, 821 replied seeking information or guidance. Of the 1,243 resident returning aliens only 54 answered, but this was not unexpected as the letter sent these persons called for no response. Of the newcomers who communicated with us, either by a personal call or by letter, 413 were men and 462 women; 622 of those answering were under twenty-five years of age; 220 were over that age. The point on which information was most often sought was naturalization, then schooling opportunities, and finally employment. Many pleasant contacts were made in the course of the year with the newcomers.

EXTENSION OF WORK

During the past year our policy of spreading the work into district not readily accessible to the main or branch offices has been continued. The most outstanding development of this extension work has been in Worcester County. The District Immigration Agent in charge of the work in that section has given his entire time there since September. Requests have come to us from the Mayors of both Worcester and Fitchburg asking to have the office maintained on a full time basis. Worcester County is the most populous county of the Commonwealth and a wide field of service could be opened up if our budget permitted the establishment of a full time branch there. We have requested an item to cover such expenditure in our budget, feeling that the result of our experiment there this year warrants such a request. Detail of the work in this district follows.

WORCESTER OFFICE

During the last year applications for service increased to such an extent in the Worcester district, which comprises five cities and seventy-five towns in central Massachusetts, that it was found necessary in September to open a tentative full-time office to care for the accumulation. Space was furnished us rent free through the courtesy of the school department at 90 Franklin Street, in the same quarters that had formerly been used on Friday nights only.

In September we started a weekly schedule in Fitchburg instead of bi-monthly as formerly and at the request of the Superintendent of Schools in Leominster, bi-monthly service was given in that city which will continue while the evening schools are in session.

We have received applications for service from sixty-eight communities, representing thirty-five nationalities, and have handled 1,909 cases, of which 91 per cent were on citizenship and the balance on immigration, emigration, complaints and services of a miscellaneous character; 1,068 of our applicants resided in Worcester. Because it did not seem practical to make regular visits in the Blackstone Valley section, applicants who wished personal service and did not care to call at the Worcester office were helped through naturalization clubs in Milford and Uxbridge. We co-operated with these clubs by furnishing material and advice on special cases.

We have received requests for aid from persons in all walks of life, ranging from college professors to laborers, as the new naturalization law which went into effect on July 1st last is very puzzling to most applicants for citizenship because of money order and photograph requirements. It is our experience that the new law does not seem to make any noticeable difference in applications for second papers, but apparently has reduced the applications for first papers. Since July 1st we have had 24 applicants for certificate of registry to legalize their entry into the United States. As there are many persons of Canadian birth in the northern part of the district, who have no record of their legal entry in the United States, we believe that this figure might be much higher but for industrial conditions which make it hard for some persons to pay the required fee of \$20.

As in the past, we have worked in co-operation with Miss Catherine A. McHugh, Director of Americanization in the Worcester Public Schools, and Miss Margaret E. Kielty, Director of Americanization in the Fitchburg

Public Schools. We have also furnished material and advice to other school supervisors in the district. Three hundred and forty-three booklets were furnished during the year to school authorities, naturalization clubs and similar organizations interested in citizenship. Addresses were made during the year at meetings of the North American Civic League, the Syrian Naturalization Club of Worcester and to the citizenship class of the Worcester evening schools.

The two cases that follow are typical of the service given by our office during the past year. One is that of a factory worker whom we assisted, in obtaining the immigration into the United States of his mother-in-law, in 1928. After residing in this country for a year the aged lady decided that she would be happier if she returned to her own home in Lithuania. We were then called on for assistance in her emigration and aided in obtaining her passport, income tax clearance and steamship reservation. She returned to her old home in October last. In the other case, a clergyman and university professor, who is a British subject, residing in a town near Worcester, wished to leave the United States for a period of at least one year on a scientific expedition. His wife, who was a citizen by birth, had lost her citizenship through her marriage to him prior to 1922; his daughter, aged 11 years, was born in Chicago and could travel either on a British or American passport. The mother and daughter wished to accompany the father during part of the time he was absent from the United States, although for six months or more they would be in different parts of Europe than he; because of this fact and the difficulties in the immigration laws, they preferred to travel on an American passport rather than obtain re-entry permits and travel on a British passport. We assisted the father in obtaining a re-entry permit for a year and in aiding the mother to regain her citizenship through naturalization and obtain an American passport which would include her young daughter. The family sailed in March freed from the anxiety of difficulty in traveling and re-entering the United States at the conclusion of their trip.

Present indications point to a continually increasing number of applications for service at our offices in the Worcester district during the coming year.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

A growing need for the services of our organization is indicated by the attached statistical report, showing as it does a substantial increase over all previous years. When it is considered that this gain in clientele was made despite several unfavorable factors, such as poor industrial conditions and the increased naturalization fees, it would appear that the office is now a well-established social agency.

The office at Taunton has been open one evening each week during the year. This portion of our service has been a great convenience to the people of that city and the neighboring towns of Dighton and Easton, and it has been fully appreciated to judge from the number applying for our aid.

Although no regular schedule has been maintained in the Attleboros, we completed a large amount of naturalization work in that section, in co-operation with interested individuals and fraternal organizations. The constantly growing list of cities and towns in Massachusetts from which clients were drawn during the past year, proves that the service is much more than a local one. On every occasion we co-operated as fully as possible with those in charge of Americanization in the various cities within our district.

Citizenship

Several large citizenship projects were carried out in the industrial plants of the city, among them the American Printing Company, where approximately four hundred persons of different nationalities were assisted in filling out declarations of intention. At the Firestone Plant, the required preliminary forms were completed for over two hundred prospective declarants.

During the early part of the year several visits were made to North Attleboro, when a large number of French Canadians received assistance with their various citizenship problems.

At the two naturalization sessions of the Superior Court held in this city, approximately six hundred persons received their citizenship, practically all of whom were assisted by the office.

The new regulations effective in July, carrying increased fees, had a very noticeable effect on the work. This change greatly increased the amount of detail to be cared for and the higher cost of naturalization added much to our responsibility toward the client. The changes in the Immigration and Naturalization laws are so many and varied that only an agency such as our Division, fully conversant with these laws, should engage in work connected with these subjects.

Immigration and Emigration

The larger proportion of the work dealing with immigration consisted of the execution of affidavits of support for those bringing relatives from Great Britain.

That provision of the law according preference to the immediate families of legally resident aliens here proved to be of great advantage to a large number of Portuguese in our district.

The passage of the registration act which provided a means of legalization of residence for those who entered the country in violation of law, or whose arrival was unrecorded, permitted us to assist a large number under the new provision. Many who would avail themselves of the privilege have hesitated to make known their illegal status through fear of possible deportation. Through our knowledge of local conditions we have given valuable assistance to the Federal inspectors when conducting investigations of the claims of applicants for registration.

The applications for documents to be used by the alien visiting his birthplace showed a slight decrease, indicating that with our foreign born population the trend is away from the frequent visits abroad. On the other hand the tourist class traveling for pleasure has increased annually.

Newspaper publicity given the deportation act was sufficient to impress upon travelers the stringency of our immigration laws and the necessity for providing themselves with the certificates of identity, supplied by the office.

The exploitation that was so prevalent in matters pertaining to immigration and emigration in former times has been reduced to a minimum. Instances of this particular kind of fraud have seldom been brought to our attention in the past year.

Miscellaneous

As in former years a great amount of help was given to those with minor legal difficulties and several satisfactory compromises arrived at with the various insurance companies, in behalf of those having problems connected with industrial compensation.

Our notarial privilege, which has been a valuable adjunct in the work, has enabled us to assist a large number of veterans in securing needed loans on their adjusted service certificates.

Talks on our work have been given before various organizations, newspaper publicity has been used when available, and no opportunity has been neglected to promote the growth of the service.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

The year ending November 30, 1929, has been the most successful in the history of the Lawrence branch, particularly in the number of applicants for service, 3,795. This is an increase over 1928 of 902 cases.

Next in importance was the service given to the residents of Lawrence, Lowell, Haverhill and the other territorial districts. At Lawrence we had the regularly scheduled office hours which included Tuesday evenings. We visited Lowell and Haverhill on Thursday and Friday evenings, respectively, each week, except holidays, from October to June, inclusive, and in addition office hours were held in Amesbury 4 times; Beverly, 4; Gloucester, 8; Peabody, 4; and Salem, 4, at the following places:

Amesbury	.	.	.	Chamber of Commerce
Beverly	.	.	.	American Legion

Gloucester	American Legion
Haverhill	Chamber of Commerce
Lowell	Chamber of Commerce
Peabody	City Hall, Council Chamber
Salem	American Legion

We wish to take this opportunity to again thank the different Federal and city officials, Chamber of Commerce Secretaries, Legion Commanders, newspaper reporters and private individuals for their co-operation and assistance.

The following tables show number of cases handled by cities and the principal nationalities in this district:

Lawrence	1,732 Cases	Canadian	1,108
Haverhill	439 "	Italian	430
Lowell	434 "	English	370
Gloucester	181 "	Irish	302
Salem	121 "	Polish	261
Amesbury	107 "	Armenian	227
Peabody	91 "	American	220
Beverly	53 "	Syrian	207
Other cities and towns	637 "	Greek	132
		Lithuanian	104
		Hebrew	98
Total	3,795	Scotch	86
		Portuguese	79
		German	58
		All Other	113
		Total	3,795

The usual urgent demand for the Constitution booklet containing suggestions for those preparing for citizenship is reflected in the number issued during the year, 2,873.

Citizenship

Requests for service and advice concerning the naturalization procedure numbered 2,849 as compared with 2,071 for the previous year, an increase of 778. This was due wholly to the Act of March 2, 1929, which was effective July 1, 1929, and the increase in fees was the direct cause of the rush to file papers during the months of April, May and June. Probably the most drastic of the changes is the charge of \$5.00, that all, with few exceptions, have to pay for a certificate of arrival of their legal entrance into the United States.

It might be apropos to mention two changes in the regulation that react beneficially to the applicant, namely the county residence immediately preceding application is now six months instead of one year, and the elimination of deposition fees in support of petitions where the applicant has resided outside the state during the five years' residence.

It was the general opinion that the increase in fees and the other requirements would cause a vast decrease in this form of service, but present conditions are much the same as the normal period prior to April, 1929.

Immigration

The number of such cases during the past year was 490, as compared with 311 for the previous year, an increase of 179.

Finally, after several years of discussion, the "National Origins" clause became effective July 1, 1929, and provided a new plan for regulating and limiting immigration. It is based on the white population of the United States in 1920 derived from quota countries, divided according to its "national origins," namely, English, Scotch, Irish, German, Scandinavian, Italian, etc., and limits the number of quota immigrants who may enter the United States each year to 153,714. According to the text of the law the

annual quota of any nationality "shall be the number which bears the same ratio to 150,000 as the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920 having that national origin . . . bears to the number of inhabitants in continental United States in 1920."

Prior to July 1, 1929, and since July 1, 1924, the quota from each country was based on 2 per cent of the number of persons born in each country who were residents of the United States as shown by the census of 1890.

The following is a comparison of the principal changes in quotas:

	<i>National Origins Quotas</i>	<i>Quotas based on 1890 Census</i>	<i>Increase</i>	<i>Decrease</i>
Austria	1,413	785	638	
Belgium	1,304	512	792	
Denmark	1,181	2,789		1,608
France	3,086	3,954		868
Germany	25,957	51,227		25,270
Great Britain and North Ireland	65,721	34,007	31,714	
Irish Free State	17,853	28,567		10,714
Italy	5,802	3,845	1,957	
Netherlands	3,153	1,648	1,505	
Norway	2,377	6,453		4,076
Sweden	3,314	9,561		6,247

No plan that could be devised would be entirely satisfactory to all Americans or to all the foreign countries from which our immigrants come, so it remains for the future to determine whether or not this plan is fairly successful.

Among the aliens affected by the Deportation Act of March 4, 1929, which debars forever an alien who has at any time been deported from the United States, are a considerable number of husbands and wives of American citizens, and it seems that effective measures should be taken to relieve this situation.

Emigration

The demands for service under this classification are about the same each year. For the year ending November 30, 1929, the number of cases was 328, as compared with 348 for the previous year, a decrease of 20.

Certificates of identification and re-entry permits have been issued in about the same proportion as in the past.

Miscellaneous

It was our privilege during the past year to assist the Lawrence Industrial Bureau by advising and assisting on immigration matters relative to the coming to America of the owner and six skilled employees of the Bolta Rubber Company, one of Lawrence's new industries. The owner now has his permanent residence here and the other six are here temporarily for one year to instruct local workers in the intricacies of making rubber novelties. We are always glad to be of service, but doubly so, when it affects the industrial situation in our district.

NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

The New Bedford office has continued to serve the city of New Bedford and the district included by Cape Cod, and while there has been no unusual demand as there was last year, a steady continuous line of applicants called upon us during the year. June was our peak month with 490 people, this due, no doubt, to the fact that the new naturalization law went into effect on July 1. Many of the people who came in June were making a last-minute attempt to file a petition under the old law. Citizenship continues to be the bulk of our work, but in the past year there has been much travel of Cape Verdeans from this country to the Cape Verde Islands. Most of these people expect to return in the coming spring, having spent the winter visiting with their families. Difficulty has been experienced by them because there is no American Consulate there. The Cape Verdean people in this district have tried to prevail on the Department of State to send an American Consul to Cape Verde Islands, but the Department of State has replied that there are not enough people to need an American Consul and living conditions

there would not justify sending one. This point is disputed by the people in this section and the local Congressman has been appealed to to use his influence in having a Consulate established there. At this office we have suggested that people of Cape Verdean descent use the Consulate facilities at Dakar, Senegal, West Africa, and in many cases this has spared a person of the necessity of making a special trip to Lisbon, Portugal, to obtain a visa.

Citizenship

The number of people applying for citizenship has been considerably smaller for two reasons. In the first place, during 1928 many people employed by the tire manufacturing plants were obliged to file declarations of intention. The average for 1928 having been considerably raised, it was but natural to find a reciprocally smaller number in 1929. After July 1, 1929, the price of naturalization was so substantially increased that it was made prohibitive for many people in this vicinity, many of whom have not fully recovered from the effects of the last textile strike. The compulsory citizenship program inaugurated by the three tire manufacturing concerns early in 1928 seems to be working out very well. There appears to have been very little resentment among the people who were told that they must become citizens of the United States or look for work elsewhere.

Emigration

The usual number of alien tourists left this district for Canada. Those who were not of Canadian birth were advised that the proper way to travel there was on a permit to re-enter and they were advised to make application for this document. Those of Canadian birth made the regular affidavit and were advised that this affidavit was not an insurance of re-entry. Many people who returned told us that the affidavits were of considerable help to them in the examination conducted at the Canadian border. Forms 631 have been made in greater number than in previous years. Many American citizens have asked us to help them make applications for American passports. We have also been called on to make statements of income for many people who have not filed an income tax return and who are leaving the United States temporarily.

Immigration

Immigration to this district has dropped considerably this year. The Portuguese quota has been cut still smaller under the National Origins rule and emigration from Portugal is practically at a standstill. The only immigration to this territory now is from Great Britain or Canada, and most of the immigrants coming here are skilled textile workers.

Record of Registry

The service extended to those who are entitled under the act approved March 2, 1929, to record their legal entry to the United States requires extremely close attention to detail. It is very unfortunate that this law does not extend to those who arrived in the United States between June 3, 1921, and July 1, 1924. We have a great number, mostly Canadians, who came here during this period and who cannot take advantage of the law. We have advised these people to return to Canada and re-enter legally.

Miscellaneous

The Department of State has asked the Postmasters in the various cities to check up on applications for American passports made abroad by those who claim to be of American birth. Names of several people in the United States who claim to know of the birth here are submitted to the American Consul who, in turn, forwards the names of such persons to the local Postmaster, who in most cases has sent them to this office to complete the necessary affidavit. We have been called on to investigate several cases of exploitation and abuse of aliens and in practically all cases have made recommendations to the proper authorities that were helpful to the applicant.

Conclusion

This branch has enjoyed a very healthy existence during the past year, many new contacts were made, and the Branch Secretary has spoken to various civic groups throughout the district. He acquainted them with the work of the Division, and with the way that the Division would help their aptricular communities in a greater measure. Considerable discussion has taken place concerning the communistic tendencies of people in this district, but in spite of the fact that red literature was brought into New Bedford during the strike last year, very little evidence is found here of communism, or the tendency of people to become associated with movements to overthrow the Government. It has been aptly said that "conditions, not agitators, make radicals." With better business conditions in this territory we will have contented people; that as soon as the head of the family makes sufficient money to adequately care for his family that the last vestige of red propaganda will have disappeared.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

The Springfield district received 4,771 applications for assistance and service during the year ending November 30, 1929. The cases which we were asked to handle were similar in nature to those which we have been receiving for the last three or four years. The inquiries came from all sections of the district and included forty-two nationalities.

Because of the remoteness of some parts of the district a regular schedule of hours has been maintained in each county seat and in each large industrial community. The regular monthly schedule follows:

<i>City</i>	<i>Headquarters</i>	<i>Hours</i>
Holyoke	Chamber of Commerce	Every Thursday
Northampton	Chamber of Commerce	Fourth Tuesday of each month
Greenfield	Chamber of Commerce	First Monday of each month
Pittsfield	Municipal Building	First Tuesday of each month
Adams	Hoosie School	Second Tuesday of each second month

North Adams and Ware have also been visited at definite intervals. There has been a two-fold advantage in having regular hours:

First:—It simplified the problem of spreading information in regard to our service among the foreign-born and the definite dates were easier for them to remember;

Secondly:—Our work with the various organizations and groups which co-operate and further our plans has been definitely connected with the service.

In this district we attempted to interest all groups in the work and received a splendid response to every appeal for co-operation. In every case in which we have placed our project before a group, whether it was American or foreign-born, and where we have asked for the co-operation of church people or town and city officials we have found an eager desire to help in our program.

An outstandingly pleasing feature of the Division's work in Western Massachusetts has been the splendid spirit in which all elements of our population have joined together to advance our work.

Citizenship

Drastic changes in our naturalization laws became effective on July 1, 1929, and in some respects the requirements seem unnecessarily severe, especially in regard to fees.

We assisted 943 people in preparing their preliminary forms for naturalization and helped in making out 744 applications for first paper.

That feature of the law which now permits those who came to the United States prior to June 3, 1921, and for whom no record of arrival can be found to make a record of registry will relieve the hardship now existing in many cases where families have been separated and where the naturalization of the father is the only hope for a reunion. However, the requirement of a record of registry for all Canadians who came prior to October, 1906, imposes

a penalty on Canadian immigrants for something for which they were not responsible because records of their arrival were not kept before 1906. We have prepared 62 applications for record of registry since the law became effective on July 1st.

We made a special effort to reach the people affected by the changes in the naturalization act last spring in order that they might take advantage of the new provisions and proceed with their citizenship under the old Act in cases where they were eligible. We sent notices to various organizations and were granted space in the newspapers, both foreign languages and English, to spread this information.

Immigration

The adoption of the immigration law based upon the National Origins has affected this district very little, but the act which was passed by Congress making certain changes in regard to deportees seriously affects many of our people.

We have a large Canadian population in Western Massachusetts and because of ignorance of the regulations in regard to entry into the United States many of them are found to be here illegally and deportation proceedings follow. We are advising Canadians of their status and urging those who have not complied with the requirements to return to Canada as soon as possible and re-enter in a legal manner.

More of our immigration this year has consisted of families of citizens and resident aliens than theretofore and immigration from certain countries will be confined to such families for some time to come.

Miscellaneous

A few complaints of exploitation have been received, but there has been a noticeable falling off in the number of complaints, especially against steamship ticket agents. Apparently that class of people who invaded that field and exploited it for a few years have found it unprofitable now, probably due to the publicity which their activities received.

We succeeded in exposing a land selling scheme which was being carried on on a large scale among the foreign-born and the promoter is now in jail awaiting Grand Jury action.

We have co-operated with the State Department of Health in disseminating health information among the foreign-born and in furthering their program in combating disease.

This office has volunteered its services and pledged whole-hearted co-operation to the Governor's Committee on Street and Highway Safety in the belief that because of the confidence which the foreign-born have in us that we can be helpful.

Most of the industries employing large numbers of foreign-born throughout the district have requested our assistance this year and the Branch Secretary has visited these plants on the days that he was in their vicinity and often the companies have arranged for their people to meet him in their conference rooms.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1928, TO DECEMBER 1, 1929

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Bank	10	4	0	1	2	0	17
Citizenship	8,218	2,778	2,849	2,617	2,917	1,736	21,114
Compensation for Injury	69	24	5	25	34	1	158
Emigration	1,010	744	328	687	721	23	3,513
Employment	59	8	18	2	20	0	107
Financial Aid	19	1	5	4	3	0	32
Immigration	1,598	627	490	445	760	102	4,022
Interpretation	41	0	0	15	11	0	67
Misc. Complaint	141	45	7	36	47	5	281
Misc. Information	458	119	62	157	139	36	971
Notarial Service	63	145	29	373	111	5	726
Search for Lost Persons	1	1	2	1	1	0	6
Translation	90	0	0	3	5	1	99
Total	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1928, TO DECEMBER 1, 1929

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
African	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Albanian	126	3	0	19	9	51	208
American	435	181	220	198	293	90	1,417
Arabian	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Armenian	258	0	227	0	27	90	602
Assyrian	0	0	0	0	0	4	4
Australian	3	2	0	0	1	0	6
Austrian	22	5	3	3	15	1	49
Belgian	6	0	16	21	9	0	52
Bohemian	0	0	0	0	1	1	2
British Guiana	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Bulgarian	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Canadian	2,610	1,404	1,108	948	952	467	7,489
Chinese	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Cuban	2	0	0	0	1	0	3
Czecho-Slovak	12	0	0	8	23	3	46
Danish	29	3	2	4	8	10	56
Dutch	24	0	3	1	6	6	40
English	698	274	370	569	178	86	2,175
Esthonian	2	0	1	0	0	0	3
Filipino	0	0	0	2	0	0	2
Finnish	26	1	5	4	12	104	152
Flemish	22	0	3	0	0	0	25
French	68	10	17	43	17	4	159
German	162	9	58	23	195	18	465
Greek	207	64	132	80	231	15	729
Hebrew	538	67	98	61	113	54	931
Hindu	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Hungarian	12	1	0	1	9	3	26
Irish	1,975	146	302	73	503	159	3,158
Italian	2,126	190	430	75	944	220	3,985
Jamaican	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Japanese	7	0	0	0	1	0	8
Korean	0	0	0	0	2	0	2
Lapp	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lettish	30	0	4	2	0	3	39
Lithuanian	330	2	104	9	31	133	609
Luxembourg	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Macedonian	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Mexican	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Norwegian	64	1	5	4	4	4	82
Negro	132	0	2	0	2	0	136
New Zealander	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Palestinian	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Panama	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Persian	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Polish	534	436	261	325	778	103	2,437
Portuguese	120	1,513	79	1,732	57	5	3,506
Roumanian	13	2	1	0	5	0	21
Russian	268	34	28	21	39	10	400
Scotch	348	37	86	17	161	33	682
Serbian	1	0	0	0	1	0	2
Siamese	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
South American	7	15	2	22	5	0	51
Spanish	10	0	4	6	14	4	38
Swedish	257	5	14	16	59	189	540
Swiss	15	1	1	6	6	2	31
Syrian	128	81	207	43	52	24	535
Turkish	48	5	0	6	1	9	69
Ukranian	2	1	2	0	0	0	5
Welsh	4	0	0	1	0	1	6
West Indian	73	3	0	23	0	2	101
Yugo-Slav	5	0	0	0	0	1	6
Total	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1930

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MASS.
DOCS.
COLL.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

MRS. NATHANIEL THAYER, *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

B. Preston Clark, Boston

Abraham E. Pinanski, Boston

Mary A. Barr, Boston

Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston

Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, Jamaica Plain

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1930, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its eleventh year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration. The duties of the Division are imposed upon it by the General Laws, Chapter 69, section 11, and are outlined by statute as follows:

"The director of the Division of Immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof, shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purposes, the division may co-operate with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents relating to the matter under investigation."

ADVISORY BOARD CHANGES

During the year 1930, there have been two reappointments to the Advisory Board, that of Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, who had been serving the unexpired term of Mrs. Benjamin May, and that of Mr. B. Preston Clark, originally appointed in 1927.

TERCENTENARY EXHIBITION

In connection with the celebration of the Massachusetts Tercentenary, the Division of Immigration and Americanization took part in the exhibition of state activities held at the Eastern States Exposition at Springfield, and at the Commonwealth Armory, Boston. The space limitations made it necessary to confine our exhibit to a small booth shared with two other divisions of the Department of Education. Since obviously a large majority of the persons who visited the exposition could spend but a small amount of time at each booth, we planned to show the work of the Division in as graphic a manner as possible.

Teachers and students of the Massachusetts School of Art performed a splendid piece of co-operative work by the preparation of posters depicting such aspects of our work as could be so pictorially presented. A colorful series of boat posters portrayed the changes in maritime transportation from 1630 to 1930, showing the *Arbella*, the ship which weathered an eighty-three day voyage to bring Governor Winthrop and his fellow Puritans to Massachusetts Bay, a fast sailing packet such as brought the bulk of Massachusetts immigration prior to the Civil War, the paddle wheel steamship *Britannia*, the first Cunarder to dock at Boston, and the German

liner Europa, which has conquered time and speed in her record-breaking trip of an Atlantic crossing in less than five days. Captions under the pictures told the story of progress in comfort and speed, and stressed the particular problem of immigration under each method of travel.

To further visualize the vast changes which transportation changes have made in the history of immigration we displayed a collection of ship models of the different eras. Through the kindness of Captain Gustaf A. Botcher, a retired sea captain of Worcester, we received the loan of a model which he himself had made of a square rigged ship to typify the early sailing vessels. The Cunard Line loaned us their model of the S. S. Britannia, the first of a line of fine ships which have come to Boston for ninety years. This particular model, mounted under glass, is priceless and has a workmanship now seldom seen. Models of the "Ile de France," loaned by the French Line, and the "Bremen," loaned by the North German Lloyd, were displayed to show the modern ocean liner. The model of the "Bremen," which was twenty feet long and illuminated, was the object of much popular comment. The ship models focussed the popular interest and attention on the changes which transportation facilities have made in the history of immigration. To the Cunard Line, the French Line, to the North German Lloyd and to Captain Botcher, the Division offers sincere thanks for their generous co-operation.

Other aspects of our work, namely the follow-up work for newcomers, the assistance given by the office in naturalization and immigration problems, lent themselves to the artist's skill and were cleverly depicted in colorful posters. The keynote of our exhibition was given by a striking poster showing a book on parallel pages of which were painted the Puritan colonists as they stepped upon Massachusetts soil and the modern immigrant debarking at Commonwealth Pier. An appropriate legend told the story of the numerical changes.

Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, a member of the Advisory Board of the Division of Immigration and Americanization, loaned us for the exhibition the collection of dolls owned by the Committee of Inter-racial Unity of the Massachusetts State Federation of Women's Clubs. Each one of the dolls exhibited represented one of the foreign groups resident in the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. Each doll in the collection was dressed by or under the direction of a woman of the race represented by the doll. The colorful array of some sixty odd dolls proved to be the center of public interest and never failed to cause favorable comment. The dolls themselves, unique in their faithful reproduction of the national costumes, evidenced by nicety of workmanship the pride and love the maker felt for the homeland and her desire to help America to know her particular racial background. Mrs. Danforth, the present custodian of the dolls, was exceedingly generous of her time in arranging them and explaining the details of the project the Federation had undertaken by this traveling exhibit.

A series of charts collated from statistical material selected from Federal reports of immigration and from the census reports of Massachusetts and the United States, showed in color and by graph the comparative numbers of the different nationalities resident in Massachusetts, and also the percentage within the state of native and foreign stock. A chart showing the wave of immigration to Massachusetts in the last thirty years brought out clearly the restrictive effect of the present quota laws.

A small flyer prepared for distribution at the booth contained a map of Massachusetts on which were marked the locations of the branch offices of the Division. The printed matter on the folder gave the names of the Advisory Board of the Division and the Governor's Auxiliary Committee of Racial Groups, together with the excerpts from the law under which the Division operates. It contained also a brief statistical summary of the applications for service for the past ten years.

We distributed at the booths additional material both in mimeographed and printed form not specially printed for this exhibition. Many copies of the Constitution booklet were so distributed.

The work of arranging the exhibition for the Division at Springfield and of meeting the public there was directed by Mr. Lovett, the Agent in charge of the Springfield office. Mr. Lovett's report gives in detail his other activities in making the Springfield office a vital part of the Tercentenary celebration in his district.

At the exhibition at the Armory, workers from the Boston office and from the branch offices took turns in duty at the booth. Many interesting inquiries concerning naturalization and immigration problems came to our attention in this way.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The Auxiliary Committee of Racial Groups, which was appointed in 1929 by Governor Allen, met with the Advisory Board of the Division at the home of the Director during the year. The two committee groups talked over the common problems and exchanged suggestions as to the best procedures for the work.

In June, 1930, the National Conference of Social Work held its annual meeting at Boston. Social workers from the entire country spent the week conferring on various social problems. The Director of the Division as a committee member of Division Ten of the Conference which had as its point of discussion "The Immigrant," presided at the first meeting of the Division held at the Boston Public Library. The meeting was devoted to a discussion of the problem of the immigrant at the border crossings. Mr. Frank Abercrombie, the Assistant Commissioner of the Federal Immigration station at East Boston, spoke on the problem from the viewpoint of the Federal Service, and made a noteworthy contribution to the discussion by his practical common sense and straight-from-the-shoulder frankness. Other speakers outlined the situation on the Mexican and Canadian border. Division Ten held meetings throughout the week daily in discussion of the problems of Immigration. The social workers of the Division attended the meetings during the week and found the discussions stimulating and worth while.

BOSTON OFFICE

CITIZENSHIP

During this past year an exceptionally large number of persons have come to us for information and assistance in citizenship problems. These inquiries numbered 10,459 for the past year—an increase of almost 2,000 over last year. This increase is all the more surprising because of the higher fees for naturalization. The new rates, providing for an increase of the naturalization fee from five to twenty dollars became effective July 1, 1929. The further requirement, effective on the same date, for certificate of arrival in cases of those entering the United States prior to June 29, 1906, as well as for later comers, has caused additional expense to those for whom no record of arrival could be found through the usual official channels. The new law provided the procedure of record of registry whereby a person who has entered the United States prior to June 3, 1921, may have a record established on payment of a fee of twenty dollars if examination at a Federal immigration station substantiates the claim of continuous residence and good character.

The requirement of certificate of arrival as it affects persons arriving here prior to June 29, 1906, has been a hardship. So far as Canadian arrivals are concerned, it is the rule rather than the exception to find no records of arrival kept by the Federal authorities before 1917. The additional fee of twenty dollars for registration has made naturalization an expensive procedure. It is gratifying to note that in the report of the Federal Commissioner of Naturalization for the year ending June 30, 1930, a recommendation is made to repeal the portion of the law requiring arrival records in cases of those entering the United States prior to June 29, 1906, and also in all cases of citizens who derived citizenship of their parents or through the citizenship status of their American husbands and who desire to obtain certificates of citizenship. During the last session remedial legislation was proposed on this point but unfortunately failed of passage. It is to be hoped that the recommendation of the Commissioner of Naturalization shall be heeded on this point by the present Congress. Legislation of this sort would be of untold benefit to alien residents of Massachusetts since our proximity to the Canadian border has given us a large number of persons who lack formal registration at the time of their entry.

Statistics now available for the whole country indicate a drastic reduction in the number of persons applying for first or final papers of citizenship. The total number of applicants for first papers for the federal fiscal year 1930 (June, 1929, to June, 1930) was 62,138 as compared to a total of 280,645 for 1929—a decrease

of 78 per cent. Incidentally this is the smallest number seeking first papers since the present naturalization law was passed in June 29, 1906. The number of petitioners dropped from 254,799 in 1929 to 111,209 in 1930—a decrease of over 50 per cent. The drop in declarations has been evidenced in Massachusetts, as a total of 4,360 have been issued in 1930 in comparison to a total of 30,655 in 1929. 8,500 petitioned for citizenship in Massachusetts in 1930 in comparison with 21,125 in 1929.

A comparative table showing declarations of intention and certificates of naturalization granted for the past five years for Massachusetts follows:

	<i>Declarations</i>			<i>Certificates</i>		
	Male	Female	Total	Male	Female	Total
1926	15,321	5,716	21,037	4,096	2,183	6,279
1927	13,892	5,021	18,913	10,216	3,583	13,799
1928	15,334	6,024	21,358	13,041	5,539	18,580
1929	20,286	10,369	30,655	11,740	5,470	17,210
1930	2,935	1,435	4,360	7,771	4,321	12,092

The following figures from the United States District Court at Boston show a significant decrease:

	<i>Declarations</i>			<i>Petitions</i>		
	1928	1929	1930	1928	1929	1930
January	1,274	880	377	997	1,040	632
February	1,094	828	375	985	1,016	740
March	1,356	978	440	1,163	1,129	938
April	938	1,486	397	969	1,164	721
May	865	1,550	377	1,258	1,199	601
June	1,043	3,269	273	888	1,187	593
July	864	0	373	911	16	516
August	969	12	193	890	144	476
September	1,022	116	287	921	249	533
October	1,185	59	466	1,118	384	654
November	1,066	106	562	913	412	580
December	867	206	535	802	397	591
Total	12,543	9,490	4,655	11,815	8,337	7,575

Several factors in Massachusetts have combined to offset the tendency toward decreased naturalization which might normally have been expected to follow increased fees and more rigid requirements. The most important single factor has been the economic urge toward citizenship. This stimulus has been evidenced by the attitude of employers of labor, by enforcement of statutes already existent and by the proposal of more drastic legislation. Because of popular pressure, stimulated in part by quasi-patriotic organizations, various manufacturers and business firms have introduced the policy of giving preference in employment to those who are citizens. Some factories have canvassed their employees to ascertain their citizenship status and such survey in itself has been a stimulus to citizenship. Other concerns have made the direct suggestion to their alien employees that steps toward citizenship must be taken. In practically all large organizations the employment managers have made an effort to find out whether their alien employees are legally resident in the United States. A declaration of intention to become a citizen has been considered fairly sufficient proof of legal status. Consequently many employees have taken this first step toward naturalization to prove their legal residence here.

A Massachusetts statute—section 26 of chapter 146 of the General Laws, provides that in the employment of mechanics, teamsters and laborers in the construction of public works by or for the commonwealth or town or district, preference must first be given to citizens of the commonwealth who are honorably discharged veterans of the army or navy of the United States, and second to citizens of the Commonwealth generally. If the veterans and citizens of the commonwealth cannot be found in sufficient numbers, preference is then to be given to citizens of the United States. If none of these named classes can be obtained in sufficient numbers, aliens may be employed. In times when there was no pressure for employment, contractors usually found it possible to employ alien labor without any competition from citizens as rough day labor has not been sought by citizens until the present crisis of unemployment. The scarcity of work this year has stimulated citizens to seek such jobs and therefore when the law was brought

to the attention of the contractors by the proper officials of the department of labor and industry, many aliens lost their work.

The alien laborers thus thrown out of work have been mainly non-English speaking, many of them illiterate and their present attempts toward citizenship must, of course, be fruitless until they can qualify educationally for citizenship.

Some of them have been in the country for years and have filed a declaration of intention more than once but never could pass the test for the final paper because they lacked knowledge of English. This particular day labor group has been the most difficult to attract to evening school and oftentimes the jobs on which they worked brought them to communities where no evening classes existed. Even under the best working conditions it is almost heroic for a man who has toiled in the ditches and roadways on heavy work to turn to school in the evening.

In strictly state employment there are sometimes seeming inconsistencies in the employment of aliens. No aliens can be employed in the civil service of the commonwealth nor is the civil service department permitted to examine, list or certify an alien for employment. On the other hand, a considerable number of aliens have been employed in the various institutions of the commonwealth. American citizens have been reported as adverse to accepting such institutional employment and therefore the employment of alien labor has been held necessary and justifiable. In the present unemployment emergency many American citizens have evidenced their willingness to accept such institutional work. Consequently the alien state employees have felt an urge toward citizenship stimulated apparently by proposed legislation requiring all state employees to be citizens. The present law merely states that in all work in any branch or service of the commonwealth or of any city or town, citizens must be given preference.

There are numerous Massachusetts statutes restricting given occupations or professions to citizens. These laws have usually been placed upon the statute books because of pressure in some occupational group, labor union and profession, and sometimes rather anomalous situations have arisen when different standards have been set for somewhat similar occupations. A person seeking to be licensed as a peddler or hawker must show a valid declaration of intention; no such requirement has been made for the insurance agent, bond salesman or broker. In order to take the examination for registration as pharmacist, druggist or embalmer, citizenship has been a requirement for some years. Yet no such requirement is made for registration as physician, surgeon or nurse. In order to take the examination for the clerical service of the Commonwealth, city or town, the candidate must be a citizen, yet a person who is merely a declarant may take the Bar examination to be an attorney at law, although the law has been modified in recent years so that such successful alien candidate may not practice at the Bar until full citizenship has been obtained. There has been no legal requirement made as yet relative to the citizenship of probation officers, although police officers and attendance officers must be citizens. Citizenship has not been required by state laws for teachers, although some communities have, since the war, made such requirement. Legislation relative to citizenship as a prerequisite for engaging in a given occupation has lacked uniformity and is seemingly inconsistent.

An additional urge to citizenship has been the quota law of 1924 which by its provisions has granted special privileges of exemption from quota or preference within it to relatives of citizens. The man who wishes to bring his family to this country has strained every nerve to complete his citizenship in minimum time so that his family will have no lengthy wait for a turn in the quota.

The recent law granting pensions for aged residents of Massachusetts, which will be effective next July, confines the benefits of the act to those aged persons who have been residents of Massachusetts for the past twenty years, and who are citizens of the United States. Many old people have sought citizenship so that they may become eligible for the pension. It is the only act of its type in Massachusetts which has limited its benefits to citizens. The so-called Mothers' Pension and Workmen's Compensation Acts have not been so limited.

IMMIGRATION

No important laws affecting immigration have been enacted during the year. Many of those interested in the welfare of the immigrants hoped for the enactment

of legislation advancing the date for eligibility for the record of registry from June 3, 1921, to July 1, 1924. According to the present immigration laws, deportation cannot take place merely for illegal entry if the immigrant arrived in the United States before 1924. Accordingly there is a period of time between June 3, 1921, and July 1, 1924, when the alien cannot secure a record of registry and neither can he be deported for illegal entry. The persons who might be benefited by the pushing ahead of the record of registry arrival date are mainly persons born in quota countries, who came here either as seamen, or crossed the border from Canada between 1921 and 1924. Many of these people have established their homes here and are law-abiding citizens. There is nothing irregular in their life here except their manner of entrance, and in some cases it appears as though the offense was due more to ignorance than malice. Until some provision of the law allows them to legalize their irregular arrival, these persons can never become citizens of the United States and since they cannot be deported until some retroactive provision of the Immigration laws is made, the extension of the registry date would legalize their status and harm no one. The Commissioner General of Immigration has recommended in his last report that the law be amended to provide for registry of aliens prior to July 1, 1924, instead of the date specified by the present act.

While there has been no change in the immigration laws there has been a most drastic change in the manner of their administration. President Hoover announced on September 8, 1930, that he had requested the State Department to enforce rigidly, with the view toward reducing immigration, the provision in the Immigration Act of 1917, concerning those immigrants who might be "likely to become a public charge." Under the present immigration law, every prospective immigrant must apply to an American consul near his place of residence for an immigration visa before he can proceed to the United States. Consular officers have been informed that in connection with the serious unemployment existing in the United States, particular care should be taken before issuing the visa to determine whether the applicants may become public charges. The burden of establishing admissibility is placed on the consuls by section 23 of the Immigration Act of 1924. If any alien should be unable to establish that he is not likely to become a public charge, the Consular officer to which he may apply for a visa has no other choice under Section 2 F of the Immigration Act of 1924, than to refuse a visa. This section provides in part that "no immigration visa shall be issued to an immigrant if it appears to the Consular officer . . . that the immigrant is inadmissible to the United States under the Immigration Laws." By applying the "likely to become public charge" provisions, American Consular officers in foreign countries have brought about a considerable decrease in the number of aliens entering the United States. An official estimate from the Department of State indicates that in all about 135,000 aliens of quota and non-quota countries, who normally would have entered during the year ending June 30, 1931, will not receive visas because of the application of this provision. The Canadian immigration is sharply affected by this ruling. During November, 1930, a total of only 808 native born Canadians received immigration visas for admission into the United States. This figure represents a decrease of 50 per cent from the number granted in October, 1930, the first month of the enforcement by American consular officers of the "likely to become a public charge" provision. The figures may be contrasted sharply with the statistics of October and November, 1929, when the visas issued to Canadian nationals were 6,117 and 3,770 respectively.

It is too early yet in the working out of this plan to foresee the ultimate results, but it is to be hoped that this regulation will not be enforced too strictly concerning the immediate families of American citizens, or of legally resident aliens, for the obvious reason that reunion of families does not necessarily affect the employment situation unfavorably, but rather brings to this country consumers for American products. A man is necessarily bound for the support of his family, and until he can be reunited to them, the money he earns in the United States must necessarily be spent elsewhere.

If the order affects only those seeking to come to the United States for the purpose of employment, and who have no family ties here or who are coming to distant relatives, the regulation should prove beneficial. It is of no benefit to the prospec-

tive immigrant to have him come to a country where he can find no work. While the employment situation is undoubtedly as bad in Europe as in the United States, it will not relieve the problem there to increase our present one. The normal person, moreover, can find relief in an unemployment crisis better in his own country than in a strange land.

Of the newcomers who arrive at the port of Boston a large proportion have been of British stock. The young women have gone into domestic service and there appears to have been no particular hardship in finding work even in the past year, undoubtedly due to the fact that the newcomers have come to relatives who are themselves engaged in domestic service and who have found places for them with little difficulty. It has been a very different story for the young men, and the search for work in a market already crowded with candidates for employment has been a disheartening beginning to living in the New World. In many cases savings amounting to five hundred or more dollars have been exhausted before a job was finally located. If immigration, while the unemployment situation is still existent, is confined to the reuniting of families, it should prove beneficial to both alien and American and moreover may offer a solution by speeding up the long waiting lists on the small quota group for relatives of citizens.

1,806 persons have brought immigration problems to the Boston office this past year. For 285 of them we have filled out petitions for immigration visa which is the form the Government provides for citizens to use if they desire to bring parents, children, wives or husbands to the United States. We have also filled out 547 affidavits of support for aliens who desired to bring their families to the United States.

There is oftentimes severe criticism of the immigrant who has come alone to this country and then seeks to bring his family here. Persons, unsympathetic with both immigration in general and the immigrant in particular, infer from this separation an indifference to family responsibility and positively state that the United States is not bound in any way to assist such a person to reunite his family. The mere fact that the man of the family has ventured first alone is certainly no indication of weakness of family ties. It is the traditional custom for the man of the family to be the pioneer and prove himself in the new world before he settles his family here. This tercentenary year it is perhaps pertinent to make comparison between our modern immigrants and the pioneers of 1630. There are many resemblances as well as many differences in the problems shared by both groups. One striking similarity is in this matter of family separation. In 1630 when Governor Winthrop set sail for New England in the *Arbella*, he took with him on that rough and hazardous trip his three younger sons, but left safe behind him in England his wife and eldest son. This custom of splitting the family group is no more reprehensible in the prudent immigrant of today than it was in the pioneer Puritan. The procedure of sending for a bride overseas meets frequently with present criticism, yet it, too, has a historical justification for immigrant brides were not unknown to the Puritan colony. John Eliot, known to fame as the Apostle to the Indian, came to the Massachusetts Bay Colony in 1632 to become the first minister at Roxbury. As soon as he became established in his parish he sent for his fiancée. She married him on her arrival in the colony and probably was the first immigrant bride in Massachusetts annals.

TRAVEL PROBLEMS

As is usual, we have had many inquiries during the year on problems concerning travel either to Europe or Canada. 1,083 persons have called at the Boston office for this service. To 364 of them we gave assistance in filling out applications for permits to re-enter, the Federal document which permits the holder to visit a foreign country and remain there for a year without the application of the quota requirements of the immigration laws.

For 524 persons we filled out certificates of identification for Canadian travel. While these persons were mainly natives of Canada, there were some natives of Europe who found it necessary to make a trip to Canada, and who, because of particular emergency, were unable to wait the thirty days required for the re-entry permit.

Recently there has been an added difficulty at the border because of the growing stringency of the Canadian immigration regulations since because of the unemploy-

ment situation in Canada persons seeking work there have not been welcome. Unless the traveler is an American citizen, a British subject, or of Canadian birth, he is required to show the Federal re-entry permit before entrance into Canada is allowed, unless the case is so exceptional because of emergency, or illness, or death, that the provision may be temporarily waived.

WORK WITH NEWCOMERS

Ninety transatlantic liners calling at Boston have been met by the social workers of the Division. Because so many boats have docked on Sunday, an additional worker has been assigned to work, Miss Kiela, Mrs. Lentino, Miss Levy and Mr. McInnes sharing this work in the past year. Many of the boats have docked at a late hour in the evening, making it quite difficult to make connections for the newcomers with their relatives and friends.

As has been the case in the past few years, the majority of the immigrants coming to the port of Boston have been English speaking. Strangely enough, those not speaking English have been American citizens, born in the United States, who have been taken to the country of their parents during childhood and who have been sent for by relatives to return to the United States. As citizens, of course, they have been exempt from the quota or other immigration restrictions. Usually they have been unable to speak English and have required the services of our interpreters in reaching their destination.

During the year, we have copied from the ships' manifests, kept at the East Boston Immigration Station, the names of the aliens who gave their permanent destination as Massachusetts. To all of these persons we have sent a circular letter. To those who were previously resident in Massachusetts and merely returning from a trip abroad, we sent a brief note telling the location of our office and offering our services in regard to citizenship or immigration problems. To newcomers we have sent a letter of welcome offering information concerning schools and naturalization. The response to our letters has been encouraging. The inquiries which come to us from these persons have been frequently concerning citizenship and school opportunities. Many of the newcomers have desired to take up evening vocational courses. Naturally during the past year several have sought our help on employment problems.

EXTENSION OF WORK

In April, 1930, we found it possible to establish permanently the branch office in Worcester County which was opened on a tentative basis last year. The establishment of this office has relieved the agent at Springfield of weekly visit to Worcester County and has permitted his extension of the work throughout the northern part of his territory. The detailed report of the Worcester office shows promise of a fertile field for the work in that section.

The total figures of the work for the year for all offices show an increase over past years. The total applications for service this year numbered 32,613, a gain of almost 1,500 over the previous year. The increase has been largely localized in the Boston and Springfield offices. The Boston office had 14,664 applications in 1930, a considerable increase over the 1929 figure of 11,777. Last year the Boston office obtained a very slight increase of space, which has proved of great help. We are still much overcrowded. Frequently, the applicants must stand while they wait, as we lack seating space. If the growth continues it is inevitable that the Boston office must have both increased space and a larger staff. All indications showed a possible decrease of work to be expected during 1930, as with more rigid immigration laws and higher naturalization fees, we might normally have expected a less constant flow of applicants. While we rejoice that our services to the immigrants resident in Massachusetts have been popular with them, and realize that—in the phrase of merchandising—a satisfied customer has been our best advertisement, we must, to do justice to our selves and our clients, expand a little if we continue to grow.

During the past year we have had unflinching co-operation from the Federal immigration and naturalization authorities as well as from other State offices and the school authorities of the various towns and cities of the State.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

The industrial depression reached serious proportions here during the past year and the resultant unemployment has been reflected in our work by a decreased demand for certain types of service.

The conditions that obtained appeared to stimulate the immigration and miscellaneous branches of the service and to deter applications for citizenship.

The various laws enacted to govern naturalization and immigration added greatly to the importance and the responsibility of advising those interested in the subjects. A highly specialized knowledge has been found necessary to perform the work in a satisfactory manner.

The office at Taunton provided our service one evening each week for a constantly increasing number of applicants. Persons in other portions of the district have been served by means of correspondence.

Citizenship

The present naturalization regulations are such that it has been found impracticable to perform group citizenship work in schools and factories as has been the custom in former years. This change has been a distinct improvement, since it demanded the personal appearance of each applicant at our office. This has insured more accurate work, afforded a satisfactory contact and added dignity to the naturalization procedure.

The law requiring a certificate of arrival, irrespective of date of entry, as a requisite for citizenship, has affected adversely several hundred of the French Canadians residing here. A great amount of time has been given to explanation, but in comparatively few instances have these persons been convinced of the wisdom of availing themselves of the registration privilege.

Circularization of declarants here established the fact that but a small proportion have been in financial position to continue with naturalization. A keen interest has been manifested by all, but inability to meet the fee prevented the greater number from proceeding.

The election of a member of the Portuguese race to an office in the city government stimulated the people of this race to an appreciation of citizenship, and caused them to realize the value of the franchise as no other means could have accomplished.

Immigration and Emigration

Applications for assistance in bringing non-preference immigrants from abroad have been of infrequent occurrence. The futility of making such attempts has probably been impressed upon the foreign-born in this section.

The service rendered to the large number who visited Canada during the year has been of distinct value and especially so during the latter part of the year, when they have been subject to the rigidly enforced Canadian immigration regulations, in addition to the necessity of proving their right to re-enter the United States.

Permits for visits have been secured for a large number of persons of Syrian race. This has been an unusual service for this race because as a rule they have not been accustomed to making visits to their homeland. Their decision has been, doubtless, prompted by the uncertain employment conditions that have prevailed here.

We have had the pleasure during the year of executing the applications for passports and special travel documents required by the Gold Star Mothers who availed themselves of the pilgrimage sponsored by the War Department. In one instance the sister of a deceased veteran, who established the status of *loco parentis* through the office, was granted the privilege of making the pilgrimage.

Although a fair number have been assisted in availing themselves of the provisions of the registry act, normal employment conditions would, I feel sure, have greatly increased activity in this particular branch of the service.

Miscellaneous

The loan privilege carried by the veterans' service certificate proved a boon to many ex-soldiers at this particular time. Approximately one hundred applications for such loans have been executed.

Satisfactory adjustments have been effected in several questions arising under the Industrial Compensation Act. In one instance the injured person benefited in the sum of \$4,500.

On several occasions the local registrars of voters have requested from the office opinions on questionable cases involving citizenship, and I believe such opinions have been accepted as final in making their decisions.

During the year much favorable publicity has been given our work through the medium of informal talks given before the various service organizations at Mansfield, Taunton, Attleboro and also at the social clubs affiliated with the various churches of the city.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

The many changes in the immigration and naturalization rules and regulations have established the fact even more definitely the need of the services of the Division of Immigration and Americanization. Cases that prior to July 1, 1929, demanded very little attention other than the service rendered during one visit, have had a frequent follow-up service that we have been pleased to give, and this has applied to both immigration and naturalization. Frequently we have had requests for further service from those who had applied for final papers just previous to the effective date of the new naturalization law, but who had made application too late to be benefited. The lengthy explanation we have had to give regarding the increased prices has been the hardest part of this task. In addition, it has been difficult to make the people understand that although they had declared their intention to become citizens before the effective date of the new law, they had to pay the increased fee just the same. Many times the information we have given has been disagreeable to the applicants, but they have left us with a knowledge of conditions and the satisfaction that this office has taken the time to give them all the facts. This service has been appreciated evidently as many applicants have returned especially to remark on it. It has been our experience that the increase in naturalization fees has not deferred people from declaring their intention to become citizens or filing their petitions for a final hearing, which is remarkable when we consider what the past year has been with reference to unemployment.

The Lawrence office has been active on the unemployment situation by co-operating with organizations and individuals to find work for our needy citizens and declarants, but have always kept in mind those who need help most, regardless of other circumstances.

Certificates of identification have been requested in the usual large numbers for Canadian travel, but this feature of our work has taken a serious aspect due to Canada's immigration and unemployment problems. Most of our applicants have requested this form for the purpose of visiting relatives or for a vacation of short duration in Canada, but we have learned of the few exceptions, namely, those who have tried to find work in a secretive manner and who have our certificate to facilitate their return here, if unsuccessful. Whenever this fact has been found out by the Canadian authorities, the individual has been escorted to the border and returned to us. This certificate has proved invaluable to our immigration inspectors whose work has increased since the effective date of the national origin's quotas. Further restriction has been inaugurated for reducing immigration centering around that provision in the act of 1917 which excludes any alien who is likely to become a public charge. Our experience with such changes has been that a greater knowledge of the law and circumstances surrounding the individual case has been necessary in order to give the greatest amount of service, and our office is in the best position to furnish the required assistance.

There has been a constant demand for service in filing applications for certificates of registration under the recent act of March 1, 1929. The immigration authorities have returned the twenty-dollar fee to those who have applied for this certificate and whose last permanent entrance into the United States has been located.

We have changed the travel schedule to give our district a permanent visiting day in each strategical locality from October to June. The schedule includes Lowell, the first and third Thursday 5:30 to 7:30 P.M., at the Chamber of Commerce, 100 Merrimack Street; Haverhill, the second and fourth Thursday 5:30 to 7:30 P.M., at the Chamber of Commerce, 191 Merrimack Street; Gloucester,

the first Tuesday, 12 noon to 3 P. M., at the American Legion, Town Hall Square; Newburyport, the second Tuesday, 12 noon to 3 P. M., at the Chamber of Commerce, 12 Pleasant Street, and at Salem the third Tuesday, 12 noon to 3 P. M., at the American Legion, 329 Essex Street.

One of our most interesting cases has been that of a lady who came to this country as a temporary visitor, received several extensions of that stay through our intercession, but who finally had to sail away from her alien husband whom she had married while residing here. She had been benefited to some extent by the fact that her husband had a legal entrance into this country. Finally she has been allowed to return here to reside permanently after an absence of about a year.

It has been our pleasure to assist in many other interesting cases too numerous to mention in this report.

Again we wish to thank all officials and organizations for their splendid cooperation in this all-important work with our residents of foreign origin.

NEW BEDFORD

New Bedford had been in the throes of a textile strike for the nine months immediately preceding the current business depression, and while everyone looked forward to the tremendous struggle she would have to wage to regain her economic strength, even the most pessimistic did not see that bad business would deter her. There has been a great deal of unemployment in this district. Immigration has practically ceased and some people have left for other places in hope of obtaining employment. Some few Canadian families have left for Canada, but the other migration has been for the most part to other states in the United States. Paradoxical as it may seem, the hard times, the recent administrative order restricting immigration, and the increase in prices of citizenship papers, have added impetus to the demand for information and service. Unemployment, with its consequent lack of funds, has been a factor in the hesitancy of many to complete their citizenship, but we have greater numbers than last year. It seems unfortunate that fees have made prohibitive to many good substantial residents the advantages of United States citizenship. The service rendered by this office has been of a more diversified character than that of previous years, although the citizenship figures reflect the fact that the greater part of the office time is spent in this work.

Citizenship

Two factors have contributed to increase citizenship; the first, the action of many employers in preferring citizen labor to alien labor; the second, the passing of the Old Age Pension Bill, the provisions of which applied to citizens only. Compulsory citizenship introduced by various employers in this community has not been entirely satisfactory. Applicants for citizenship in many cases have been inspired by selfish and mercenary ends. Citizenship has been regarded by many as a condition to employment and not a privilege of becoming a partner in a great nation. The conclusion has also been made by many newspapers commenting editorially that if citizens only are employed and aliens are to be deprived of any work, it will mean that aliens will have to be cared for from public funds through the Department of Public Welfare. There is much to be said against compulsory citizenship, but this one objection seems sufficient.

The fact that two witnesses must accompany a petitioner at least three times in the course of naturalization in County Courts has added a tremendous burden to the petitioner. This, with the large increase in fees, has simply prohibited many people from making citizenship applications.

Immigration

During the past year immigration to this port has been practically at a standstill. It has been no uncommon sight to see a packet arrive in port with from eight to ten passengers and all of these in the possession of permits to re-enter. Immigration from Canada has been at a standstill; immigration from England has been confined chiefly to the relatives of people who are legally resident in this community, and this number itself has been surprisingly small. Many inquiries have been made by anxious relatives of the possibility of receiving visas for people in various parts of the world (most of these have been Portuguese people), but be-

cause of the fact that the quota is small there have been remarkably few arrivals. Most of the newcomers in recent months have appeared able to care for themselves much more successfully than those who had arrived from the same countries at a prior time.

Emigration

A large proportion of the people included in the emigration figures are those who made application for certificates of identification for the purpose of visiting Canada temporarily. This travel has been cut a great deal in the past year because of the scarcity of money. Many people who were not born in Canada have been discouraged from visiting there without a permit to re-enter and this document has required a thirty-day wait.

Notarial Service

Practically all service under this heading has been given to people who made affidavits for a friend or relative making application for an American passport. These affidavits have been sent to this office by the Postmaster at New Bedford.

Miscellaneous

We have had one hundred and twenty-five miscellaneous complaints and requests for information. This is in addition to information requested on immigration or naturalization problems and is also exclusive of interpretation and translation work.

Conclusion

The branch secretary has addressed luncheon clubs, professional organizations, and clubs of citizens interested in Americanization work and has maintained contacts with people throughout the territory. The office is regarded as a clearing house to which people in trouble may be referred regardless of what the difficulties are. Information has been requested on many different topics, and people advised have returned with other problems or have referred friends to us.

SPRINGFIELD

The program of the Springfield district during the year ending November 30, 1930, has been arranged so that the foreign-born could participate in the various activities in connection with the Commonwealth's celebration of its tercentenary year in order that they might better appreciate their responsibilities and further develop their understanding of the Government, its institutions and ideals.

With the approval of the Director, a civic reception to new citizens was held in the Municipal Auditorium at Springfield on Monday evening, April 7th. At the request of this office the Kiwanis Club of Springfield sponsored this gathering and about one hundred and fifty groups, including patriotic, racial, fraternal and business organizations, also the service clubs, various labor unions and veterans organizations, participated as hosts in this welcome. His Excellency, the Governor, was the principal guest and speaker and the gathering, which was attended by three thousand new citizens, their families and their friends, was a splendid example of good will and good citizenship and unique in that every phase of the community life was represented. The week preceding the reception was designated in Springfield as "good citizenship week," and speakers addressed the pupils in some of the Springfield schools on that subject. On the day of the meeting the stores and institutions in downtown Springfield and neighboring communities recognized the importance of the event by a display of flags and the industries throughout the section co-operated by posting our bulletins and in addressing their employees on the importance of participating in this good citizenship movement.

This office arranged for the participation of the foreign-born in a nationalities division in the Independence Day parade at Springfield and on August 2nd carried out a patriotic community program, participated in by the various nationalities on the esplanade of the Springfield Municipal group. Newspapers estimated that ten thousand people witnessed this spectacle and it marked a constructive step in establishing the social status of the foreign-born groups which took part in the program.

An unusual exhibit of pictures depicting three hundred years of Massachusetts

progress was prepared by the City Library at Springfield at our request and loaned to us for exhibition in our office from July 1st to October 1st. About three thousand people, including applicants, their witnesses and friends, visited the office during that period and had an opportunity to inspect this exhibit, which was arranged to place the story of Massachusetts and the glory of her tradition before the foreign-born in an interesting manner. Since the exhibit was released by this office it has been loaned to the Springfield School Department and displayed in the various school buildings.

During the period from December 1st to April 1st promotional work has been undertaken in some of the industrial plants in the district in co-operation with factory personnel departments. Arrangements have been made to meet foreign-born employees in the companies' halls and special citizenship work has been accomplished in Adams, Chicopee Falls, Pittsfield and Springfield. Visits have been made to the classes in Adult Alien Education upon request throughout the district and special help has been given to many students.

This office co-operated with the other divisions of the Department of Education at the Tercentenary exhibit in Springfield during the week of September 14th. The contribution of the Division was outstanding and furnished an opportunity to explain our work to many interested people.

During the year ending November 30, 1930, five thousand sixty (5,060) applications have been received in this office. The requests for assistance came from forty-two nationalities and have been of the same general nature as those received in other years.

Thirty-five complaints have been received in regard to a private bank which surrendered its charter in July and the office worked with the Commissioner of Banks and the Receiver, appointed to take over the affairs of the institution, in an attempt to protect its creditors.

The regular schedule has been maintained outside of the Springfield office at Adams, Greenfield, Holyoke, Northampton, Pittsfield, and special meetings have been held at North Adams and Ware.

Citizenship

Despite the increased cost of naturalization and the large number of unemployed aliens in the district, the office prepared 800 preliminary applications for first papers, 984 preliminary forms for naturalization and 70 applications for records of registry. Some of the increase in the number of these applications probably was due to the requirements of the Civil Service Act for aliens in Springfield and the increased tendency on the part of large employers of laborers in this district to request their employees or applicants for employment to take the necessary steps toward citizenship.

Immigration

Six hundred thirty-nine applications in regard to immigration problems have been received. Prior to September 1st the problems involved did not vary much from the usual problems presented to us, but after that date, because of the rigorous policy adopted by the Government before applicants for immigration visas could qualify for admission, many difficult cases were referred to us. Particular distress has been caused in those cases in which reunion of separated families was sought and the admission of many such relatives has been finally secured.

The office co-operated as usual with the other state departments, federal and private agencies in the cases which were referred to us. The spirit of helpfulness manifested by those with whom the office acted has been of great assistance in carrying on our work.

WORCESTER

The Worcester office was established as a permanent full time office, in its present location at 476 Main Street, in April, 1930. Prior to that time, the office of the special directors of the Worcester School Department at 90 Franklin Street was used during December, 1929, and the rooms of Worcester Post of the American Legion were used as a temporary part-time office during the months of January, February and March, 1930. We paid no rent in either of these locations. The school department office on Franklin Street had been used by us for several years

for office hours on Friday evenings. This office, however, was moved in January to quarters with much less floor space in the Chamber of Commerce Building, making it necessary for us to find new rent-free quarters, or to close the office until money was available for rent. In the emergency, Worcester Post of the American Legion kindly offered us the use of their rooms for a part-time office and we gladly accepted the offer as we did not wish to close the Worcester office for even a short period and break the contacts that we had made.

The weekly service which we had established for Fitchburg during the previous year has been maintained during the last year, except for the usual curtailment to bi-monthly and monthly service, respectively, during the vacation months of July and August. Monthly visits to Leominster to continue while the evening schools are in session, have been resumed in October. A monthly schedule of visits has been inaugurated at Gardner at the request of the Superintendent of Schools and Director of Americanization in that city.

We have had slightly less than two thousand applications for the year in the Worcester district which cares for Central Massachusetts, including all of Worcester County. No doubt more applications would have been received had it not been for the fact that the office had been located in three different places during the first four months of the year, in addition to which the district immigration agent divided his time between the Boston office and the Worcester district during that period. Nearly twice as many applications have been cared for in the last six months of the year as were handled in the first six months.

During the year we have had requests for aid from inhabitants of more than eighty-five per cent of the cities and towns in the district, representing over thirty races.

An analysis of the figures for the year shows that approximately eighty per cent of our applications have been on citizenship matters, as against slightly over ninety per cent for the same class of service during the preceding year. Immigration and emigration applications have amounted to about seventeen per cent this last year and to between six and seven per cent in the year before. This is an encouraging sign, inasmuch as it indicates that people have learned to take advantage of the other services offered by our office, in addition to aid in citizenship matters. Heretofore, a great part of the aid received in immigration cases by the foreign-born resident has been from individuals of his own race, some of whom were not always over scrupulous in the fees that they charged for the services they had performed. In addition to the expense entailed, the applicant had been often inconvenienced because the matter had been handled inefficiently.

During the last two months there have been indications of improving conditions for business in the district, with a consequent increase in employment. One large manufacturing plant in Worcester, which has been running on a short-time schedule, has recently received enough new business to make it possible to take back employees who had been laid off and the company has resumed full-time operations. Another plant, a worsted concern, which has done little or no business for a year, has resumed operations and is now working overtime. Other manufacturing plants in Worcester, although still operating on a short-time basis, have increased their operating hours. In Fitchburg an important large knife and saw concern is now engaged in building a new plant.

The cases outlined below show the manner in which we have been of assistance in various matters during the year. In the first case, the sister of our applicant was born in the United States, but married a citizen of Turkey prior to 1922, thus losing her citizenship. Subsequent to the birth of their daughter, the family left the United States to take up a permanent residence in Turkey. The husband died during the early part of last year and his wife and child wished to return to their home land. Prior to last June the woman's sister called at our office to inquire what procedure was necessary to allow her sister and niece to return to the United States. We advised that the following documents should be obtained: Certified copies of birth records for mother and child, certified copy of marriage record for mother and death record of father, all of these documents to be presented to the American Consul in Turkey, with an affidavit of support from a responsible person, so that the mother might return as a non quota immigrant and the child as a citizen. In July our applicant again called at the office and stated that it was possible to

get all of the other necessary papers, but that her sister in Turkey was having considerable trouble in obtaining a death record. We assured her that under the amendment to the immigration laws which passed Congress on June 30, 1930, it was now unnecessary to furnish proof of the husband's death. We then wrote to the American Consul in Turkey giving the facts in the case and received a reply from the Department of State assuring us that the documents that we had recommended would be sufficient to submit when applications for visa and passport were made. From information received recently from the family, we understand all arrangements have now been made for the return of the woman and child to the United States as soon as the husband's estate in Turkey is settled. The second case concerned a man in Fitchburg who had difficulty in proving his legal arrival at Boston, from Ireland, in 1888. A record was found in the Massachusetts State Archives under a name similar in spelling to his Gaelic name, which he had some times used in Ireland. The immigration service issued a certificate of arrival based on the record in the State House and the man was accordingly allowed to file his declaration of intention without being compelled to undergo the expense and inconvenience of first obtaining a certificate of registry.

We have had our usual pleasant relations and have co-operated in every way possible during the year with Miss Catherine A. McHugh, Director of Americanization in the Worcester Public Schools, and Miss Margaret E. Kietly, Director of Americanization in the Fitchburg Public Schools, as well as with other school directors and supervisors in the district.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FROM DECEMBER 1, 1929, TO DECEMBER 1, 1930

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Bank	3	3	0	1	35	0	42
Citizenship	10,459	1,308	2,503	2,742	3,316	1,623	21,951
Compensation for Injury	35	29	1	23	31	1	120
Emigration	1,083	663	301	685	680	111	3,523
Employment	190	6	14	3	15	5	233
Financial Aid	44	3	3	3	10	0	63
Immigration	1,806	771	363	369	639	198	4,146
Interpretation	66	0	0	23	5	0	94
Misc. Complaint	104	57	25	24	50	9	269
Misc. Information	400	194	53	101	202	40	990
Notarial Service	41	170	32	394	75	5	717
Search for Lost Persons	2	5	1	1	0	1	10
Translations	91	0	0	10	2	1	104
Newcomer's Information	340	0	0	10	0	1	351
Total	14,664	3,209	3,296	4,389	5,060	1,995	32,613

RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FROM DECEMBER 1, 1929, TO DECEMBER 1, 1930

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
African	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Albanian	154	4	1	31	9	59	258
American	504	201	137	229	310	160	1,541
Arabian	3	0	0	0	1	0	4
Armenian	323	5	218	2	48	80	676
Assyrian	4	0	0	0	1	1	6
Australian	11	0	1	0	1	0	13
Austrian	23	0	2	5	14	2	46
Belgian	15	2	15	10	9	1	52
Bohemian	0	0	1	0	1	1	3
Bulgarian	3	0	0	0	0	1	4
Canadian	2,964	1,041	809	831	732	430	6,807
Central American	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Cuban	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Czecho-Slovak	6	0	0	1	17	2	26
Danish	45	2	0	9	2	5	63
Dutch	25	0	4	1	2	6	38
Egyptian	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
English	827	209	352	551	161	59	2,159
Esthonian	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Filipino	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Finnish	61	0	9	2	9	67	148
French	99	5	22	28	18	4	176
German	195	22	68	22	138	29	474
Greek	232	31	97	75	220	28	683
Hebrew	548	52	80	79	135	88	982
Hindu	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Hungarian	9	0	0	0	4	1	14
Icelandic	4	0	0	0	0	0	4
Irish	3,196	88	371	98	655	195	4,603
Italian	2,802	122	413	94	1,220	325	4,976
Jamaican	1	0	0	0	1	2	4
Japanese	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Lettish	55	0	8	0	1	0	64
Lithuanian	256	2	99	5	21	71	454
Magyar	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Maltese	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Norwegian	71	0	2	6	9	3	91
Negro	195	0	1	0	4	0	200
New Zealander	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	1	0	0	1
Palestinian	0	0	0	0	1	0	1
Polish	509	333	208	303	879	105	2,337
Portuguese	143	948	69	1,820	79	32	3,091
Rumanian	19	0	1	10	1	6	37
Russian	328	13	41	4	34	5	425
Scotch	465	40	82	51	168	52	858
Serbian	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Slav	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Slovak	0	0	0	0	0	3	3
South American	17	7	1	17	3	2	47
Spanish	19	0	1	6	17	3	46
Swedish	274	6	9	27	71	131	518
Swiss	14	2	1	4	9	0	30
Syrian	132	69	169	51	49	31	501
Turkish	42	2	4	1	4	3	56
Ukranian	7	2	0	3	1	0	13
Welsh	5	1	0	0	0	2	8
West Indian	29	0	0	9	0	0	38
Yugo-Slav	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Total	14,664	3,209	3,296	4,389	5,060	1,995	32,613

APPLICANTS FOR SERVICE—1920-1930

YEAR	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
1920	7,292	...	...	6,923	2,821	...	17,036
1921	7,273	1,192	...	5,646	3,930	...	18,041
1922	8,070	905	...	4,579	3,933	...	17,487
1923	9,119	1,543	2,537	4,372	4,114	...	21,985
1924	9,744	3,216	2,869	3,971	4,236	...	24,036
1925	8,632	3,528	2,190	3,202	3,750	...	21,302
1926	10,391	3,705	2,547	3,901	4,943	...	25,487
1927	11,593	3,772	2,362	4,008	4,354	...	26,089
1928	11,235	3,938	2,893	6,217	4,400	...	28,683
1929	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114
1930	14,664	3,209	3,296	4,389	5,060	1,995	32,613

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1931

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MASS.
DOCS.
COLL.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

MRS. NATHANIEL THAYER, *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

Miss Mary A. Barr, Boston

Abraham E. Pinanski, Boston

B. Preston Clark, Boston

Charles M. Herlihy, Gitchburg

Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, Jamaica Plain

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1931, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its twelfth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration. The duties of the Division are imposed upon it by the General Laws, Chapter 69, section 11, and are outlined by statute as follows:

"The director of the division of immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purpose, the division may co-operate with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents relating to the matter under investigation."

While the act creating the Division specifically cites certain services to be performed for those residents of the Commonwealth who are of foreign origin, the assistance given is not intended primarily for the benefit of the foreign born client, but rather because the assimilation and naturalization of the alien and his protection from fraud are essential to the welfare of the state. The idea underlying the service is that public safety makes it essential that the state establish friendly relations with such of its residents as left to themselves might be led astray into communistic activities. The individual alien is assisted in his personal problem of citizenship or immigration so that his adjustment to his environment may result to the benefit of the state. The Commonwealth is justified in directing some attention to the immigrant, first, because in removing the handicaps which ignorance, of language, laws and customs place in the path of the stranger it tends to give the equality of opportunity promised by the state constitution; second, in protecting the immigrant from fraud and loss it wisely seeks the safety of the Commonwealth; third, in establishing friendly relations with those who unguided and misled might become a menace, the state acts for its own security as well as for the incidental benefit of the alien.

Despite the present restrictive immigration law which has practically stopped new immigration, the immigrants already here present a definite problem. Twenty-eight per cent of the population of Massachusetts were born in foreign lands. Sixty-eight per cent of the population of the state are of either foreign birth or foreign stock. It may be noted, perhaps, that aliens in Massachusetts are subject to all taxes in exactly the same ratio as the native born and their contributions to the poll tax, the income tax, the inheritance tax, the real estate and personal

property tax are contributions to the general tax fund from which this division,—as all state offices—derives its maintenance.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK

The work of the Division as a whole has shown a notable growth this year. Our total of applications for service for the year is 41,052, a number greater by 8,439 than the total for 1930. We now reach more than twice the number of applicants than we did in the first year of operation under the Department of Education, 1920, when the total number served was 17,036. The gain, however, has been somewhat unevenly distributed, two of the branch offices—New Bedford and Springfield—showing a loss in comparison to the previous year. The loss at Springfield is slight, that office still ranking second in the number of persons served. All the other offices show a considerable gain, notably the Boston office which had an increase of 5,603 over 1930, totalling 20,267 applications for the year. The Worcester office has had a successful year, the total of 3,933 practically doubling the 1930 total of 1,995. The Lawrence office has had the highest registration of applicants of any branch office, its total of 4,829 applications being closely followed by Springfield's figure of 4,807. The Fall River office, too, shows a sizable gain, the figure for 1931 being 4,829 in contrast to 3,209 applications in 1930.

Numerical increase or decrease of applications is but a quantitative standard of achievement and not indicative of success or failure except so far as it registers popular interest or persons reached.

The citizenship work of the Division comprises 71% of the total work of the Division. An important part of this work consists in the filling out of applications for first and second papers of citizenship, derivative certificates and affidavits for duplicate papers. This work in filling out blanks was divided among the different offices as follows: Boston, 12,203; Springfield, 1,584; Worcester, 1,579; Lawrence, 991; New Bedford, 802; Fall River, 645.

ADVISORY BOARD AND STAFF CHANGES

Governor Ely reappointed to the Advisory Board Miss Mary A. Barr and Mrs. Eva Whiting White for the customary three year terms beginning December 1, 1931.

At the close of the year the resignation of Miss Alice Louise White of the social service staff was accepted with much regret. Miss White, who has been with the Division since 1919, brought to the work a rich background of foreign travel and a warm personal understanding of the problems of the individual clients. Her intellectual grasp of the problem and her sympathetic reaction to it have been an inspiration to the staff.

BOSTON OFFICE CITIZENSHIP

Problems of citizenship have brought the largest number of clients to the Boston office. Naturalization, although a Federal matter, is of vital importance to the state not only because of the permissive power vested in the Superior Courts of the state to grant certificates for citizenship, but also because the right to vote, to hold office, and even to enter certain occupations hinges upon citizenship. In no problem facing the alien are technicalities so confusing and assistance of a disinterested agency so necessary. The Federal naturalization bureau at Boston, which has jurisdiction over the entire state, cannot, under the law, assist those who desire to become citizens in the filling out of the applications which must be filed as a preliminary step. The activity of this Division in assisting aliens in filling out applications for first and final papers, in explaining the technical difficulties incident to new regulations is, of course, done by the Division in accordance with the act creating it which specifically directs that the Division "develop understanding of American institutions and ideals, and generally promote assimilation and naturalization." We have found from twelve years' experience that our most fruitful efforts to "protect immigrants from fraud and abuse" have been through this activity. The Federal government conducts a never ceasing war on those persons who approach the ignorant alien with promises to guarantee citizenship by "fixing" the naturalization examiner or the court. Prevention rather than prosecution has been our policy. The best remedy for this evil is an agency equipped to do the

legitimate work of assistance in technicalities so that the would-be exploiters find a barren market for their endeavors. As in the past, we have had splendid co-operation from the Federal Naturalization Director, Mr. Nicolls, who has referred to our office persons in need of the assistance we are equipped to offer and who has also extended every courtesy in explaining cases which present peculiar difficulties.

The number aided in the Boston office in citizenship problems for 1931 was 15,490, an increase of 5,032 over the previous year. A large portion of these applicants sought help in filling out the applications for citizenship. Forty-seven hundred and eighty-three persons were aided in filling out applications for first papers; 7,091 in filling out applications for final papers; 42 in applying for derivative citizenship certificates; 287 in applications for duplicate certificates or declarations in lieu of those lost or destroyed. The remainder of the cases classified under citizenship were inquiries concerning individual citizenship status or concerning the naturalization procedure.

Sex

An analysis of the applications for first and second papers shows that almost twice as many men as women took the first or final step for citizenship. Of the total of 4,783 applications for first papers, 1,550 were filed by women and 3,233 by men. In the final paper applications, the ratio of women applying increased as there were 2,589 women and 4,502 men. For both applications the figure for women was 4,139 and for men 7,735.

NATIONALITY OF PERSONS FILLING APPLICATIONS FOR FIRST OR FINAL PAPERS BOSTON OFFICE, 1931

NATIONALITY	First Paper	Second Paper	Total
Canadian	1,358	1,918	3,276
Irish	1,123	1,814	2,937
Italian	923	1,080	2,003
English	138	250	388
Jewish	166	216	382
Scotch	139	212	351
Polish	131	198	329
Swedish	85	242	327
Lithuanian	89	163	252
Russian	66	160	226
Greek	71	100	171
German	52	105	157
Portuguese	75	56	131
British West Indies	39	66	105
Armenian	31	71	102
American	0	93	93
Norwegian	31	44	75
Turkish	20	48	68
Albanian	34	33	67
French	17	44	61
Finnish	24	29	53
Syrian	25	27	52
Canadian French	34	0	34
Lettish	16	14	30
Spanish	7	12	19
Belgian	8	10	18
Austrian	10	8	18
Roumanian	5	7	12
Swiss	5	6	11
South American	3	7	10
Filipino	7	3	10
Ukranian	9	1	10
Slovak	5	4	9
Welsh	4	4	8
Hungarian	4	3	7
Esthonian	2	1	3
Ruthenian	1	1	2
Yugo Slav	1	1	2
Assyrian	2	0	2
Egyptian	0	2	2
Bulgarian	0	2	2
Magyar	0	2	2
Mexican	0	1	1
South African	1	0	1
Australian	1	0	1
Arabian	1	0	1
Icelandic	1	0	1
Total	4,783	7,901	11,874

Nationality

Of the forty-seven nationalities represented in those making application for first and second papers of citizenship, more than half of the total number were of two national groups—the Canadian and the Irish. Canadians headed the list showing 1,358 seeking first and 1,918 second papers. The Irish had 1,123 applications for first and 1,814 for final papers. Italians came third showing 933 applications for first and 1,080 for final papers. No other national group totalled more than 300 applications. For Boston, at any rate, the majority of persons at present seeking citizenship are of English speaking stock with no language barrier to prevent complete understanding of the responsibilities of citizenship. At the moment, the national group most heavily represented is from the Canadian provinces. The tabular classification preceding gives the detail of the nationality range.

Age

The law requires that the applicant for first papers be at least eighteen years old. Of the 4,783 applicants for first papers, but 32 took the step at the minimum age. The greatest number filed in the 21st year,—202 making application then. The range of age ran between 18 and 71 years. The average age was 34.9.

The lowest legal limitation for final papers is the twenty-first birthday. Only 50 of the 7,091 applications were filed by those in their twenty-first year. The age variation ran from 21 to 81. The average age of those seeking final papers was 37.9.

Undoubtedly the limitation of the benefits of the Old Age Assistance Act to citizens has stimulated naturalization for the elderly. Seventeen hundred and six persons over fifty, comprising almost one-seventh of the total, made applications for first and final papers. Seven hundred and thirteen persons over fifty applied for first and 993 of that age for second papers.

Time Interval Between Arrival and Application for First or Final Papers

There is no legal limitation of length of residence in the United States before application for first papers may be made. Three hundred applicants are listed as taking the first step when resident in the United States one year or less. The variation shown in the time interval was wide, ranging from less than one year to seventy-two years after arrival. The average time elapsing between arrival in the United States and application for first papers as shown by the analysis made of the 4,783 applications filed this year, was 12.9 years. This time interval is a much longer one than that shown in a similar study made by the Carnegie Foundation and published in *Americanization Studies* in the volume entitled "Americans by Choice." The Carnegie figure was based on a larger number of records studied—26,284—covering selected courts all over the United States in 1913-1914. The average interval found in the Carnegie study between arrival and declaration of intention was 6.8 years. It was not possible, with the limited time for our statistical study, to classify separately those arriving in the United States before reaching the eighteenth birthday. Such persons could not, of course, make application for first papers at once.

The legal limitation of residence in this country before application for final papers is five years except for the alien wives of American citizens who may petition within a year. Of the 7,091 persons who filled out applications for final papers, 68 were American women petitioning for reinstatement of citizenship under the Cable Act. No time interval of course could be computed for these women. There were 94 other women who applied for citizenship before residence in the country for five years. The average interval between arrival and filling out application was 15.3 years. This figure, too, shows a longer interval than the result shown in the Carnegie Americanization study which found the average interval to be 9.2 years. There is an exceedingly wide range of variation in the time interval before filing for final papers. The largest number, however, 766, filed five years after arrival in the country. There were persons filing after 50, 60 and 70 years of residence. The longer time interval may be somewhat attributed to the same factor—interest in qualifying for the Old Age Assistance—which has stimulated naturalization activities in those normally uninterested.

This analysis shows that the attitude of concern that the immigrant is rushed into citizenship as soon as he has landed in the country has no basis in fact. Rather, the figures show that the immigrant is deliberate about his change of allegiance and waits on an average three times the legal limitation of five years. These are surprising figures for those who fear that we are rushing aliens into citizenship.

Occupations

American industry today is insisting on citizen labor as against alien labor and the pressure toward citizenship is felt even in the ranks of unskilled labor. For some time, of course, the labor unions have made citizenship a requisite for union membership in skilled trades. Almost one-half of the persons applying for first or final papers were employed in industries and manufacturing—5,193 of the total of 11,874 being so listed. The largest single occupation listed—laborer—showed 2,009 so classified in the industrial group. Next in numerical importance came those in domestic service,—3,152 listing occupation in that group. Only one other classification—mercantile—lists more than a thousand persons—1,055 giving mercantile pursuits.

The brief statistical summary which follows shows the occupations of those filling out applications for first or final papers at this office in 1931:

OCCUPATION	First Paper	Final Paper	Total
Agriculture	63	92	155
Seafarer	89	94	183
Unemployed	106	300	406
Clerical	171	292	463
Transportation	241	258	499
Professional	411	357	868
Mercantile	413	642	1,055
Domestic	1,159	1,993	3,152
Industry	2,130	3,063	5,193
Totals	4,783	7,091	11,874

The combination of increased fees, stricter requirements for arrival records, higher educational standards for naturalization and the widespread depression has made difficult problems for the wage-earner who is an alien. Many professions and occupations are closed to aliens by statute. A recent Massachusetts statute—in giving preference to citizens in all work of the Commonwealth—practically bars the alien from such employment. Lack of citizenship is a severe economic handicap and, in times of depression, the citizenship certificate is looked upon as a guarantee to a job. The increased interest in citizenship has been motivated by economic need in great part.

IMMIGRATION

No new restrictive immigration laws were enacted during the year covered by this report but the Administration's aggressive policy to reduce unemployment by restricting immigration and deporting those illegally here as well as assisting those economically unfit to leave, has turned the tide of immigration so that for the first time in the 110 years for which records have been kept, more persons are leaving the United States than coming here. The voluntary departures are at the normal rate but the deportations are at the highest rate of any time since deportation became a part of immigration procedure. Representative Johnson of Washington, formerly Chairman of the House Committee on Immigration and Naturalization, states "The 1924 Restriction Act, and the policy of the President in causing rigid enforcement of the provisions of that act denying admission of those likely to become a public charge, has kept not less than 15,000,000 people out of the United States in the past ten years, and in the last few years has saved positions for about 1,500,000 of American workingmen." The Administration estimates the number of aliens who might have come to the United States had the "likely to become a public charge" clause been less strictly enforced at 300,000. The latest census of unem-

ployed in the United States is estimated at 6,000,000. Drastic control of immigration has not been, obviously, an entire solution of the unemployment crisis.

The policy of barring aliens from this country when economic conditions indicate that they will undersell or compete with labor here and accentuate unemployment is undoubtedly economically sound and in addition a positive act of kindness to the prospective newcomer who lacks funds or friends here. It is difficult, however, to see how the exclusion of the wives and children of aliens resident here, and of the aged parents of American citizens—as has been done by several consuls—could possibly help American labor or relieve unemployment distress. Such relatives would not be competitors in the labor market but consumers here and the dollars sent for their maintenance in Europe could be spent in the home market. The consuls abroad, in carrying out the pronouncement of the President, have found it sometimes necessary to make decisions which have caused individual suffering by continuing family separation. The consuls, however, give careful consideration to the documentary evidence presented and undoubtedly are bound by standards set for the protection of American citizens. In all cases on which we have corresponded, the consular service has evidenced a high standard of care and has given minute investigation on the circumstances of the individual case.

During the past year, 49 aliens were assisted in making application for verification of their arrival in the country so that the immigration service might notify the consuls abroad to give the relatives of these legally arrived aliens second preference in the quota. One hundred and ninety-four citizens were assisted in executing petitions for the issuance of immigration visas for wives, husbands, children or parents. Five hundred and sixty persons were assisted in making affidavit of their financial status and their willingness to assume support of the relatives they desired to bring to the United States.

RECORDS OF REGISTRY

During the year we assisted 917 aliens to apply for registration under the act of March 2, 1929. These persons sought registration, usually, because they found it impossible to complete their citizenship since they could not produce the certificate of arrival required by law. This privilege of establishing a legal arrival is open only to those aliens who came here prior to June 3, 1921. The great majority of the aliens seeking registration through our office had arrived in the United States long before 1921. Forty-seven per cent of them had come to the United States more than twenty-five years ago. The average interval between arrival and application was 26.6 years. The intervals varied between the minimum of 10 years to 65 years.

Most of these applicants had come to this country in their youth. The average age given as that on arrival date was 18.8 years. More than half of the applicants, 58.5 per cent, entered the United States before their twenty-first year. This fact is probably a partial explanation of the lack of arrival record as head tax is not collected from children under 16 and no records are usually kept unless a head tax payment is recorded.

The nationality most numerous in these records for registration was Canadian, 444 of that nationality being listed. Next in order came the English with 130. No other national group had 100 applications. Thirty-three nationalities were represented in the applications.

As in the applications for citizenship, the industrial group showed the largest number of applications for record of registry—388 persons listing occupations in industry. One hundred and eighty-six persons gave the occupation as domestic service, 78 as mercantile, 77 in professional groups,—52 of whom were listed as nurses, 60 as transportation workers, 48 clerical, 22 as seamen, 7 as agriculturalists and 51 unemployed. Three hundred and forty-two women and 575 men made application for record of registry.

TRAVEL PROBLEMS

The strict enforcement of the immigration law has been a deterrent to foreign travel for the prudent alien and source of distress to the careless person who traveled outside the country without securing the necessary permit. This lessening of the mobility of labor has not helped the unemployment situation. In the days before

the quota, immigrants from southern and central Europe commonly returned to their old homes in times of economic stress, thus relieving the surplus labor market. Travel this way is too risky nowadays and this natural movement of labor according to supply and demand has been definitely broken.

As usual, we have had many inquiries during the year on problems concerning travel to either Europe or Canada. Eleven hundred and thirty-five persons have called at the Boston office for this service. To 279 of them we gave assistance in filling out applications for the permit to re-enter, the document issued by the Federal department of labor which permits the holder to visit a foreign country and remain there a year without the application of the quota requirements of the laws.

Eight hundred and fifty-six certificates of identification were filled out for Canadian travel. The border inspection this year was extremely rigid and many Canadians found great difficulty in returning to the states after visits at their homes.

WORK WITH NEWCOMERS

Transatlantic liners docking at Boston have, as usual, been met by the social workers of the Division—Miss Kiela, Mrs. Lentino, Miss Levy and Mr. McInnes sharing the work this year. The newcomers arriving have been few for the past year but the individual problems presented have been as acute as ever.

MISCELLANEOUS SERVICE

While the greater portion of the time of the workers of the Division has been devoted to the problem closest to the heart and interest of the immigrant—his entrance into full participation of American life through the medium of naturalization—applicants have also brought us individual problems of adjustment. Fourteen persons injured in industry were referred to the Industrial Accident Board. Three hundred and twenty persons in search of work were advised to register at the free state and municipal employment bureaus. Some few of this number knew of the employment offices but the average inquirer had no idea of their existence. For many naturalized citizens the blanks for labor service registration were filled out. Forty-one persons in need of financial assistance were referred to the proper public welfare agencies. Interpretation in Italian, Lithuanian, and Polish was requested by other state departments in 48 instances. Translations from Aramaic, Armenian, Jewish, Italian, Lithuanian, Polish and Russian, totalling 115 were made, usually at the request of public agencies but occasionally at the request of the individual. The documents translated comprised birth certificates, marriage records, passports, etc., and were required for purposes of work, compensation or citizenship.

As in the past we have enjoyed co-operation with all federal, state and civic organizations interested in our common problem. We have had special help during the past year in interpretation and translation from the foreign language secretaries of the International Institute. The Boston Legal Aid has given most able assistance in the legal problems referred to them for assistance.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

The past year afforded the office the opportunity of aiding our foreign born clients in new problems that were brought about as a result of legislation, both state and national.

The Old Age Assistance Act which became operative during the year made it requisite that the claimant for such aid present proof of certain age and American citizenship. For many persons such proof was difficult or impossible to secure, either because of foreign birth or inability to recall the facts connected with the husband's or father's naturalization. In almost every case the failing memory of the aged person made it a difficult matter to secure sufficient data to inaugurate a search for the documents required. However, as the result of persistent correspondence we had the pleasure of locating records for approximately fifty per cent of these persons and thereby enabled them to partake of the benefits of the act. The local agents in charge of this particular branch of relief consulted the office frequently for rulings on debatable claims of citizenship.

The payment of the bonus to the veterans of the World War by the government brought hundreds of these men to the office for the execution of the notes that were required by the Veterans' Bureau as security for the loans made them. The fact that this demand for service came to us entirely unsolicited indicated the widespread knowledge of the Bureau and its varied activities. This service acted as an excellent medium for the office, since the contacts made enabled us to assist these veterans on many subsequent occasions with their various problems.

These factors, coupled with an increased amount of field work in Taunton and Attleboro accounted for the marked increase in service over that of the preceding year.

Despite unfavorable conditions a gratifying interest in citizenship was manifested throughout our entire district. This was especially noticeable on our visits to North Attleborough made during the early part of the year, when many varied naturalization problems were adjusted. The response to our publicity indicated a long felt want in that community.

Unfortunately the service rendered to many necessarily assumed the form of explanation and advice since conditions caused them to forego actual naturalization procedure, pending a favorable change in their circumstances.

The decision of the court officials of this county in discontinuing the practice of accepting declarations and petitions in the separate cities and requiring that such documents be filed at the county seat, increased the already high cost of naturalization, since the ruling necessitated the outlay of transportation for the principal and his witnesses.

The demand for documents, required to assist relatives in emigrating from abroad, was somewhat less than in previous years. With the unemployment situation that obtains at present, this was to be expected.

The more rigid enforcement of the Canadian immigration law increased our responsibility, as advisors, to those persons who visited that country. Regulations required that such persons be made fully acquainted with the laws governing entrance to Canada and likewise those to be encountered when they re-entered this country. The importance of this type of service, rendered tourists each summer, has increased to the point where few attempt such journeys unless fortified with the counsel of the office.

The number of those who availed themselves of the registration privilege, whereby they legalized their residence here as a preliminary to completing naturalization, greatly exceeded that of any previous year since the law became effective.

A type of service that was rendered during the year in several instances, added further to the variety of aid furnished our clients. The applicants in question requested that we intercede with the local lighting companies in order that threatened discontinuance of their service in these homes be postponed until a given date. Since these persons were either war veterans receiving pensions or were awaiting industrial compensation payments, the actual facts were presented to the company officials who were kind enough in each instance to favour our client.

The area from which applications for service were received was wider than in previous years. Naturally in many of these cases the advice furnished or assistance given was by correspondence.

Because of our affiliation with several welfare organizations we were in position to assist directly, or at least advise, a large number of persons as to the method to be followed in securing assistance from the Community Welfare Fund which was made available during the year for those in need through unemployment.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

The year 1931 shows an appreciable increase in the number of our cases, which totalled 4,829 for this year ended November 30, 1931, as compared with 3,296 for the year ended November 30, 1930, a net increase of 1,533. The total of 4,829 cases was the highest since this office was established. Our next highest year was 1929 in which we had a total of 3,795.

Lawrence has experienced another of its periodical strikes in the textile industry resulting in loss of wages for several weeks for approximately 23,000 people. Notwithstanding this fact as well as the general business depression our business has increased.

Citizenship

Declarations of intention to become citizens showed an increase over last year of 184 or 157 per cent, petitions increased 278 or 71 per cent and general information 633 or 34 per cent. Naturalization problems have been called to the attention of the people more during the past year it seems than in any previous year.

Immigration

The number of immigrants who come here to take up their permanent residence has been reduced to such an extent especially by the application of the President's order to enforce rigidly the provision in the Immigration Act of 1917 concerning those who might be likely to become public charges, that requests on immigration problems might reasonably show a decrease but such was not the case. We had 940 applicants seeking this service. Applications for certificates of registry have increased 147 or 408 per cent, affidavits 32 or 91 per cent and certificates of identification for Canadian travel 140 or ninety per cent.

General Information

Our cases by racial classification have increased proportionately as follows: British, which includes the Canadian French and others, English, Irish and Scotch, increased 1,352 or 84 per cent, Italian 87 or 21 per cent, and Polish 52 or 25 per cent. The other nationalities had slight increases except Armenian which decreased 44 or 20 per cent and Syrian 39 or 23 per cent.

Some of the increases by locations are Lawrence 394 or 26 per cent, Lowell 455 or 107 per cent, Haverhill 66 or 27 per cent, Gloucester 77 or 55 per cent, and Salem 68 or 60 per cent.

Other cities and towns increased slightly except Newburyport, which increased from 13 in 1930 to 244 in 1931 but this is due to a transfer of field activities. Salisbury and Salisbury Beach also show an increase. In these two places the figures as reported in 1930 show just one case as compared with 27 in 1931.

On December 1, 1930 we transferred our field service from Amesbury to Newburyport, with the result that the Amesbury cases decreased 49 or 45 per cent. We also eliminated the service in Peabody and Beverly because of their close proximity to Salem where we now give field service. The result was a decrease in Peabody cases of 41 or 39 per cent but an increase in Beverly cases of 21 or 48 per cent.

The distribution of the Constitution booklet has increased 1,074 or 37 per cent and rightly so, because from all sources came reports of its usefulness.

NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

The fact that our total figures for the past year were considerably lower than those for the past fiscal year hardly reflects the service our office rendered in this territory. Because of the fact that extreme restrictions were placed on immigration, and admissions to this port were practically negligible, a proportionately larger number of inquiries were made concerning the migration of relatives or friends abroad. The community has been "Naturalization conscious," but the larger fees have been a barrier to many.

For many years declarations of intention and petitions for naturalization were accepted at the office of the Clerk of Courts in New Bedford, but during the past year the Clerk of Courts has found it impossible to perform this service, and applicants had to go to Taunton.

The office has been consulted to a greater extent by public agencies, particularly by the Registrar of Voters and by the Department of Public Welfare. As in the past, many employers accepted statements made by us as to the citizenship status of prospective employees. Although citizenship has been the bulk of our work, it has been of a more varied nature. We made fewer applications for permits to re-enter and affidavits of identity for Canadian travel, perhaps because of the lack of funds or the fear of the possibility of exclusion on return. The fear of deportation because of the ambiguity of newspaper reports brought many to us for reassurance and advice.

A few of the interesting cases handled during the year were:

1. Mr. X. Y. Z., aged fifty-eight, entered the United States at the age of twelve years. He remained here, married, and had eighteen children born in New Bedford. During the World War he served in the Massachusetts State Guard, petitioned for citizenship in 1922, but the petition was dismissed because of a technicality. He went to Canada in 1929 to visit a sister and stayed there more than one year. When he sought readmission he was detained. Relatives here asked us to intercede and Mr. Z. was readmitted.

2. Mrs. B. C. D. arrived at the port of New Bedford as a member of the crew of a Cape Verdean packet. The vessel was sixty days at sea on her way here and, during the exceptionally rough voyage, rations gave out. Mrs. D. had been advised to come to the United States to have a serious operation performed. She was in poor condition at the beginning of her journey and, on her arrival, was in immediate need of hospitalization. She was detained by the Immigration Officials and was ordered to return on the boat as she was considered a male fide member of the crew. Her husband asked this office to assist him in petitioning for her release in order that she might be hospitalized. A petition was drawn up. Mrs. D. was successfully operated on and will return to the Cape Verde Islands in the near future.

The office has had the co-operation of all public and semi-public agencies and wishes to thank especially the Director for her constructive criticism and advice, the officers of the United States Immigration Office at New Bedford, the Legal Aid Society of New Bedford, the Postmaster of New Bedford, and those others who by their co-operation and good-will have assisted us.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

In the Springfield district during the year ending November 30, 1931, the regular program of work with the foreign-born and the usual schedule of hours in centers outside of Springfield has been maintained in Adams, Holyoke, Greenfield, Northampton and Pittsfield, in addition to special days in Ware and North Adams.

A change has been noted during the past year in the type of immigration service which has been requested. There has seemed to be an understanding of the present immigration policy of our government and as a result fewer persons have attempted to bring friends or relatives to this country but at the same time there has been greater difficulty in reuniting separated families.

It has been noted that more of the older foreign-born residents have taken steps towards citizenship during the past year than formerly. This condition probably has been brought about by the fact that citizenship is necessary for positions in the State and Municipal labor service and also because one of the requirements of the State Old Age Assistance Act is that the applicant be a citizen. Because of the earlier arrival of so many of these people more than the usual difficulty in the matter of securing certificates of arrival has been encountered and has caused much distress among those who must apply for a record of registry before they can declare their intention or petition for citizenship.

It has been an especially difficult year for the foreign-born but we believe that they have faced their problems with a fortitude equal to that of our citizens.

The Act under which veterans of the World War could become citizens in a simplified manner expired on March 4, 1931, and we arranged for a special session of the Naturalization Court on February 27, 1931. At that time about 150 alien veterans from all parts of western Massachusetts were naturalized.

It has been one of our privileges to participate in a reception to new citizens at Northampton in April under the auspices of the Veterans of Foreign Wars. This meeting was an outgrowth of the large reception held in Springfield in 1930.

As usual we have made the arrangements for the participation of the various national groups in the Independence Day Celebration at Springfield and have been asked by the Washington Bicentennial Commission to prepare and direct a program for the foreign-born to participate in the Bicentennial Celebration.

Each week the opportunity has been offered to present the work and plans of the Division to representative service, patriotic and civic groups in the district and it has been a source of satisfaction to find all elements of our population anxious to assist in our work.

Through the courtesy of the City of Holyoke we have been able to establish regular office hours in the City Hall on Thursday afternoon and evening. With the removal of the Holyoke Chamber of Commerce into new quarters it was impossible to continue our arrangement with them and we regret that we were not able longer to avail ourselves of their fine co-operation.

During the year ending November 30, 1931, 4,807 applications for service have been received; 38 nationalities were represented and requests came from 113 cities and towns.

Citizenship

Six hundred ninety-seven persons prepared the preliminary applications for first paper; 894 preliminary forms for naturalization were completed and record of registry applications were made by 89 people.

Among the several severe features of the present naturalization law, the one which makes it impossible for those Canadians who arrived in the United States before June 29, 1906, to take steps towards citizenship without first going to the expense of making a record of registry is the most unreasonable. It has been discovered in our work in the last year that many Canadians who are in this group must postpone citizenship because of the high cost.

Immigration

One thousand fifteen persons have applied for assistance in problems involving immigration. The order which has made it impossible to prove to an American Consul that an intending immigrant is not liable to become a public charge has been in effect during the past year and has acted effectively to prevent practically all immigration.

The work in this district has been greatly helped by the co-operation of the various State Departments, Federal and Municipal agencies as well as the private agencies having interest in the problems of the foreign-born and the spirit of helpfulness manifested throughout the district and has been a source of real inspiration.

WORCESTER OFFICE

The office completed its first year of full time operation on November 30, 1931, and the results attained justified its establishment by the Director on a full time basis in April, 1930. We had a total of 3,933 cases for the year. As our total for the year ended November 30, 1930, was 1,995, this represented an increase of 100 per cent. Since during 1930 we did not operate a full time office for the entire year, the growth of the work is more accurately shown by comparing the results of the last six months of each year. A comparison of the figures for the last six months of the year just ended with the figures for the same period during the previous year shows a gain of 707 cases, or a little over 54 per cent.

As in previous years, the greater part of our work or approximately 81 per cent was on citizenship. About 16 per cent concerned immigration and emigration cases and the balance of 3 per cent were cases of a miscellaneous nature. Requests came to us during the year from every city and nearly every town in the district which includes all of Worcester County. These applications were made by persons representing over 35 different nationalities. Worcester County has a greater number of Swedish, Finnish, Lithuanian and Canadian-French residents than any other county in the state and naturally a great number of our applicants were of these races. A large proportion however was composed of Irish, Italian, Polish, and persons from the Canadian Maritime Provinces.

Citizenship

During the early part of the year we made special efforts to apprise all World War veterans of the American service regarding the privileges in naturalization accorded to them by the Act of March 4, 1929, and to assist in naturalization such veterans as requested aid. A warning that the Veterans Act would not be in force after March 4, 1931, was sent to all of the large American Legion Posts in Worcester County and a notice to that effect was published in the newspapers in the City of Worcester, including the French and Swedish newspapers. We had a gratifying

response to our notice and, at a special court session held in February at Worcester, 71 veterans were naturalized, most of whom had had the preliminary details cared for at our office.

In addition to our work through the newspapers and veterans' organizations we visited the United States Veterans' Hospital at Rutland to make certain that no veteran was overlooked. After interviewing several of the patients we sent preliminary forms for citizenship to the Naturalization Service for six of the inmates. Several others were found to be ineligible for the following reasons: Two of the veterans had served their entire time in the Canadian army, one had enlisted in the American army after the armistice, one had been naturalized while in the service and had lost his naturalization certificate and one had lost his discharge certificate and had not obtained a certificate in lieu of same. Of the six patients who were naturalized, three were bed patients, two of whom have since died. In contrast to many applicants for citizenship during the year, none of these veterans had anything to gain by becoming citizens except their own satisfaction in gaining citizenship in the country that they had served in war time. To gain such citizenship they were willing to again risk their lives by leaving the hospital for the court room.

Despite our efforts to advise all veterans to apply before the Veterans' Act expired many veterans did not know that they were entitled to special naturalization privileges until it was too late to avail themselves of the opportunity offered to them. As a great number of veterans are unable to secure a certificate of arrival for naturalization, either because no record exists or because they are unable to give sufficient information regarding their arrival it is now necessary for them to apply for citizenship under the naturalization procedure governing aliens generally. This means that they must go to considerable trouble and expense to become citizens.

Our citizenship cases for the year totalled 3,164. Of this number 50 per cent, or 1,579, were applications for first papers, second papers, lost papers and certificates of derivative citizenship. Five per cent of the citizenship applications were made by school officials, naturalization clubs, the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court at Worcester and individuals for our Constitution booklets. The booklets were issued in lots of from one to one hundred. The balance of this class of service consisted of information given verbally or by mail to those in doubt regarding their citizenship, or the correct procedure to follow to become citizens.

It was noticeable during recent months that about 50 per cent of the applicants for first and second papers were aliens who had immigrated into the United States prior to the enactment of the basic immigration law in 1917. Of those applying for second papers nearly 20 per cent had first papers over five years old. These facts indicate that the desire for citizenship was greatly influenced by three factors, namely: (1) Poor business conditions making it extremely difficult to obtain employment unless a person is a citizen or at least has taken the first step toward citizenship. (2) The desire to apply for aid under the Massachusetts Old Age Assistance Act which requires citizenship before aid will be given. (3) The fear of deportation on the part of the alien who has spent several years in the United States without taking any action to become a citizen. This fear, although groundless, is very strong in many aliens.

Several of our citizenship cases concerned persons over sixty years of age. Most of these old people had taken up their permanent residence in our country prior to June 29, 1906, and it has been impossible for many of them to secure an immigration certificate of arrival, in some cases because records were not kept when they arrived and in other instances because details of their entry could not be furnished by them due to their failing memories. Prior to July 1, 1929, those who had been admitted to the United States before June 29, 1906, as permanent immigrants were not compelled to obtain a certificate of arrival, when applying for naturalization. Section 4 of the Act of March 2, 1929, made the securing of such a certificate necessary before a declaration of intention may be made or before a petition may be filed on a declaration already made without a certificate of arrival.

Immigration and Emigration

The desire on the part of Canadians to visit their relatives in Canada during their vacations resulted in a heavy demand for our certificates of identification to aid in their return to the United States when their vacations were ended. We furnished 215 of these certificates during the year of which 147, or 68 per cent of the total, were given during the vacation months of June, July and August.

We had a total of 646 immigration cases for the year. Sixty per cent of these cases involved filling out various papers and assisting with affidavits required by the Immigration Service and the Consular Service. Most of the applications were for registry of aliens and the certificates of identification mentioned in the paragraph above. The rest of our immigration paper work consisted of aiding our applicants with affidavits of support, re-entry permits and the forms required in securing the various preferences granted to relatives by the immigration laws.

Information and service regarding immigration laws and regulations comprised the balance of our immigration cases.

Miscellaneous

Under the heading of miscellaneous we have grouped cases that could not properly be classified as citizenship, immigration or emigration. This would include special affidavits not concerned with any of the three subjects named, the securing of financial aid for aliens in distress when they are entitled to such aid or anything of a similar nature that would be comprehended within the scope of our duties as set forth in the act creating the division which states, among other things, that we shall employ such methods, that in our judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin. A case listed in our records as of a miscellaneous nature is cited below:

Mrs. W. resides in Worcester, is without resources and is supported by her brother. She is a native of Russia and is the widow of a World War veteran, who died in 1926. She did not know, until she called at our office on another matter, that she was entitled to reimbursement by the United States Veterans Bureau up to the amount of one hundred dollars for expenses incurred on the funeral of her husband, who had left no estate when he died. We secured the affidavits and statements required under the law and submitted the case to the Veterans Bureau and after due consideration of the evidence, a check for one hundred dollars was sent by that office to Mrs. W. in settlement of the claim.

Conclusion

Monthly visits were made to Leominster during December, January, February, October and November and to Gardner from December to June inclusive, and in October and November. We also maintained our weekly schedule for Fitchburg throughout the year with the exception of July and August when the schedule was cut to one visit each month.

Outside of Worcester our work has been tied up with the school departments of the various communities and we have had most cordial relations during the year with Dr. William H. Perry, Superintendent of Schools in Leominster, Miss Margaret E. Kiely, Director of Americanization in Fitchburg and Miss Marjorie Hutchinson, Supervisor, and Miss Cora M. Leamy, Assistant Supervisor of Americanization in Gardner. Although we have not had such a close contact with the schools in Worcester, because of the office operating on a full time schedule here, there have been several occasions during the year when we have co-operated with Miss Catharine A. McHugh, Director of Americanization. When it was requested, information regarding difficult cases was furnished to other supervisors in the district.

A fine spirit of co-operation with us was shown during the entire year by the Immigration Service, the Naturalization Service and the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court in Worcester.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1930, TO DECEMBER 1, 1931

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Bank	8	0	0	0	23	0	31
Citizenship	15,490	1,864	3,792	1,692	3,190	3,174	29,202
Compensation for Injury	14	29	2	7	40	0	92
Emigration	81	44	1	196	121	5	448
Employment	320	9	6	3	25	13	376
Financial Aid	41	29	0	2	14	7	93
Immigration	3,561	1,252	940	1,102	1,015	646	8,516
Interpretation	48	0	1	3	9	0	61
Misc. Complaints	126	38	7	39	79	9	298
Misc. Information	417	615	54	79	202	44	1,411
Notarial Service	46	174	24	31	78	33	386
Translation	115	0	2	8	11	2	138
Total	20,267	4,054	4,829	3,162	4,807	3,933	41,052

APPLICANTS FOR SERVICE—1918-1931

BUREAU OF IMMIGRATION

YEAR	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
1918	6,373	...	...	1,781	411	...	8,565
1919	6,301	...	...	6,844	3,895	...	17,040
Total	12,674	...	...	8,625	4,306	...	25,605

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

1920	7,292	...	...	6,923	2,821	...	17,036
1921	7,273	1,192	...	5,646	3,930	...	18,041
1922	8,070	905	...	4,579	3,933	...	17,487
1923	9,119	1,843	2,537	4,372	4,114	...	21,985
1924	9,744	3,216	2,869	3,971	4,236	...	24,036
1925	8,632	3,528	2,190	3,202	3,750	...	21,302
1926	10,391	3,705	2,547	3,901	4,943	...	25,487
1927	11,593	3,772	2,362	4,008	4,354	...	26,089
1928	11,235	3,938	2,893	6,217	4,400	...	28,683
1929	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114
1930	14,664	3,209	3,296	4,389	5,060	1,995	32,613
1931	20,267	4,054	4,829	3,162	4,807	3,933	41,052
Totals	130,057	33,858	27,318	54,736	51,119	7,837	304,925
Totals for Division and Bureau	142,731	33,858	27,318	63,361	55,425	7,837	330,530

SUMMARY OF RACIAL CLASSIFICATIONS FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1930, TO DECEMBER 1, 1931

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
African	16	0	1	0	0	1	18
Black	14	0	1	0	0	1	16
White	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Albanian	148	9	0	11	6	59	233
American	722	441	135	175	224	225	1,922
Arabian	3	0	0	0	0	2	5
Armenian	391	2	174	0	50	112	729
Assyrian	5	0	0	0	1	5	11
Austrian	19	3	2	0	13	0	37
Belgian	21	0	20	2	4	2	49
British	11,412	1,764	2,966	1,227	1,787	1,719	20,875
Australian	5	0	0	1	2	1	9
Canadian	5,616	1,366	1,880	706	841	1,079	11,488
French	486	1,102	1,278	640	735	599	4,840
Other	4,497	238	589	49	97	459	5,929
Newfoundland	633	26	13	17	9	21	719
English	922	200	450	443	124	114	2,253
Irish	4,069	152	534	54	633	441	5,883
Free State	3,956	137	531	52	633	423	5,732
North	113	15	3	2	0	18	151
Scotch	591	41	102	18	184	80	1,016
Union of So. Africa	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Welsh	16	3	0	0	0	2	21
West Indian	190	2	0	5	3	2	202
Black	186	0	0	5	1	2	194
White	4	2	0	0	2	0	8
Bulgarian	2	0	0	0	0	1	3
Chinese	0	2	0	0	0	0	2
Cuban	1	0	0	0	3	0	4
Czecho-Slovak	14	1	2	2	13	7	39
Dutch	42	0	4	2	2	11	61
East Indian	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Egyptian	6	0	0	0	0	0	6
Esthonian	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Filipino	9	0	0	0	0	0	9
Finnish	74	0	26	6	3	235	344
French	140	5	28	33	19	11	236
German	262	20	85	19	121	43	550
Greek	301	44	89	41	152	29	656
Hebrew	690	55	95	41	117	133	1,131
Hungarian	12	0	1	2	0	1	16
Italian	3,470	153	500	50	1,037	521	5,731
Japanese	2	0	0	1	1	0	4
Lettish	44	0	1	2	1	4	52
Lithuanian	408	3	128	5	42	180	766
Mexican	2	0	0	0	1	2	5
Pacific Islander	0	0	0	3	0	0	3
Polish	632	302	260	127	923	240	2,484
Portuguese	215	1,124	91	1,333	51	30	2,844
Mainland	81	53	66	188	0	25	413
Islands	111	1,044	25	683	51	2	1,916
Cape Verde	23	27	0	462	0	3	515
Rumanian	26	2	0	1	11	2	42
Russian	283	23	48	6	65	13	438
Ruthenian	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Scandinavian	558	14	35	29	71	281	988
Danish	47	2	2	2	1	3	57
Norwegian	107	2	7	11	15	12	154
Swedish	404	10	26	16	55	266	777
South American	15	8	0	19	6	2	50
Spanish	31	1	0	0	7	5	44
Swiss	28	0	1	1	5	5	40
Syrian	175	75	130	17	66	46	509
Turkish	46	3	4	5	4	3	65
Ukranian	25	0	3	0	0	1	29
Yugo-Slav	5	0	0	2	1	2	10
Total	20,267	4,054	4,829	3,162	4,807	3,933	41,052

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1933

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MASS.
DOCS.
COLL.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

MRS. NATHANIEL THAYER, *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

Miss Mary A. Barr, Boston

B. Preston Clark, Boston

Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, Jamaica Plain

Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg

Thomas A. Pappas, Belmont

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1933, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its fourteenth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration. The duties of the Division are imposed upon it by the General Laws, Chapter 69, section 11, and are outlined by statute as follows:

"The director of the division of immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purpose, the division may co-operate with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents pertaining to the matter under investigation."

ADVISORY BOARD CHANGES

Governor Ely appointed to the Advisory Board for the customary three-year term beginning December 1, 1932, Mr. Thomas A. Pappas of Belmont, replacing Judge Abraham E. Pinanski who had been a member of the Advisory Board since 1919. He also reappointed Mr. Charles M. Herlihy of Fitchburg for the usual three-year term.

SUMMARY OF THE YEAR'S WORK

25,809 applications for service were recorded at the various offices of the Division for the year 1933. Of the total, slightly less than one-half, 12,396, called at the Boston office of the Division.

13,413 persons sought assistance at the five branch offices of the Division; 3,486 at Springfield, 2,916 at Fall River, 2,507 at Worcester, 2,450 at Lawrence and 2,054 at New Bedford.

The clients of the Division were well distributed geographically throughout the Commonwealth as there were applicants listed from each of the 39 cities and from 233 of the 316 towns of the state. The Boston office received calls or letters from applicants from 205 localities; the Worcester office from 77 localities; Springfield, 54; New Bedford, 40; Lawrence, 39 and Fall River, 19. Naturally applicants living in the cities where we maintain offices came to us in the greatest numbers; Boston, 5,869; Fall River, 2,304; Springfield, 1,971; Worcester, 1,579; New Bedford, 1,521 and Lawrence, 1,194. The other cities in the Commonwealth showed applications as follows: Cambridge, 769; Somerville, 595; Lowell, 439; Taunton, 347; Newton, 313; Holyoke, 308; Everett, 304; Quincy, 301; Chicopee,

291; Chelsea, 274; Medford, 253; Malden, 210; Westfield, 173; Fitchburg, 165; Revere, 139; Newburyport, 122; Waltham, 121; Gardner, 120; Salem, 119; Lynn, 115; Haverhill, 111; Attleboro, 110; Gloucester, 107; Peabody, 69; Woburn, 67; Melrose, 63; Pittsfield, 60; Northampton, 59; Leominster, 41; Beverly, 38; Marlborough, 30; Brockton, 25 and North Adams, 8. The towns showing more than 100 applications were Brookline, 358; Methuen, 137; Dartmouth, 113; and Ludlow, 108.

Fifty-six different nationalities were classified in the applications to the Division offices. Canadians were our most numerous clients, 6,233 of that group listed during the year. The national groups, including more than three hundred applicants per group, are Italian, 4,431; Irish, 2,921; Portuguese, 1,871; Polish, 1,694; English, 1,088; Hebrew, 757; Lithuanian, 513; Armenian, 509; Scotch, 501; Swedish, 495; Greek, 454; Newfoundlanders, 415; Syrian, 386; German, 344; Russian, 342. Among the other nationalities seeking our help were Albanians, Austrians, Belgians, Bulgarians, Chinese, Czecho-Slovak, Finnish, Lettish, Ruthenians, Spanish, Swiss, Ukranian and Yugo-Slavs. In addition to these large groups of foreign-born inquirers, 1,551 Americans inquired about immigration problems in general or the individual problem of their foreign-born friends and neighbors.

Inquiries concerning citizenship comprised approximately 66 per cent of the total; 17,136 persons sought information on that point or help in filling out applications for naturalization. Of the inquiries on naturalization, approximately 53 per cent came to the Boston office, or 9,053. The naturalization inquiries are recorded at the branch offices as Springfield, 2,166; Worcester, 2,015; Lawrence, 1,815; Fall River, 1,132 and New Bedford, 955.

The year 1933 has been one of considerable stress for the Division. Almost half of the year had passed before the continuance of the work, although on a somewhat curtailed basis, was made certain by an appropriation from the legislature. While many adjustments were necessary to live within the appropriation granted, there has been no entire abandonment of any activity in either Boston or branch offices. The volume of work for 1933 is certainly sufficient to indicate the need of continuance of the services for the foreign-born residents of the state.

At the time of the proposed abandonment of the work of the Division, the friends of the work rallied to its support by appearance at the hearings, communications with the committee and executive office. The Division is deeply appreciative of the interest of its well-wishers who are too numerous to mention in detail but comprised members of the legislature, of the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service, the parish priests of the various national groups, social agencies, racial organizations, committees of various women's clubs and social organizations. We may quote an excerpt from a letter on the subject written by Congressman Pehr G. Holmes of the Fourth Massachusetts District. He sums up ably the justification of continuance of the work by the state for the foreign born.

"I realize that under the present restricted immigration law new immigration has temporarily practically stopped, but you will appreciate as well as I that the immigration already here should continue to be assisted. On the other hand, because of the present economic unrest there is even more need than otherwise for the Division of Immigration and Americanization to combat such objectionable activities as the spreading of communistic propaganda. Immigration and naturalization procedure at the present time is an extremely complicated matter, due to the new laws and amendments passed during recent years, and of course without some assistance it is impossible for the alien to prepare for naturalization. The argument is often advanced that the alien should attend to his own case or have it taken care of by private individuals or agencies. If such individuals or agencies could be controlled such a course might be feasible, but without the imposition of some regulatory measures the alien is left to the mercy of unscrupulous persons. Thanks to the work of your Division exploitation of aliens has been brought down to a minimum. The federal government, under the law, cannot assist those who desire to become citizens in the filling out of the applications that must be filed as a preliminary step, and agents of the Federal government cannot consistently act as advisers to the individual applicant."

BOSTON OFFICE
CITIZENSHIP

Approximately three-fourths of the persons who came to the Boston office sought information or assistance in problems of citizenship—the problem closest to the heart and interest of the immigrant. Many of those who sought information on this point were unable to take immediate steps for entrance into full participation of American life through the medium of naturalization because unemployment, financial reverses, and the economic crisis made it impossible for them to secure funds for naturalization fees. This temporary inability to meet the rising cost of naturalization is, apparently, nation-wide, as the number of certificates issued for the whole United States, as well as for Massachusetts, has shown a decided decrease since the raising of the fees in 1929.

An indication of the decrease of citizenship due to the present cost may be drawn from the following table of issuance of declarations of intention at the United States District Court at Boston. There is no educational requirement for the issuance of the declaration, and while since July, 1929, the declarants must show a legal record of arrival which can be found only if definite information on date of entrance can be given, it is probable that the decrease in number of declarations issued is due, more than any other cause, to the fact that, except for those who came prior to 1906, the declaration now costs ten dollars. Prior to July 1, 1929, it cost one dollar. Those who can prove they came prior to June 29, 1906, may secure a declaration for five dollars.

Declarations Issued at the United States District Court at Boston

	1928	1929	1930	1931	1932	1933
January	1,274	880	377	712	638	355
February	1,094	828	375	580	547	312
March	1,356	978	440	635	691	394
April	938	1,486	397	780	586	435
May	865	1,550	377	838	448	268
June	1,043	3,269	273	605	323	268
July	864	—	373	547	421	243
August	969	12	193	394	474	252
September	1,022	116	287	644	460	178
October	1,185	59	466	725	307	277
November	1,066	106	562	599	323	279
December	867	206	535	565	320	229
Totals	12,543	9,490	4,655	7,624	5,538	3,490

Of the 9,053 persons who sought assistance at the Boston Office on citizenship problems, 2,341 were aided in filling out applications for first papers, 4,294 for second papers, 41 in applications for derivative citizenship certificates, 157 requests for duplicate certificates, and the remaining 2,205 inquiries concerned individual citizenship problems and procedures.

IMMIGRATION

1,984 persons sought information or assistance on immigration matters during the year. Of this number 448 sought help in securing some identifying document for Canadian travel and for these a certificate of identification was prepared giving the applicant's sworn statement as to date of arrival into the country, residence therein, and date of departure and prospective return. 196 were assisted in applying for re-entry permits to facilitate return from European travel. 110 citizens were assisted in filling out petitions for issuance of immigration visas for relatives abroad, 29 aliens were helped in applications for verification of arrival to establish a preferential status for their relatives abroad, and 425 affidavits were made out for relatives who sought to prove financial responsibility for persons they wished to bring to this country. 43 visitors in the state were assisted to apply for extension of their temporary stay here. 191 persons illegally here, but not deportable, were assisted to legalize their status by filling application for record of registry. 14 inquiries were made on cases in which deportation was pending. 529 persons conferred with the office on individual problems of immigration for themselves or their friends.

The same strict interpretation of the "likely to become a public charge" clause of the immigration law of 1917, together with the quota limitations of the 1924 law, have kept new immigration at a minimum. The statistics for the federal immigration year ending June 30, 1933, show that 23,068 immigrant aliens were admitted to the United States and 80,081 emigrant aliens departed with no intention of returning here. For every new alien admitted, therefore, for permanent residence, at least three left with every intention of remaining away. There are always, however, family problems of separation caused by immigration laws. The following cases are typical:

James B. . . . was born in New York City. While a child he was taken to Ireland, the home of his parents. When he was seventeen he entered the British Army. Wounded during the World War, he was honorably discharged from the British forces. He married in Ireland and two children were born there. In 1925 he came to Boston with his wife, leaving his children with their grandparents until he should become established here. Although he had steady work, was sober and industrious, his financial resources were not sufficient to convince the consul in Ireland that his children would not become public charges if they came to join him and visas were withheld. He felt that if he were an American citizen his children would receive preferential treatment, and he therefore applied for repatriation as an American citizen. He discovered, at that point, that he had never ceased to be a citizen of the United States as his entrance into the army of Great Britain was while he was still a minor, and the courts have ruled that there is no loss of citizenship by military service by a minor. Since he had never lost his American citizenship, his children, too, were American citizens as under our laws the children of an American citizen are citizens of the United States wherever their birthplace may have been. He has therefore forwarded documentary evidence of his American birth to the consular authorities and application for American passport for the children will be made.

Mildred A. . . . was born in Maine. In 1927 she married a native of Newfoundland employed in a successful business concern in her native city. One child was born of the marriage. Subsequently the business concern failed and the family came to Boston to make their home with relatives. Continued unemployment, illness and family difficulties made it necessary for them to apply for public relief. The investigation made at that time and subsequent report to the federal immigration authorities made deportation mandatory for the husband who had no legal entrance into the United States but had merely stayed permanently although his original admission was as a temporary visitor. Because of the peculiarly difficult circumstances in the case the man will be allowed to depart voluntarily and his wife will petition for his return legally.

Olga B. . . . a sixteen-year-old girl born in Boston married — with the full consent of her parents — a Lettish youth of twenty who was employed in a restaurant. He was, in fact, a deserting seaman and was subsequently apprehended and deported to his native country. He has no funds to send for her to join him there, and no means of supporting her. She can speak no Lettish and has no desire to live elsewhere than in the United States. She cannot petition for non-quota visa for him until she is of age. At the moment there appears to be no solution of this dilemma.

Rosina C. . . . was born in East Boston. Last summer she married an Italian, a fellow worker at the candy factory. He was subsequently deported to Italy as he had entered the country illegally. He is illiterate and will be inadmissible for that reason. He has prepared a home for her in Italy and she wishes to join him there but lacks funds for travel there as she has lost her work and has no savings. She was assisted in applying for federal relief funds for travel to join her husband.

WORK AT PIERS

The social workers of the Division's Boston office, Mrs. Tattan, Mrs. Lentino, Miss Levy and Mr. McInnes, met the various liners docking at Boston. New-comers have been rare but returning residents have frequently needed service.

The following excerpts from reports of pier workers indicate the type of work done and the conditions requiring continuance of social work at the piers:

"Assisted boy born in the United States but taken to Hungary when an infant. He spoke no English and could not understand German, Polish or Lithuanian. He had a letter indicating that he was destined to Greenock Road, Boston. Further investigation of letters and documents in his trunk disclosed the correct address to be Greenock Road, Boston, Pennsylvania. The purser on the boat had assumed it to be Boston, Massachusetts. A railroad ticket for Boston, Pennsylvania, was bought for him; he was put aboard the train and the Traveler's Aid sent a wire ahead so that he would be met at his destination."

"A passenger who engaged most of my attention was a lad of sixteen who was born in the United States but taken to Scotland during early childhood at the death of his mother. His father had not seen him since that time and doubted that he could recognize him although he had been sent a photograph. The reunion was happily made and the boy accompanied his father to his home in Haverhill."

"The SS. *Cameronia* docked at 11:30 P.M. We left the pier at 2:30 A.M."

"The MV. *Britannic* docked at 11:30 P.M. Passengers off pier at 1:30 A.M."

"Assisted in the reunion of Mrs. S., a former resident of Massachusetts, and her citizen husband. She went to England on a visit and because of illness neglected to secure a re-entry permit. She returned on consular visa, petition for which had been filled by her husband at our office. She was accompanied by her infant son born in England during her visit. He is, of course, an American citizen."

WORK WITH NEWCOMERS

Because of curtailed appropriation it has been necessary to suspend for 1933 the follow-up work with newcomers. Formerly the names of those arriving at Massachusetts ports and giving this state as their destination were copied from the steamship manifests kept at the federal immigration station at East Boston. This work, made possible by the co-operation of federal immigration authorities, could not be done this year as we lacked a clerical worker to send to the station. It is to be hoped that our appropriation for 1934 will warrant continuance of the work.

SUMMARY OF SERVICES GIVEN AT BOSTON

The ten most important services given by the Boston office in 1933 were:

1. Meeting incoming liners at docks;
2. Interpreting for non-English speaking residents in Italian, Polish, Lithuanian and Armenian;
3. Helping the foreign born solve their individual problems of adjustment to American life;
4. Giving expert advice on immigration problems;
5. Preparing travel documents to help alien residents return from abroad without difficulty with immigration laws;
6. Giving technical aid in naturalization problems;
7. Distributing a booklet for study in preparing for naturalization examination;
8. Investigating and referring to proper prosecuting authorities cases of fraud;
9. Keeping available up-to-date information on immigration, naturalization, etc. These information files are consulted by both native and foreign born.
10. Translating documents necessary for purposes of aid, identification, citizenship, etc.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

The beginning of the year 1933 found the Fall River Branch of the Division of Immigration and Americanization located in new quarters, housed in the same building with the other state activities. The change, which seemed radical, has proved advantageous from every standpoint. The office is excellently lighted and

ventilated, provided with a private consulting room and is admirably adapted for our work.

For several years past difficulty was experienced in securing office space in which our service could be provided for the foreign-born residents of Attleboro and vicinity. Through an arrangement made with the American Legion Post at Attleboro, their hall was made available for our use, one evening each month. With evening schools discontinued in that city increased need for our service seems inevitable.

Applications for service at Taunton showed no decrease during the year and the continuance of regular office hours in that city, each week, is indicated.

The discontinuance of all field work during the months of July, August and September, as an economy measure, was in no way detrimental to the work, and, in my opinion, this practice should be continued.

Citizenship

The decision of the naturalization bureau that accorded to persons who were resident in the country, prior to 1906, the certificate of arrival exemption, was particularly welcome in this section, composed as it is of large numbers of Canadian French who have resided here for more than a quarter of a century.

The circularization of declarants, made at frequent intervals, brought a much higher response than that received the previous year. However, the number unable to complete their naturalization was sufficiently large to show that general conditions were still far removed from the normal.

Naturalization was stimulated to a marked extent in mid-year as the result of the National Industrial Recovery activities and the C. W. A. projects that were inaugurated during the past few months, resulted in an increase in this branch of the work.

The fact that practically all legislation enacted in recent years, affecting such matters as employment and old age assistance, specified preference for citizens, has served as nothing else could to impress upon the non-citizens what an untenable position he occupies. I am convinced that should the unemployment situation return to anything approaching its normal basis, a vast amount of naturalization work that has been accumulating for the past four years will tax the capacity of this Division.

Immigration and Emigration

The executive order invoking the L. P. C. provision of the immigration law, issued by President Hoover to all American Consuls for the purpose of restricting immigration which is still operative, has necessitated a radically changed method of approach when assisting those who desire to bring relatives from abroad.

Unless the prospective immigrants were wives, minor children or aged parents of the applicant in comfortable financial circumstances, it was the attitude of this office to discourage persons in a seemingly useless effort that could only result in disappointment.

A marked improvement in the general employment situation that occurred here during the past six months was sharply reflected in our work by an increased demand for aid in bringing relatives from various countries and especially from Canada, Syria and the Azores.

Through representations made to the Polish Consul General, Mrs. S. of Taunton, a widow, a recipient of mother's aid, with her two children, were returned to Poland for a nominal sum. Through repatriation, the position of this family was improved and State funds conserved.

An American-born woman had lived in Canada with her Canadian husband and two children, for the past four years. She suffered a severe nervous collapse and her parents secured her admission to the United States as an American citizen, but her husband and children were denied this privilege. Convinced that the woman's precarious condition would be aggravated by the enforced separation from her children, an appeal was made, in behalf of this family, to the Consul at Quebec, Canada, supported by the statement of the mother's physician. Permission to re-apply was granted to the husband and children, and upon presentation of incontrovertible proof of his father-in-law's willingness and financial ability to care for the family, they were allowed to join the mother in this city.

The veterans of the city continue to use our service in large numbers. Several appeal cases were brought to successful conclusions.

Our contribution to the relief of unemployment was the work performed in completing Civil Service applications and various other forms, for persons not competent to complete their papers accurately.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

The Lawrence office during the past year followed the usual procedure of services rendered and localities visited as it has in previous years. Citizenship problems as usual brought the largest number of clients. The branch office in conjunction with the local post of the American Legion conducted the exercises in a local school at which naturalization certificates were awarded to the new citizens who took the oath of allegiance at the session of naturalization at the Superior Court in March and September.

The office assisted five members of one family, a father, mother and three sons, with their applications for first papers. In our experience covering a period of several years we consider this an outstanding case.

Another case of interest was that of three brothers for whom no record of arrival in the United States could be located. They proceeded with our assistance to file their applications for records of registry under the Immigration Act and were finally naturalized in the U. S. District Court at Boston. The total cost for them was at least \$110.00.

During the past year several applicants called for assistance in locating employment and in several cases, due to our contact with the mills, we were able to assist them with their problems.

A large proportion of the people included in the immigration figures were those who made application for certificates of identification for the purpose of visiting temporarily in Canada. These requests were less because of lack of funds and also because of the increased rigidity of the examination at the border. People to whom these certificates were issued reported on their return that the paper served its purpose.

The branch secretary has addressed organizations in regard to the work of our Division and the problems that confront the foreign born in their endeavors to become citizens.

NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

The number of cases handled in this office during the past year was smaller than that of other years. This was due in large part to the economic conditions which have existed in this district. The number of applications for naturalization was smaller; the applicants for permits to re-enter were fewer, as were the applicants for affidavits facilitating return from Canada. On January 1, 1933, two workers were dropped and smaller quarters obtained because of curtailment of appropriations.

Naturalization

There has been one great drawback to naturalization in addition to the high fees and economic conditions. This has been the inaccessibility of the Court to many who wish to file first papers. In Bristol County, the county seat is at Taunton and people from the more thickly populated cities of Fall River and New Bedford are obliged to make a special trip to Taunton to file a declaration of intention. In Plymouth County, declarations of intention may be filed at Plymouth or Brockton, but an extreme hardship is worked on those who live in the southern part of the county, that is Mattapoisett or Wareham. In Barnstable County declarations of intention are filed only in the town of Barnstable which is a considerable distance from Falmouth and Woods Hole. The advantages which were gained by the pre-filing arrangements for second papers have been greatly offset by the hardships imposed on those who apply for first papers and are placed at a distinct disadvantage by the distance to the Court and poor transportation facilities. There were but two places in this district in which Americanization classes were conducted.

Immigration and Emigration

But two ships arrived in this port from the Cape Verde Islands during the past season. The total number of passengers was about a dozen and these were people in possession of American Passports or permits to re-enter the United States. A steamer leaving the port of Providence, R. I., accommodated the majority of those who made a trip to the Cape Verde Islands and they were returned, after a visit, to the same port. The number of new arrivals from all countries in this district did not exceed 150. The number of people visiting Canada from this district was considerably smaller than the number who left in other years. This was true also of the number of people who left the United States with the intention of remaining away permanently. The tide of emigration so noticeable for the past few years was considerably lessened in the past six months.

Miscellaneous

In September, a bad situation which has existed for some time flared up considerably. Union organizers went to the hitherto unorganized bogs at Cape Cod and attempted an organization of all pickers. People engaged in this work are practically all blacks from the Cape Verde Islands. Since 1880 they have migrated to the Cape, encouraged to a great extent by bog owners who required cheap labor. Since the younger generation started to grow up it has been very much dissatisfied with the standard of living, and has resented the fact that there is no outlook for it, except the same existence which the older people endured. The average earnings per person in the bog district does not exceed \$350.00 per year and there has been a great deal of unrest for the past several years. Violence broke out in several places during the past season but things are very quiet at the present time. This does not mean an end of the problem.

Conclusion

The same good will which has existed between this office and other agencies working in this district has been continued. The branch secretary has visited practically all localities in the district, has spoken at many meetings concerning the work and has received encouragement and assistance from all.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

Applications for service have been received from 3,486 residents of Western Massachusetts during the year ending November 30, 1933. Fifty-four cities and towns were represented.

Extra service hours have been maintained as follows: Pittsfield, Mercer School, first Tuesday of each month; Holyoke, Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, each Thursday afternoon and evening; Greenfield, Chamber of Commerce, first Monday of each month and Northampton, Chamber of Commerce, fourth Tuesday of each month.

As usual the Chambers of Commerce in Northampton and Greenfield have worked with us and have freely allowed the use of their offices in which to meet applicants. The School Departments have continued to assist and in addition in the city of Holyoke the Aldermanic Chamber, City Hall, has been available as in former years. We have been fortunate in this district in the large measure of co-operation which we have received from community groups and it has appeared during the last year that a greater interest in our work has been shown than ever before.

A tendency towards less discrimination against the foreign born who are not citizens has been noted. In a large measure it is believed that the action of the government in permitting those who have declared their intentions of becoming citizens to share in the employment on Public Works is largely responsible for the change in the general attitude. It has been a source of satisfaction to have been able to work with the directors of Public Works Programs in connection with foreign-born applicants for employment and beneficial results have come from this co-operation.

Citizenship

Citizenship, which has become increasingly important in the last few years, has been retarded in many cases because of the lack of employment and the rather high fees. In our citizenship work we found a very fine spirit and a great deal of

regret among many because they have been compelled to postpone naturalization on account of economic conditions. This office has continued to maintain connection with the Posts of The American Legion and Veterans of Foreign Wars in the District in connection with the Act giving special privileges to veterans of the World War. It has been found, however, that only a relatively small number have taken advantage of the opportunity.

Immigration

Matters in connection with immigration, as during the past two years, have concerned almost altogether the efforts of residents of this country to bring their families here. The present requirements, however, have reduced the number of people entering the United States to a number which is almost negligible. Fewer requests from aliens in leaving the country have been received but we have continued to have some applications for repatriation.

WORCESTER OFFICE

The third year of full-time operation of the Worcester branch office was completed on November 30, 1933, and, despite our greatly reduced budget, which necessitated a curtailment of our field service, we feel that we have had a very successful year. In 1933, our field work in Fitchburg was reduced from a weekly visit to a bi-monthly visit, in addition to which the monthly visit was retained for Gardner. In the summer months office hours were entirely eliminated in both cities.

There was no regularly scheduled field work in any other place in the district, although in the early spring we did some group naturalization work in Northbridge. During the year, residents of sixty-three of the seventy-eight communities in the district availed themselves of the facilities offered by our office. Requests for advice were also received from twenty-three persons who resided in fourteen communities outside of the district. These applications were largely from former residents of Worcester County, who naturally turned to our office for aid in their difficulties.

Approximately eighty-six per cent of the total applications for the year were made directly through the Worcester office, with nine per cent being cared for at Fitchburg and five per cent at Gardner. This proportion was normal for the time spent in each city, as in Gardner and Fitchburg, the time was used principally for interviews, and the greater part of the clerical work for the entire district was done in the Worcester office.

Citizenship

For the last three years, applications in the citizenship classification have comprised a little more than eighty per cent of the total. The greater part of our citizenship work consists of furnishing advice and preparing candidates for their first and second papers. It is by no means all dry routine, however, and a review of our records for the year shows the unusual value of our service to the general public.

It is interesting to note the occupations of our various clients, which include among others, clergymen of various denominations, educators, legislators, newspaper men, attorneys, physicians, dentists, merchants, students, mechanics and laborers, who were referred to our office by friends whom we had previously aided, the newspapers, schools, social agencies, veterans' organizations, naturalization clubs, the postmaster in Worcester and other federal, state, county and city officials.

Some of these cases involved matters of doubtful citizenship and we were asked to give an opinion on whether or not the person in question was a citizen, and if not a citizen, the proper procedure necessary to secure citizenship in each specific case. In many cases the routine procedure required of aliens generally was not necessary, for example, women who had lost their citizenship through marriage, wives of citizens, widows of deceased declarants, war veterans, honorably discharged peacetime soldiers, aliens who had erroneously exercised the rights of citizenship and men born in the United States who had lost their citizenship by naturalization in a foreign country, where they had established a permanent residence prior to January 1, 1917.

A citizenship case that was rather unusual concerned a man who had served two

enlistments in the regular army of the United States. In the interval between his two enlistments, he had made his declaration of intention in Worcester. Unfortunately his first enlistment took place shortly after his arrival in the United States and following the custom observed in his native country, he enlisted under his father's given name as his own surname. He took out his first paper in his true family name and when he re-enlisted, to avoid confusion on his military record, he gave the same name as that shown on his first enlistment. Four months after his discharge from the second enlistment he called at our office to make preliminary application for his second paper and we advised him that he was eligible to apply under the special procedure authorized by the seventh subdivision of Section 4, Act of June 29, 1906, provided he could have his military record corrected, within six months of his discharge to show his true name. Affidavits were prepared and forwarded, with the applicant's finger prints, birth record and discharge certificates, to the Adjutant-General of the Army, in Washington, and correction of his service record was made in time for our client to file his citizenship petition before the time expired.

At the spring and fall sessions of the naturalization court, in the year just closed, 137 new citizens were admitted at Fitchburg and 641 at Worcester, a total of 778, approximately seventy per cent of whom had made their preliminary applications through our office.

Immigration and Emigration

A little less than seventeen per cent of our total applications were included in this type of service and, as in the citizenship classification, the ratio of immigration and emigration applications was practically the same as in the two previous years. Certificates of Identification for Canadian travel accounted for more than one-quarter of the entire applications of this kind, the balance of the paper work being composed of furnishing affidavits of support and filling in the various forms printed by the Federal Government to use in making applications for re-entry permits, non quota and preference quota status, certificates of registry and extension of visit in United States. Less than one-half consisted of information furnished regarding immigration laws and regulations and many interesting cases were developed from requests for such information, which lack of space does not permit us to cite in this report.

Miscellaneous

Miscellaneous information and complaints, also translations and notarial service, which included many affidavits of a special nature, have been grouped as miscellaneous service, as such service was entirely distinct from the other classifications mentioned above. Between two and three per cent of the entire number of applications were in this classification giving the same proportion as was shown in 1931 and 1932. The evil of exploitation seems to have been eliminated and no complaints of this nature were made to us for the entire year.

Conclusion

Economic conditions improved somewhat during the year in Worcester County, taking a great part of the abnormal load from the welfare departments, but most of this improvement was noted in the large industries after the National Industrial Recovery Act went into operation, in the late summer and early autumn. Although employment is still far from normal, Worcester, because of its variety of industries, has probably received more benefit than other sections of the state.

We have had our usual pleasant relations and co-operation throughout the year with the office of the Clerk of the Superior Court, the Immigration and Naturalization Service and the various school directors and supervisors in the district, especially Miss Catharine A. McHugh, Director of Americanization in Worcester, Miss Margaret E. Kielly, Director of Americanization in Fitchburg and Miss Cora M. Leamy, Supervisor of Americanization in Gardner.

NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATIONS FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1932, TO DECEMBER 1, 1933

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
African	15	0	3	0	0	0	18
Albanian	95	0	0	8	5	56	164
American	584	326	166	98	223	154	1,551
Arabian	0	0	0	0	5	0	5
Armenian	330	5	87	0	33	54	509
Assyrian	0	0	0	0	2	8	10
Austrian	20	3	6	0	10	1	40
Belgian	19	1	15	2	1	0	38
British	5,831	1,187	1,298	788	1,119	1,066	11,289
Australian	3	0	0	0	2	0	5
Canadian	2,694	952	817	414	616	730	6,223
French	340	855	547	364	503	410	3,019
Other	2,354	97	270	50	113	320	3,204
Newfoundland	379	1	9	7	3	16	415
English	387	119	166	272	87	57	1,088
Irish	1,999	96	243	56	292	235	2,921
New Zealand	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Scotch	253	17	63	35	112	21	501
Union of So. Africa	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Welsh	6	0	0	2	1	7	16
West Indian	108	2	0	2	6	0	118
Bulgarian	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Chinese	2	1	0	0	0	0	3
Cuban	6	0	0	1	0	0	7
Czecho-Slovak	9	0	0	4	6	5	24
Dutch	15	0	2	0	10	8	35
East Indian	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Egyptian	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Estonia	5	0	0	0	1	0	6
Filipino	12	1	0	0	0	0	13
Finnish	71	0	7	0	12	132	222
French	88	11	12	9	22	5	147
German	173	10	25	12	98	26	344
Greek	227	27	41	31	104	24	454
Hebrew	399	57	46	48	105	102	757
Hindu	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Hungarian	9	1	1	0	3	0	14
Indian	0	0	1	0	0	0	1
Italian	2,602	145	355	74	903	352	4,431
Lettish	62	0	1	0	0	1	64
Lithuanian	291	0	66	1	21	134	513
Mexican	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Pacific Islander	3	0	0	0	0	0	3
Polish	511	283	130	87	542	141	1,694
Portuguese	150	759	45	828	81	8	1,871
Rumanian	14	1	0	0	3	5	24
Russian	242	14	28	3	47	8	342
Ruthenian	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Scandinavian	345	17	10	33	63	164	632
Danish	22	4	2	2	3	2	35
Norwegian	78	2	0	7	5	10	102
Swedish	245	11	8	24	55	152	495
South American	31	1	0	4	6	2	44
Spanish	28	1	0	2	7	2	40
Swiss	28	1	0	1	7	0	37
Syrian	129	63	100	20	34	40	386
Turkish	25	1	1	0	8	4	39
Ukranian	9	0	3	0	5	2	19
Yugo-Slav	3	0	0	0	0	2	5
Total	12,396	2,916	2,450	2,054	3,486	2,507	25,809

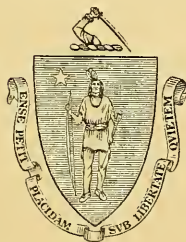
SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1932, TO DECEMBER 1, 1933

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Bank	6	10	1	0	2	0	19
Citizenship	9,053	1,132	1,815	955	2,166	2,015	17,136
Compensation for Injury	20	21	1	4	36	0	82
Emigration	182	3	60	78	146	6	475
Employment	260	72	9	11	45	3	400
Financial Aid	64	15	3	2	24	5	113
Immigration	1,984	937	476	862	751	411	5,421
Interpretation	186	0	0	0	2	0	188
Miscel. Complaint	389	19	9	33	66	12	528
Miscel. Information	62	597	50	65	180	13	967
Notarial Service	172	110	13	41	64	40	440
Translation	18	0	13	3	4	2	40
Total	12,396	2,916	2,450	2,054	3,486	2,507	25,809

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1934

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

PAYSON SMITH, *Commissioner of Education*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

MARY A. BARR, *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

B. Preston Clark, Boston

Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, Jamaica Plain

Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg

Thomas A. Pappas, Belmont

Mrs. May R. Shoolman, Brookline

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1934, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its fifteenth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration which had functioned as a separate unit from July, 1917, to December 1, 1919. The duties of the Division are imposed upon it by the General Laws, Chapter 69, section 11, and are outlined by statute as follows:

"The director of the division of immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purpose, the division may cooperate with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents pertaining to the matter under investigation."

On September 29, 1934, Mrs. Nathaniel Thayer, who had been Director of the Division since its incorporation as part of the Department of Education, died after a brief illness. In her death Massachusetts lost one of her foremost leaders in social work. Her success in directing the State work in immigration won for her the respect, and her charm and enthusiasm, the affection of all who knew her. For fifteen years Mrs. Thayer made as her daily maxim that precept of the law creating the Division which outlines its fundamental purpose, "to bring into sympathetic relation the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin." Her work for the immigrant was based on the practical lines of his daily needs; it was motivated, not on sentimental theories, but on basic principles of broad patriotism and open-minded public service. In her daily contact with her neighbors from foreign lands she learned of their problems, their difficulties, their failures and their successes in their American environment and with untiring energy and keen enthusiasm she enlisted the interest of native Americans and awakened them to their civic duty of mutual understanding. She brought to the work an inheritance of patriotic service and a tradition of meritorious endeavor to which was added a native administrative ability and a rare personal charm that made others glad to work for her and for her interests. To the members of the advisory board and to the staff Mrs. Thayer was ever a wise counsellor, a constructive leader and a dear friend. Her faithful attendance to the duties of her position and her innate capacity to work with and for others made her years of service a memorable achievement which is a challenge to the future.

On November 24, 1934, His Excellency Governor Ely appointed Miss Mary A. Barr, a member of the Advisory Board of the Division since its incorporation into the department of Education, Director to succeed Mrs. Thayer. Mrs. Charles H.

Danforth and Mr. B. Preston Clark were reappointed to the board for the usual three-year terms in December, 1933. On November 24, 1934, the Governor reappointed Mrs. Eva Whiting White to the board and appointed Mrs. May R. Shoolman to the vacancy caused by the promotion of Miss Barr.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR 1934

In the year ending November 30, 1934, a total of 36,733 applicants sought information, advice and assistance from the Division. Of this number more than one half, or 19,007, were recorded at the Boston office, an increase of 6,611, or, roughly, 53 per cent over the previous year. It is fitting, perhaps, to compare the amount of work in the current year with that recorded in the first year of the Division. For the year ending November 30, 1920, a total of 17,036 applications were recorded; of that number 7,292 were at the Boston office. The work has increased, therefore, in general, about 116 per cent in the past fifteen years with an increase of 160 per cent in the Boston office. In the past year more applicants called at the Boston office alone than were recorded at all offices in the first year of the work as part of the department of Education.

The Division now maintains five full time offices at Fall River, Lawrence, New Bedford, Springfield and Worcester as well as the main office at the State House in Boston. In 1920, there were but two offices, New Bedford and Springfield, in addition to the main office at Boston. It is significant that in her first annual report Mrs. Thayer spoke of her plan for a State wide expansion of the work by establishment of additional branch offices:

"It is becoming more and more evident to the director that the work, in order to be of real value to the state which is paying for it, should be more widely spread. This is proved by the growing success of our branch offices in Springfield and New Bedford, and the various affiliations they have been able to form, and by the warm expression of interest and desire for State recognition by a number of cities where the Director has held important meetings."

Mrs. Thayer's plans for the spread of the work throughout the State were made effective by the establishment in 1923 of offices at Lawrence and Fall River and by the opening of a full time office in Worcester in 1929. The number of persons served by the two branch offices in 1920 was 9,744; in 1934 the five offices served 17,726, or an increase of 82 per cent over 1920.

For the past year there have been 3,997 applications at Worcester, 3,707 at Fall River, 3,517 at Springfield, 3,481 at Lawrence and 3,024 at New Bedford. In every branch there is an increase in applications over the preceding year. Worcester, the latest office to be established, shows a gain of 1,490 over 1933; Lawrence, of 1,031; New Bedford of 970; Fall River, of 791 and Springfield, of 31.

In general there has been an increase of work for all offices, both branch and main offices for 1934 but there is a great variation in the number of additional applicants and also in the percentage of increase. The total increase of applications in 1934 over 1933 was 10,924 or, roughly, about 42 per cent. The gain in Boston was 6,611 or 53 per cent. The gain in all the branches was 4,313 or 32 per cent. The office which showed the highest percentage of increase, however, was Worcester, with a gain of 59 per cent. New Bedford showed a gain of 47 per cent; Lawrence, 42 per cent; Fall River, 27 per cent. Springfield showed a very slight increase in applications but still ranks third among the branch offices in the number of applicants served.

It has been rather surprising, as branch offices have been established, to note that the healthy growth of work throughout the State has not diminished the work at the main office. In fact the ratio of increase from 1920 to 1934 is higher for Boston, at 160 per cent, than at the branch offices with a gain of 82 per cent. While this continuing and increasing growth at Boston shows a present need of the work, there are, unfortunately, aspects of the increased work which constitute a present problem of some importance. In the years when Mrs. Thayer worked so wholeheartedly for the establishment of the branches to spread the work throughout the State, the Division was working on a budget which showed a gradual increase to fit the growing needs. Since the establishment of the Worcester office, the possibility of increasing expenditures has become more difficult each year. The necessity

of maintaining a state wide service has reduced the amount possible to spend on each branch office to a minimum, and, in the case of the main office at Boston, to a point below the measure of efficiency.

In 1920, the Division employed twenty workers. Five worked at the two branch offices; fifteen at the main office. At that time the Boston office assisted 42 per cent of the clients and had 60 per cent of the staff. In 1934, the Division again employed twenty workers. The work had increased, in comparison with 1920, about 160 per cent; the staff increased not at all. In 1934, however, the division of workers between main offices and the field has been changed. In 1934 of the twenty on the staff, ten work at Boston, ten at the branches. In 1934, moreover, Boston attended to 52 per cent of the clients, although it had only 50 per cent of the staff. Because the Boston office is the main office, certain extra duties and activities, entirely separate and beyond the important work of assisting clients, are inherent in the responsibility of the head office. Preparation of the budget, bookkeeping, annual reports, booklet publication, compilation of fact material, board meetings and the like are time-consuming activities in addition to the service work. Furthermore, the fact that Boston is the principal port of the Commonwealth, concentrates the pier work upon the main office.

It would be manifestly unfair, as well as stupid, to measure the success or failure of the work of the Division solely on the basis of the number of applicants who seek the services of the Division. Numbers are not important in measuring the worth of the service given; they are useful only as indicative of needs which must somehow be met. Every one of the branch offices established by the Division shows by its report, not only an increase in patronage which indicates a need for future work, but a competent handling of the program set forth by the Director for their guidance. It is to be hoped that a solution of the critical situation of over-pressure at Boston may be found without disturbing the field activity which is a proved success. Detailed reports of the branch offices follow the report for the Boston office.

More than three fourths of the persons who sought the assistance of the Division in 1934 brought to us problems of citizenship. In 1920 less than one half of the clients were concerned with citizenship problems. In 1934, however, a total of 28,010 persons came for help or information on this point; of that number 15,102 came to Boston; 3,311 to Worcester; 2,825 to Lawrence; 2,587 to Springfield; 2,181 to Fall River and 2,004 to New Bedford. The question is sometimes asked: "What has the State office of Immigration and Americanization to do with naturalization?" First of all, under the act creating the Division, one of the specific duties outlined toward immigrants is to "generally promote their assimilation and naturalization." Under present naturalization laws each alien desiring to become a citizen must fill out and submit to the Federal naturalization authorities an application of considerable length as a preliminary to either first or second papers of American citizenship. In Massachusetts, with the hearty cooperation of the Federal naturalization authorities, the offices of the Division have assisted aliens in filling out these forms as well as advising them of the technical difficulties in individual cases.

Applications for first papers were filled out for 5,034 persons at Boston, 355 at Fall River, 432 at Lawrence, 465 at New Bedford, 800 at Springfield and 782 at Worcester. Applications for second papers were filled out for 5,975 persons at Boston, 344 at Fall River, 635 at Lawrence, 325 at New Bedford, 629 at Springfield and 830 at Worcester.

If our services were not available the alien who was incapable of filling the blank himself would have to seek help elsewhere. He would undoubtedly be solicited by persons who offer such services at a personal profit. The Immigration and Naturalization Service of the United States Department of Labor in Lecture No. 17, given to the service May 28, 1934, thus commented on the danger of commercialized service of this type:

"The naturalization racketeer and 'chiseler' have flourished for a time in this field. As the leader of a spurious political organization or an alleged public-spirited group interested in the welfare of the alien, claims would be made to applicants that special favors could be secured through influence possessed with Government officials in charge of proceedings. There was, of course, a fee, although collected sometimes under the guise of club 'dues' or 'voluntary' contributions to the organization.

"There are a number of somewhat detailed naturalization forms which must be filled out during the naturalization process, and this, unfortunately, is taken advantage of by unscrupulous naturalization runners, 'chiselers' and reputed fixers. Charges amounting in some instances to hundreds of dollars have been made for dubious if not worthless services. The unsavory practices of these parasites, sometimes constituting violations of the criminal statutes, are sufficiently serious to require energetic methods on the part of both the Government and recognized welfare organizations in order to negative them.

"The assistance freely and helpfully offered the alien by accredited welfare and other social agencies has done much to eliminate these types of grafting."

It is true that in Massachusetts disinterested persons, teachers, social workers, and others, frequently assist their foreign born friends with this service but the growing complexity of the forms and increasing technicality of the rulings have made it a highly technical procedure in which the Division has become definitely proficient and most agencies refer clients directly to us. In the past, and probably to some extent at the present time, this service of blank filling has been offered to aliens by political organizations. While probably no definite promise of party alignment is ever sought or given there is, of course, a tacit understanding that the service rendered will make the alien at least receptive to the party platform. In the State work there has been absolutely no partisan bias. No alien for whom forms have been filled out has ever been solicited at our office, or elsewhere, by our workers or by anyone connected with the Division, for any political party or any political candidate. No alien has ever been queried as to his party interest or political affiliations or desires. It is proper, perhaps, to state in this report, formally, that from the time Mrs. Thayer assumed leadership as the Director of the Division on December 1, 1919, until her death in 1934, she pursued the same nonpartisan policy that marked the original Bureau of Immigration from its inception in 1917. Never did she permit her party affiliation to have the slightest contact with her official work with the foreign born. No one saw the need for this type of nonpartisan, non-political naturalization aid more clearly than she visioned it; no directions relative to elimination of political bias could have been more definite than those by which the Division was guided in this activity.

The growth of the work, from 8,116 applications in 1920 to 28,010 in 1934, demonstrated the need of this particular service and proves as well the patriotic sincerity of Mrs. Thayer's work for the foreign born to which she gave the utmost of her enthusiasm and which, based on her high personal integrity, was ever planned on a truly nonpartisan basis.

BOSTON OFFICE

With the exception of 1931, which broke all records with a total of applications numbering 20,267, the past year with 19,007 applications is the busiest one that the Boston office has recorded in the fifteen years since December 1, 1919.

The first annual report of the Division gave primary placement to mention of pier work as an important part of the program. To quote one paragraph of a page or more devoted to the subject indicates the changes which have occurred:

"Twelve boats from Mediterranean ports docked at Boston in the past year. The majority of the immigrants coming to the port of Boston are Italians; some few Portuguese, Greeks and Syrians are on each boat. None of the newcomers show signs of privation or great poverty. The prospective brides especially often bring household linens embroidered with considerable skill. Most of the immigrants are coming to join families already here. Some have lived here previously and were visiting their native lands when the war broke out and prevented their return to this country. The immigration seems to be of family groups rather than individuals."

In 1934 the workers of the Boston office of the Division met sixty-one of the boats that arrived at Boston. Of this number, twenty-eight arrived on Sunday and seven on Saturday afternoons and holidays. Sometimes no newcomers debarked from the boats met by our workers but always returning alien residents welcomed the help of the pier worker. Frequently returning American citizens who had spent their childhood days abroad were indeed strangers in the land of their birth and needed assistance in locating friends or relatives here. In direct contrast to the problem of 1920, the new immigration of 1934 was distinctly a migration of

individuals. Few if any family groups now enter. Most of the newcomers come from the British Isles and Canada. Mass immigration, so great a problem in the year before the World War, and of rising importance when Division began its work, has stopped. But the coming and going of individual immigrants, whose personal difficulties may be accentuated rather than lessened by the fact that they are traveling alone and not with a group, has by no means stopped. "Meeting the boats" which was listed as an important duty in 1920 still ranks as a necessary activity in 1934 although the numbers served are at a minimum.

From the beginning the Division has opened its doors, in Boston, as well as in the branches, to the foreign born men and women of the state to bring their individual problems for solution. Information and advice have been freely given in all cases, and on such matters as definite help could be given, such as preparation of documents for a governmental purpose, the activity has been undertaken. The Division has always aimed never to duplicate the work of an existing public agency; nor to take on work which was outside of the scope of the act creating it. As times have changed and conditions varied from 1920 to 1934, naturally the problems brought to us, differed also. Therefore, certain classifications which were important numerically in 1920 are now of numerical unimportance, and in some cases have vanished entirely from our classification sheet. In some of these cases, the need no longer exists; in others, the Division has decided that proper reference to another agency was both advisable and economical.

In 1920, for instance, we recorded 91 complaints against attorneys. In 1934 there were not sufficient complaints of this type to warrant a special classification and such inquiries as came to us along this line were referred either to the Boston Legal Aid Society or to the proper grievance committee of the Bar Association. In 1920 we had on our staff an attorney who personally interviewed such complainants. This position was discontinued in the early months of 1920 and the special investigators whose duties had been, in the original Bureau of Immigration, particularly to investigate conditions of exploitation, were assigned to the general service work of the Division. The act creating the original Bureau and that guiding the present Division sets forth as one of its duties "to protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse" and further "It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents pertaining to the matter under investigation." In the original Bureau of Immigration, several such formal hearings were held; a definite investigation was made also of certain bad conditions at courts and elsewhere and cases presented for prosecution. The preliminary preparation of the court cases was by the attorney employed by the Bureau; in court certain eminent members of the Bar handled the cases on a volunteer basis. When the Bureau of Immigration was abolished by the general consolidation of State departments, its functions were turned over to the new Division of Immigration and Americanization which as a small unit of a large department had naturally to function on somewhat more limited lines. Since the act creating the Division was manifestly aimed to create a social service unit rather than a prosecution bureau and, moreover, since the statute allowing investigation work carried no penal provision in case fraud or abuse was found it was decided to suspend the policy of continuance of public hearings, interrogation of witnesses and taking of testimony, together with appearance in court for final prosecution of the issue, to refer directly to the courts, the district attorneys, and the bar associations complaints of exploitation. An analysis of the amount of cost of this anti-exploitation work showed it to be highly expensive, also, and, moreover, one requiring legal counsel which, as part of a Department of Education, the Division was not technically allowed to have. The type of work done by the Division in the protection of immigrants from exploitation and abuse changed, at once, under the new organization, and since 1920 we have functioned to prevent immigrants from exploitation more in preventive and protective work than in the prosecution of offenders. Cases in which fraud is indicated are, of course, immediately referred to the proper prosecuting officers which are maintained out of public funds for alien and citizen alike. Another type of complaint upon which the original Bureau has made considerable research and which the Division of Immigration continued to do the preliminary investigation was the subject of money transmissions over seas. In

1920, the annual report listed 733 complaints against banks, 577 of which referred to money sent abroad by applicants to relatives or friends overseas, and which, because of the war or other conditions in Europe, never reached its destination. In 1934, the Boston office had but five inquiries concerning banks and these were all concerned with closed banks and their possible dividends. Stricter banking laws have tended to eliminate the private banker concerning whose transactions in money transmission there was so much complaint before, during and after the World War. Furthermore, present economic conditions in the United States have had the tendency to keep money in the United States, rather than to send it overseas. In 1920 some of the private bankers had undoubtedly gambled in roubles and marks; it is possible, also, that the immigrants who entered the complaints had speculated in foreign exchange while sending money to the home village as in some cases, at least, the transaction was to an account in a foreign bank in the name of the purchaser in the United States. Now, the gambling instinct has other outlets than foreign exchange and this particular complaint is not existent.

Three other classifications which were important in 1920 have utterly vanished from the 1934 records. *Locating Missing Persons* was a classification of some importance in 1920, as 23 were then recorded. The lost ones were usually soldiers who had not returned from camp or overseas or relatives of immigrants from the near East, Russia or central Europe whose homes were in the war zone. *Shipment of Goods* was another post-war question. Immigrants here sent food, clothing, etc., to destitute relatives overseas and because of post-war conditions, the shipments were lost in transit. Forty inquiries came on this point. Both these classifications no longer are needed. *Miscellaneous Military Information* numbered 391 inquiries in 1920. Applications for victory medals, the state and Federal bonus, discharges and inquiries concerning the army of occupation comprised this total. This classification is, obviously, nonexistent in 1934.

In 1920, 233 persons sought information about *Emigration*; in 1934, only 4 sought this information. Immediately after the World War many immigrants, intrigued by the political changes and new national boundaries of their home lands, decided that their best future lay in return. Now, even despite the depression, America still ranks as the land of promise and the eastward flow of migration is at a minimum.

In 1920, 55 persons inquired about *Employment*; in 1934, 293 came with this question. Our function, both in 1920 and 1934 has been to refer the inquirer to the State free employment agencies or in the case of the naturalized citizen of foreign birth to fill out application for civil service positions. Never was the employment situation more serious for the person of foreign birth. Immigrants who came here in their youth with nothing to sell but strong muscles and willing hands find themselves now scrapped in the industrial upheaval. They came to this country when labor was essential to the development of commercial or industrial interests. No questions were asked then as to literacy or citizenship. Now, even day laborers' jobs are at premium. The unnaturalized foreigner, even though he has been resident here for years, finds his lack of citizenship a barrier to employment; and, if his family has remained overseas, that he is also ineligible to work projects for relief.

In 1920, 923 persons sought help in *Immigration* problems as compared with 2,735 in 1934. In 1920, however, if the immigrant resident here wished to help a relative to join him, the problem consisted in advancing proof that the prospective newcomer was of good health, sound mind, and could rely for support on the one sending for him. Unless he was manifestly unworthy, immigration was possible. Now, the restrictive quota immigration laws form the first barrier. The strict interpretation by the American consuls overseas of the "likely to become a public charge" clause of the immigration law of 1917, has reduced immigration to a minimum. In 1920, this "likely to become a public charge" clause was interpreted by the Federal immigration inspector at the port of entry. In general, the inspectors were liberal in their primary inspection, and, provided that members of the family applying for admission were in good health, had money enough to take them to their destination, or a relative appeared to claim them, they were usually allowed to enter although the actual cash resources were very small. The court rulings on this matter were all in favor of the newcomer and the fact that unemployment existed in the community to which they were destined was held no indication that they were "likely to become a public charge." The quota law of 1924 places the responsibility for granting a visa upon the American consul located at the country

of the prospective immigrant's residence. Without the proper consular visa, no immigrant can enter the United States legally. Since 1930 the consuls have applied so strictly the clause of the law relative to "likely to become a public charge" that restriction has gone far beyond the congressional allocation by quota. To help relatives to offset this clause, affidavits, documentary evidence, etc., are prepared for relatives here. There are, in addition, a number of blanks prepared by the Federal government which we fill out and attest for citizen and alien relatives—i.e., petition for issuance of immigration visa (163 filled out in 1934); application by alien for relatives (29 filled out in 1934), application to extend temporary stay (136 filled out in 1934), application to legalize irregular entry (273 filled out in 1934), application for re-entry permit for temporary visit abroad (333 filled out in 1934). In addition to these Federal forms, the Boston office of the Division filled out 581 affidavits of support; prepared 373 affidavits of identification for alien travel and gave information on 221 immigration problems in 1934.

In 1920 we recorded 70 applications concerning compensation for injuries; in 1934 but 18. This drop may be an index of lessened industrial activity but it probably is also indicative that the foreign born residents are now aware of the industrial accident board which is the proper State department to handle such complaints.

In 1920, 40 persons came seeking financial aid. In 1934, 21 were so recorded. This classification indicates a reference to public authorities and as the needy alien sought from us merely interpretative service to make his need known the loss is not indicative of a diminution of the problem at large.

In 1920 we had 279 requests for interpretation; in 1934, 27 requests were recorded. The shutting off of immigration has lessened the numbers of those who are unable to speak and understand English. Most immigrants long resident here now speak and understand English to some extent although many are unable still to read and write the language. It is probable, however, that part of the requests we formerly had from other State departments and from social agencies are now brought to the Boston International Institute which has a group of highly trained nationality workers who are particularly well adapted to assisting social agencies in interpretation work. Our translation requests in 1920 were 259; in 1934 we recorded 238, and for assistance in many of these translations we have been deeply indebted to the Boston International Institute whose nationality workers have for some time furnished, free, much translation work in Greek, and Russian. Linguists in these languages are lacking in the Division staff and the competent, prompt and co-operative service of the Institute has been of the greatest value. Practically all our translations have been done at the request of the Federal naturalization office or of the Overseers of Public Welfare of the City of Boston and are to prove by documentary evidence certain facts given on birth, marriage or travel certificates.

Of all the activities carried on by the Division the one which has shown the most constant and consistent gain is that recorded under the classification, *Citizenship*. In 1920, at the Boston office we recorded 3,204 who were aided in citizenship problems. Of this number 470 were assisted with first paper applications, 2,420 with applications for final papers and 314 merely sought information. In 1934 we recorded 15,102 as seeking citizenship aid. Of this number 5,034 were aided with first paper applications, 5,975 with second paper applications and 2,905 sought information only. In 1920 just three naturalization blanks existed: application for first paper, a one page, brief blank; application for certificate of arrival, a two page blank which had to be sent to Washington; and application for petition for final papers, a one page form. In 1934 there are six different blanks to be filled on the various types of cases. Most of these blanks are four pages long. All of them require two photographs to be submitted with the blank. The actual clerical work, therefore, is greatly increased on each individual case as well as the increase in the total number assisted.

The final point of vivid comparison between 1920 and 1934 has been previously mentioned, the increase of the volume of work. In 1920 in only one month, March, did the applications run over 1,000; in 1934 there was no month recording less than 1,000 and over 2,000 clients were recorded for May, 1934. In September, 1934, additional space was granted the Division. A small waiting room for our applicants is now available with exceedingly large results in efficiency and privacy for those who are interviewed.

The ultimate success or failure of any enterprise depends upon the rank and file of the staff who interview the client and assist him in his problem. The nine workers of the Boston staff have met the increased burdens of the growing work at the office with an enthusiasm and cheerfulness which is an inspiration to their supervisor. In the past year every one had added duties. Four of the five social workers at the Boston office add the task of meeting the boats to an already overfilled day of office contacts. Frequently boats dock late at night, on Sundays or on holidays but they rarely call at Boston without being met by our social workers. The clerical staff at Boston, in addition to the social workers, have shared the tasks of interpretative and translation work. The clerical staff, moreover, has efficiently and cheerfully added to their clerical duties the work of interviewing clients.

As an emergency, due to the depression and an emergent lack of funds to finance an adequate staff, the Boston staff has met and conquered a situation by energy and good will. If the issue is a permanent and not an emergent one, however, the Boston office should be adequately staffed to carry on any future program which the Director and Advisory Board set for its permanent plan.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

The fiscal year 1934 ended with our office firmly established as one of the four units in the building devoted to State activities and our present location familiar to the various racial groups we are designed to serve.

The demand for service showed a steady upward trend in every department of our work but especially so in naturalization and its allied details. This increase may best be gauged by the fact that in March but twenty-six naturalization forms were completed as against one hundred and sixteen during the month of November. The total number served showed a substantial gain of approximately eight hundred over the year 1933.

CITIZENSHIP

The distinct improvement in the economic situation here, coupled with the reduction in naturalization fees occurring almost simultaneously, opened the door to citizenship for hundreds of persons who had been barred from the privilege for the preceding five years, by reason of the prohibitive fees.

During the period between 1929 and spring of 1934, very few applications for lost naturalization papers were made and the derivative citizenship privilege evoked no interest. The timely reduction in fees made effective during the early part of the present year brought an immediate demand for service in both of these branches of the naturalization work.

The increased interest in citizenship that was evinced during the year now ended, was truly remarkable and unprecedented, and augurs well for a United States that will eventually be one hundred per cent American. This change of attitude toward naturalization can best be illustrated by the fact that ten years ago it was a very difficult task to interest men of the Portuguese race in the important subject of citizenship and for a woman of this race to seek naturalization was a very infrequent occurrence. Today, due solely to the efforts of the Commonwealth, there are several thousand registered voters in this city who have gained this privilege within the past ten years and their number is constantly increasing. At a recent meeting of the women's auxiliary attached to a Portuguese civic organization I addressed the body on the subject of citizenship and at the conclusion of the meeting had the satisfaction of assisting twenty-two women in the completion of various naturalization forms.

This widespread interest in naturalization is, doubtless, due to several factors, among which may be included an idealistic wish to become an integral part of a nation, to secure employment available only for citizens, to become eligible for old age assistance when the need arises and as a means of economic security made necessary by recent Legislative Acts, discriminating in favor of the citizen as against the alien.

The frequent legislative and administrative changes in the naturalization procedure has given the work of assisting prospective citizens a highly specialized character. At the present time there is no agency in Bristol County other than our bureau that is competent to engage in this work, and in remote cases of individuals attempting to execute the various forms, I find that invariably they are referred to our office for completion.

Very frequently the execution of naturalization forms has led to types of service similar to the case of Bertram L. who divulged the fact that his father disappeared twenty years previously and all attempts to locate him had proved futile. Owing to the singular family name, circularization of various families in Woburn (the birth-place of his step-mother) was attempted, with the result that the missing person was located in Los Angeles, California, and arrangements have already been made for an early reunion between father and son.

Another is that of a Mr. O'N. who married in Scotland six years ago, immediately before he emigrated to the United States, with the understanding that his wife would join him in this country. She has persistently refused to leave Scotland and he had determined to resort to divorce proceedings but at our suggestion referred the matter to the matrimonial court of the particular faith which he professes, in the hope of annulment because of mental reservations, and he is at present awaiting a decision.

The only case of its type that has come to our attention in the past twelve years was that of a clergyman in Attleboro whose father had been naturalized sixty years ago in the state of Maine and our client had registered as a voter in various cities on the strength of his father's naturalization. He was refused permission to register in Attleboro until proof of the father's naturalization was produced. Attempts to locate the record elicited the information that all citizenship certificates issued by that court had been invalidated years previously by a court of higher jurisdiction. Upon submission of certain required proofs to the naturalization examiner, this man was permitted to file his petition without preliminary declaration, as one who erroneously exercised the privilege of citizenship in good faith.

An aged relative of Mr. P. of Attleboro was removed from the old age assistance rolls of that city because of a question as to her citizenship. It appeared that as a Canadian subject she married a native born American citizen more than fifty years ago. Her husband died and she again married a non-citizen in 1912, who died shortly after this marriage. Through representations made to the naturalization bureau to the effect that the original citizenship had automatically reverted to her on the death of her second husband, we had the satisfaction of restoring to this woman the aid that was justly due her.

The case of Mr. G. and his daughter afforded many unusual angles. He had conducted business in various countries of the Orient and finally located in the Philippines, where he was naturalized as a subject of those islands. He determined to come to the United States for permanent residence and he and his daughter arrived here bearing a United States passport. Because of this fact a concession was received from the naturalization bureau permitting them to make declarations which were to be completed in two years, rather than the customary five years required by law. Before the declarations could be completed a reoccurrence of a severe heart trouble necessitated the man's immediate return to the Philippines, and his daughter, who had begun her studies as a nurse, was obliged to accompany her father.

The increase in the field work at Taunton and Attleboro can best be measured by the fact that almost invariably the regular scheduled hours of seven to nine P.M. must be extended until ten and eleven P.M. in order to accommodate those requiring our help.

The various details attendant upon citizenship work today, including the execution of affidavits, location of various records, such as school, birth and marriage certificates through correspondence, requires vastly more time and effort than did the same work in years past.

IMMIGRATION AND EMIGRATION

Despite the stringent regulations governing immigration that are now operative, a surprisingly large demand for aid was received in bringing relatives from Canada, Syria and the Azores. Since nothing in the present industrial situation warranted this increased ability to assume added burdens, it was difficult to understand this particular activity.

Our efforts to assist immigrants coming from Canada were uniformly successful but with the European immigrant our endeavors frequently met with failure. It would appear that American Consuls abroad, in deciding what constituted reasonable means of support for the prospective immigrant, varied widely in their interpretation of the law governing the issuance of immigration visas. It has been the

policy of this office to explain to interested persons the almost insurmountable difficulties facing the prospective immigrant, and then if requested to prepare the necessary papers, with no assurance or encouragement as to the ultimate decision of the American Consul abroad.

As an indication of the assistance our office may render in immigration matters there is the case of the Canadian child that responsible relatives in this city wished to adopt. Upon application she was refused admission for permanent residence. An appeal forwarded by this office resulted in her admission as a visitor for a time sufficiently long to complete adoption, after which she returned to Canada and again returned to this country as the adopted child of American parents.

Travel abroad during the year was limited to a small number of American citizens touring for pleasure. Those, who in the past years, visited relatives abroad in large numbers, were deterred by lack of means, and the possibility of encountering difficulties with the present immigration law, applicable to non-citizens.

The demand for certificates of identity from aliens visiting Canada and for advice from citizens who wished to tour that country was greater than in previous years, due, no doubt, to the widespread knowledge that Canada was enforcing her laws rigidly and maintained an inspection force at the border line that made travel without proper identification extremely hazardous.

As an example of the difficulty sometimes to be solved for travelers is the case of Mrs. L. This woman planned a visit to her mother in England with her child, but in applying for an American passport the fact was developed that several years previously her husband, through a combination of circumstances, accepted work in New York under an assumed name. Through ignorance he married under the fictitious name, but later realizing the seriousness of his act he returned to New York and after much trouble and expense succeeded in correcting the record. To secure from the various departments in New York City, copies of finger prints and photostatic copies of various certificates, required months of correspondence, but through persistent effort this was finally accomplished. The State Department being fully satisfied of the circumstances, this woman finally had the satisfaction of making her visit on a United States passport, issued in her true name.

MISCELLANEOUS

Because of our acquaintance with the veterans' laws, the office is commonly used by the veterans of the city as a medium for the adjustment of their difficulties with the Veterans' Administration. During the latter part of the year we succeeded in securing a payment to Mr. H. of the amount due on his son's adjusted service credit on a presumptive death claim, based upon the fact that he had not been heard from for the past twelve years. More than six months were required to complete this matter and numberless affidavits were executed from relatives and friends in order to establish this claim.

There was a continued demand for our notarial service, together with a great amount of assistance rendered in completing civil service application blanks and the adjustment of insurance difficulties, mainly along the lines of securing cash surrender value of policies when the applicant could not be induced to continue his insurance. Included also in this section is the advice furnished in domestic difficulties, adjustment of industrial accident controversies and the many and varied problems that this office is fitted to care for as the result of many years' experience.

During the early part of the current year this office received valuable advertising through a talk on our work, given before the Martin Club of this city, which was reported in full by a member of the club, employed on our daily newspaper.

Several incidents that occurred during the year might be taken as an indication of the place that our office holds in the minds of the foreign born and among these might be mentioned the submission of various documents for our approval by clients of the office who refused to affix their signature without the assurance of this agency. Since in each instance the person was of the Polish race it was a mark of confidence from a people noticeably deliberate in bestowing confidence on those of another race.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

Our work has helped alien and citizen alike because in a great many cases it has been a citizen who brought his alien relative or friend to us for assistance. This

assistance has consisted of explaining the immigration and naturalization laws and filling out appropriate forms such as: 2,213, applications for first papers for citizenship; 2,214, applications for second papers for citizenship; 2,400, applications for derivative citizenship certificates; 2,600, applications for copies of lost or destroyed certificates; 631, applications for permits to reenter the United States; 633, applications for immigration visas; 639, applications for extensions of temporary stay in the United States; 659, applications for records of registry; applications for passports; certificates of identification for aliens visiting Canada; and many other forms dependent upon the requirement of the individual.

During the past year there has been a particular demand for our services because of the requirements of the Federal government that people employed on their projects be citizens, or at least, have declared their intention to become citizens. Another demand for our services came from those people who have passed their seventieth birthdays and who needed proof of citizenship to be placed on the list for aid under the Old Age Assistance Act. This proof consisted in some cases of the naturalization of the applicant himself, or in the case of a woman, the proof of her husband's or her father's naturalization years ago. At times we have had to write to different parts of the country or abroad for a copy of a birth or baptismal record to attest to the fact that the person's age was correct. In a few instances when no birth or baptismal record was available, the age given on the manifest at the time of arrival in the United States, was accepted as proof of the present age of the person.

A further impetus in our business was directly traceable to the reduction in fees in April, 1934. The fees for naturalization had been \$20, subdivided as follows: record of arrival \$5, first paper \$5, and second paper \$10. The reduction cut the above figures in halves and provided further that a person who arrived in the country prior to June 29, 1906, did not have to pay the record of arrival fee of \$2.50. The fee for a record of registry under the Immigration Act was reduced from \$20 to \$10.

One of our interesting cases and one which gave us a great amount of pleasure was the filling out of a 2,214 form for a Salem resident whose family consisted of himself, his wife and 19 children. He was the only alien in that family which was the opposite to most of our cases. His wife was born in the United States and married him, an alien, in 1903, so she was a citizen and the 19 children were born in Salem, so they were citizens.

As in past years aliens visiting Canada called upon us for certificates of identification to facilitate their reentrance to the United States when returning from their visit, and so far as we know, it served its purpose to good advantage. People still feel that the paper is a guarantee for their safe return but that is due to the publicity given by individuals who have had the certificates and found that they really did help, but we always have cautioned the applicant as to its importance and to the extent that it could be used.

In May, 1934, the act granting special privileges to veterans of the World War expired, and during the month of February we assisted 18 veterans in filling out petitions for citizenship so that they could be naturalized before the expiration date of that Act.

The total number of cases for 1934 was 3,481 as compared with 2,450, in 1933.

In compiling this summary of activities at the Lawrence office during the year just ended, November 30, 1934, we must mention individuals and organizations who indirectly share with us in the work we have been carrying on under Chapter 69, section 11, of our General Laws. The Act itself commands our division to "employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations, the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization." The following people and organizations deserve commendation and special mention because they have assisted us greatly and by doing so, have also assisted the residents in their localities who need our service: Mr. John J. O'Rourke, Lawrence Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Andrew A. McCarthy, Lowell Chamber of Commerce; Mr. George H. Croston, Haverhill Chamber of Commerce; Mrs. D. Pearl White, Newburyport Chamber of Commerce; Mr. Gilbert

O'Neil, Postmaster, Gloucester; Gloucester Post, American Legion, Salem Post, American Legion, Mr. Ottavio D'Amato, Italian Consular Agent, Lawrence.

Also the different newspapers in the district, have been of assistance. Their splendid cooperation and service in publishing the information relative to our visits to the different contact cities has assisted us greatly.

We have had the use of the Chamber of Commerce offices in Lowell, Haverhill and Newburyport, and the rooms of the American Legion in Salem and Gloucester free of charge and with the full cooperation of all concerned. This practice has been going on now for several years and we have found that we have been earnestly sought to return to the above cities even after our non-travel period each year, said period consisting of the months of June, July, August, and September. The above cities have been visited once each month from October to May inclusive, but because of the stress of business in Lowell, we may have to visit there more often.

NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

Naturalization continued to be the main work of this branch during the past year. The number of applications for first and second papers executed increased more than threefold over those made last year. Because it is no longer a matter of routine the filling out of blanks has been left entirely to us, and, consequently, we found no indication of exploitation by those who would charge exorbitant fees for filling out naturalization blanks. The constantly changing laws and regulations has made naturalization assistance one which calls for expert advice. We were able to keep pace with the constantly shifting rules only by the closest cooperation of our Boston office, the office of the District Director of Naturalization and the local immigration inspector in charge, Mr. John F. Mulcahey.

We had fewer applications for permits to reenter the United States, merely eighty-two executed throughout the year while we had many more applications for Certificates of Identification by local resident aliens to visit in Canada. There was very little immigration to this territory during the past year, nor was there any noticeable exodus of residents from this district to their former countries. There was, however, a demand for passports by American born people living abroad, many of whom had resided in foreign countries for many years. We executed 147 affidavits for Emergency Passports last year compared with sixty-seven which were executed the year before.

Business conditions were far from ideal in this district during the past year. Cotton mills in New Bedford have been working only part time since the textile strike and rumors were rife that further curtailments will be made. Shoe shops in Brockton were unstable, and a shop which was the backbone of Bridgewater for many years was closed for an indefinite period. There was much unrest because of these conditions, but there was practically no violence in spite of sporadic speeches and inflammatory literature which was circulated by a comparatively few with known communistic connections. People of this district were much disheartened but looked to the Government for a way to better days.

Field work increased more than 100 per cent over last year. We made excellent progress at Brockton with the hearty cooperation of the local supervisor of adult education, Miss Mary V. Long. We are very appreciative for the use of the comfortable space at the Brockton Free Public Library. At Bridgewater excellent quarters were furnished at a community cottage used for evening classes by Father Brewin. Miss Clarke and Miss Devine, the organizers and teachers of the class have been extremely helpful.

We were consulted on naturalization matters by city and town officials in the district. At the request of various people and in the absence of any official records we tried to compute the census of New Bedford by nationality. We have checked the following census with all available data and believe it to be about correct: white, 108,000, negro, 4,000, total, 112,000. The classification under white is: Native born, 25,000, Portuguese, 26,000, French Canadian, 22,000, English, 17,000, Polish, 8,000, Others 10,000. Total, 108,000.

The New Bedford Legal Aid Society was helpful to us as were the Clerks of the Superior Courts in the five counties in this territory. We had unstinted cooperation from all agencies, both private and public. We are grateful to clients who endorsed our service by referring their friends to us. Our quarters at New Bedford

are quite cramped. At times there is not seating space for those who must await their turn. This inconvenience made necessary by a decreased budget was shared by our clients and ourselves as a necessity.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

Service to 3,517 residents of Western Massachusetts has been rendered by the Springfield office during the year ending November 30, 1934. Applications have been received from forty-four cities and towns and thirty-two nationalities have been represented. Conditions among the foreign born in this district have not changed materially since the last annual report was rendered but the spirit and the morale of this large group of our population has shown improvement. The courageous manner in which they have been meeting the emergency and the faith that they have shown in the ability of our system of government to solve existing problems has been a reassurance of their substantial assimilation into our society. Our program has as usual included among other services assistance in adjusting the foreign born to the new and strange conditions which they find in our country advising on immigration matters and aiding generally in the naturalization of aliens.

The public and private agencies with which we have been associated during the past year have been cordial in their cooperation with us. The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service has been uniformly courteous and helpful, and the various courts, legal aid societies, welfare agencies, veterans' organizations and school departments have been interested in promoting the success of our plans.

The District Immigration Agent has been given an opportunity to present the work of the Division to many service clubs, naturalization societies and schools throughout Western Massachusetts.

A regular schedule of work outside the Springfield office has been maintained at Holyoke and Pittsfield. In addition special service has been rendered at Greenfield, Northampton, North Adams and Easthampton as the need arose.

CITIZENSHIP

American citizenship has become one of the requirements for employment in many of the industries, in the building trades and even for store and office workers in Western Massachusetts. However, consideration has been given to those who have taken their first step toward naturalization and in most cases opportunity to complete citizenship has been granted even though Company policies have sometimes been designed to limit employment to citizens. The reduction in naturalization fees has resulted in some increase in activity in this field and no doubt would have resulted in a greater increase if conditions had been improved. Publicity in connection with naturalization changes has been given through newspapers, both foreign and English language, and by contacting with organizations interested in Americanization.

IMMIGRATION

Business conditions in various parts of the district have been reflected by an increase in requests for immigration assistance but in the main our work has concerned itself with the reuniting of separated families. It has been our experience that more consideration has been given in these cases than in the last few years with the result that more families of citizens have been successful in securing visas.

WORCESTER OFFICE

A new record was established in the Worcester District during the year ending November 30, 1934, when 3,997 cases were handled in the Worcester office and in the subsidiary field offices, more than fifty-seven per cent of which concerned residents of the city of Worcester, and the balance residents of every other city and nearly every town in the district. This was an increase of nearly sixty per cent over the total for the previous year.

Because of the cosmopolitan character of the population of Worcester County, our records show that persons representing in excess of thirty different races, in all walks of life from laborers to professional people, requested us to aid them in their problems during the year.

These cases were referred to us by the Immigration and Naturalization Service,

the office of the clerk for the Superior Court for Worcester County, the Postmaster at Worcester, the various American Legion Posts, manufacturers and other employers, the newspapers, the offices of the various mayors and other municipal officials, members of the General Court, members of Congress, the schools, naturalization clubs, and friends of our applicants who had knowledge of the aid given by our office in such cases.

As had been usual in other years, over eighty per cent of these applications were on matters of citizenship and the balance applications on immigration matters and cases of a miscellaneous nature which we considered it our duty to care for, as being within the scope of our activities, under the provisions of the Act creating this Division.

According to our records, the negligible flow of immigration into the country at the present time has had no effect upon our work, as approximately eighty-one per cent of all of our first and second paper applicants arrived in the United States for permanent residence before the restrictive immigration act of 1924 went into effect.

In February, Frank L. Dean, Clerk of the Superior Court at Worcester, died, and was succeeded by Stanley W. McReil, one of the assistant clerks of the court, with whom for several years we have had the most cordial relations and who has always given our office the utmost cooperation.

The last day for filing citizenship petitions under the Veterans Act, before it expired, was February 24, 1934. Every possible means to apprise eligible veterans of the benefits conferred by the Act and the imminence of its expiration were used, such as: an announcement over the radio, newspaper notices, and a notification sent to the commanders of the various veterans' organizations.

Despite the fact that we did not overlook any avenues by which the veterans might be acquainted with the terms of the Veterans Act, we had the experience that we have had on several previous occasions, that is, veterans calling at our office to make application for naturalization as veterans, after the last day for filing petitions under such Act had passed.

For the two court sessions held in Worcester and in Fitchburg during the year, there were 787 citizenship petitions filed, of which number 639 petitions were allowed and 139 were continued for various reasons, such as: failure of one witness to appear, failure to have secured depositions of witnesses for residence outside the county, insufficient knowledge of government, illness of the petitioner at the time the court session was held, awaiting final disposition of a pending criminal court case against the petitioner and failure on the part of the petitioner to prosecute his petition.

Nine petitions were dismissed for the following reasons: decease of the petitioner, the fact that the petitioner had made false statements under oath, and insufficient knowledge of government where the petitioner had previously appeared before the court and had had his petition continued, after such previous appearance for further study.

In April the Worcester County Council of the American Legion, held at Worcester, its annual colorful reception to the new citizens who had been admitted at the March sessions of the Superior Court in Worcester and in Fitchburg. At this ceremony such new citizens received their citizenship certificates from the Clerk of the Superior Court at Worcester. The District Immigration Agent cooperated with the County Council of the Legion in this reception, in his dual capacity as the Americanization representative of the State in this district and as a member of the Legion committee which sponsored the affair.

The District Immigration Agent spoke on the work of the Division at the monthly meeting of the Worcester County Council of the American Legion at Uxbridge on January 27, and at the banquet of the Greek-American Citizens Club of Webster on September 17. He also attended the closing exercises of the Americanization classes in the public schools of Fitchburg, Worcester and Gardner, in February, March and April, respectively and the annual conference and dinner of the State Association of Americanization Directors, Supervisors and Teachers at Templeton on September 27.

The changes in the naturalization laws which were made during the year were beneficial in some cases and detrimental in others, according to the circumstances of the individual concerned. Unquestionably, the reduction of naturalization rates

which became effective April 19, 1934, stimulated citizenship during the last year, as a very material increase in citizenship applications was noted after the new rates went into effect.

On the other hand, the Citizenship Act which was enacted on May 24, 1934, instead of simplifying the citizenship procedure for the husbands of citizens, as we had hoped it would do, resulted not only in complicating the status of the husbands and wives of citizens, but also worked a hardship, in some cases, upon the children of citizens. Unless this law is amended in the future to clarify it, it will be necessary before an opinion can be given concerning the citizenship of a foreign born child of a citizen, to consider when the parent was naturalized, when the child was born, when the child came to the United States and the age of such child at the time of his or her legal arrival in the United States.

Interpretation of the Act as made by the Solicitor of the Department of Labor also makes it necessary if such event happened on May 24, 1934, to know not only the day, but also the hour of the day when the naturalization or marriage took place, before it may be decided if the husband is eligible to make his citizenship application under the Cable Act, as amended, or if it is necessary for the wife to complete a residence of one, or three years. We have had some cases since the enactment of the Citizenship Act of 1934, where it was necessary for us to know the above mentioned facts before we could appropriately advise our applicant as to the proper procedure.

We had a number of interesting cases in 1934 which lack of space will not permit us to cite in detail. These cases included the citizenship status of both men and women who were born in the United States and who had lost, or thought that they had lost, their citizenship for various reasons, cases where there was a doubt as to whether the applicant had broken the continuity of his residence within the United States for naturalization purposes, and cases which needed adjustment because all of the provisions of the immigration laws had not been complied with at the time of the applicant's entry into the United States.

We maintained, during the year, except during the vacation months of July, August and September, our schedule of bi-monthly visits to Fitchburg and monthly visits to Gardner and, in addition to the regular schedule for Fitchburg and Gardner, group naturalization was carried on during the year as follows: in the Fisherville section of Grafton in December, in Athol in February, in the Gilbertville section of Hardwick in April, in Webster in May and October, and in East Douglas in November.

We cooperated in such group naturalization work at Fisherville and Athol with racial naturalization clubs in those communities, at Webster on different occasions, with a racial naturalization club and with a manufacturer, and in Gilbertville and East Douglas with the local American Legion Posts.

Very pleasant relations were had in the year just closed with the school authorities of Worcester County, particularly Miss Catharine A. McHugh, Director of Americanization in the Worcester Public Schools, Miss Margaret E. Kielty, Director of Americanization in the Fitchburg Public Schools, Miss Cora M. Leamy, Supervisor of Americanization in the Gardner Public Schools, and other school officials interested in Americanization work.

The finest spirit of cooperation has also been shown during the year by the Worcester County Council and the various American Legion posts in Worcester County, and the Federal, State, county and municipal officials mentioned previously in this report. We have cooperated with other individuals and agencies on every occasion when such cooperation was required and proper. Where it was requested and where it was feasible to do so, we have given aid and advice throughout the year to various naturalization clubs and manufacturers in Worcester County.

NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
African	19	0	1	0	0	0	20
Albanian	142	6	6	10	0	75	239
American	952	231	165	80	197	232	1,857
Arabian	4	0	0	0	1	0	5
Armenian	504	5	99	2	15	79	704
Assyrian	3	0	0	0	0	4	7
Austrian	28	1	4	0	5	3	41
Belgian	28	3	18	13	1	1	64
British	8,805	1,415	1,905	1,147	1,353	1,774	16,399
Australian	4	0	0	0	2	0	6
Canadian	4,272	1,014	1,083	678	988	1,268	9,303
French	614	878	962	576	930	788	4,748
Other	3,658	136	121	102	58	480	4,555
Newfoundland	668	3	9	14	1	25	720
English	628	240	367	354	62	120	1,771
Irish	2,568	131	297	71	241	301	3,609
Scotch	476	22	149	21	57	53	778
Welsb	15	2	0	4	1	7	29
West Indian	174	3	0	5	1	0	183
Bulgarian	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
Cuban	7	0	0	0	1	0	8
Chinese	1	0	0	0	0	1	2
Czecho-Slovak	12	1	3	0	7	8	31
Dutch	34	2	6	0	0	11	53
Egyptian	0	0	0	0	4	0	4
Esthonian	4	0	0	0	0	2	6
Filipino	13	2	0	0	0	0	15
Finnish	104	0	17	6	6	201	334
French	111	10	48	18	15	1	203
German	260	13	63	7	63	37	443
Greek	467	48	76	37	101	83	812
Hebrew	843	54	46	71	72	118	1,204
Hungarian	8	0	0	0	0	0	8
Italian	4,124	140	477	103	795	474	6,113
Japanese	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Lettish	53	0	1	0	0	0	54
Lithuania	494	1	71	10	14	208	798
Mexican	6	0	1	0	0	0	7
Persian	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Polish	681	314	196	131	637	328	2,287
Portuguese	312	1,507	80	1,316	101	32	3,148
Rumanian	12	0	0	1	2	5	20
Russian	227	19	60	4	24	15	349
Ruthenian	0	1	0	0	0	0	1
Scandinavian	451	10	33	29	47	240	810
Danish	39	1	0	1	2	9	52
Norwegian	98	0	5	6	5	4	118
Swedish	314	9	28	22	40	227	640
South American	32	10	0	6	2	2	52
Spanish	40	0	9	0	7	7	64
Swiss	21	3	0	1	3	0	28
Syrian	166	109	91	32	40	50	488
Turkish	8	1	1	0	2	1	13
Ukranian	26	0	4	0	1	5	36
Yugo-Slav	2	0	0	0	0	0	2
Total	19,007	3,707	3,481	3,024	3,517	3,997	36,733

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Bank	5	24	-	-	2	-	31
Citizenship	15,102	2,181	2,825	2,004	2,587	3,311	28,010
Compensation for injury	18	19	1	1	8	-	47
Emigration	6	5	-	46	2	2	61
Employment	293	75	8	9	28	48	461
Financial aid	21	3	-	1	-	5	30
Immigration	2,735	869	593	876	660	566	6,299
Interpretation	27	-	-	-	-	-	27
Miscellaneous complaints	120	26	12	9	46	1	214
Miscellaneous information	383	288	17	46	92	21	847
Notarial service	59	217	21	32	92	43	464
Translation	238	-	4	-	-	-	242
Total	19,007	3,707	3,481	3,024	3,517	3,997	36,733

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worcester	Total
Abington	14	-	-	1	-	-	15
Acton	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Acushnet	-	-	-	56	-	-	56
Adams	5	-	-	-	7	-	12
Agawam	9	-	-	-	39	-	41
Amesbury	2	-	41	-	-	-	50
Amherst	3	-	-	-	10	-	13
Andover	11	-	108	-	-	-	119
Arlington	277	-	-	-	-	-	277
Ashburnham	1	-	-	-	-	6	7
Ashby	-	-	-	-	-	4	4
Ashland	12	-	-	-	-	1	13
Athol	5	-	-	-	-	57	62
Attleboro	9	139	-	-	-	-	148
Auburn	3	-	-	-	-	64	67
Avon	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Ayer	5	-	-	-	-	1	6
Barnstable	5	1	-	18	-	-	24
Barre	2	-	-	-	1	3	6
Bedford	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Belchertown	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Bellingham	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
Belmont	202	-	-	-	-	-	202
Berkley	-	9	-	-	-	-	9
Berlin	1	-	-	-	-	2	3
Beverly	25	-	23	-	-	-	48
Billerica	30	-	14	-	-	-	44
Blackstone	3	-	-	-	-	4	7
Bolton	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
Boston	8,535	3	11	8	3	1	8,561
Bourne	5	-	-	20	1	-	26
Boxford	1	-	5	-	-	-	6
Boylston	-	-	-	-	-	5	5
Braintree	83	-	-	-	-	-	83
Bridgewater	18	3	-	75	-	-	96
Brimfield	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
Brookton	26	-	-	89	-	-	115
Brookfield	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
Brookline	431	-	-	-	-	-	431
Burlington	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Cambridge	1,264	1	2	-	-	1	1,268
Canton	45	-	1	-	-	-	46
Carlisle	10	-	1	-	-	-	11
Carver	2	-	-	10	-	-	12
Charlton	-	-	-	-	-	15	15
Chatham	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Chelmsford	10	-	32	-	-	-	42
Chelsea	347	-	-	-	-	1	348
Chester	-	-	-	-	9	-	9
Chicopee	-	-	-	-	448	-	448
Clinton	4	-	-	-	-	30	34
Cohasset	26	-	-	-	-	-	26
Colrain	-	-	-	-	3	-	3
Concord	43	-	-	-	-	-	43
Danvers	11	-	18	-	-	-	29
Dartmouth	-	7	-	93	-	-	100
Dedham	94	-	-	-	-	-	94
Dighton	-	31	-	-	-	-	31
Douglas	2	-	-	-	-	21	23
Dover	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Dracut	4	-	53	-	-	-	57
Dudley	1	-	-	-	-	14	15
Duxbury	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
East Brookfield	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
East Longmeadow	-	-	-	-	15	-	15
Easton	3	1	-	1	-	-	5
Easthampton	4	-	-	-	9	-	13
Egremont	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Essex	1	-	1	-	-	-	2
Everett	414	-	-	-	-	-	414
Fairhaven	-	-	-	126	-	-	126
Fall River	12	2,759	-	4	-	-	2,775
Falmouth	4	1	-	38	-	-	43
Fitchburg	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Foxborough	13	1	-	-	-	349	361
Framingham	139	-	-	-	-	-	139
Franklin	15	-	-	-	-	-	15
Freetown	-	6	-	5	-	-	11
Gardner	7	-	-	-	-	197	204
Georgetown	1	-	4	-	-	-	5
Gloucester	26	-	99	-	-	-	125
Grafton	4	-	-	4	-	96	104

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worcester	Total
Granville	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Great Barrington	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Greenfield	1	-	-	-	17	-	18
Groton	6	-	1	-	-	1	8
Groveland	-	-	11	-	-	-	11
Hadley	-	-	-	-	10	-	10
Halifax	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hamilton	7	-	2	-	-	-	9
Hanover	6	-	-	1	-	-	7
Hanson	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Hardwick	2	-	-	-	-	46	48
Harvard	2	-	-	-	-	4	6
Harwich	-	-	-	3	-	-	3
Hatfield	-	-	-	-	20	-	20
Haverhill	16	-	230	-	-	-	246
Hingham	34	-	-	-	-	-	34
Holbrook	8	-	-	-	-	-	8
Holden	1	-	-	-	-	36	37
Holland	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Holliston	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Holyoke	4	-	-	-	439	-	443
Hopedale	1	-	-	-	-	10	11
Hopkinton	6	-	-	-	-	4	10
Hubbardston	3	-	-	-	-	3	6
Hudson	59	-	-	-	-	8	67
Hull	14	-	-	-	-	-	14
Ipswich	12	-	15	-	-	-	27
Kingston	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Lakeville	1	1	-	5	-	-	7
Lancaster	5	-	-	-	-	2	7
Lawrence	40	-	1,429	2	-	1	1,472
Lee	-	-	-	-	43	-	43
Leicester	-	-	-	-	-	38	38
Lenox	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Leominster	7	-	-	-	-	56	63
Leverett	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Lexington	70	-	-	-	-	-	70
Lincoln	12	-	-	-	-	-	12
Littleton	4	-	1	-	-	-	5
Longmeadow	1	-	-	-	23	-	24
Lowell	103	-	701	-	-	-	804
Ludlow	-	-	-	-	128	-	128
Lunenburg	-	-	-	-	-	12	12
Lynn	215	-	10	1	-	1	227
Lynnfield	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Malden	355	1	1	-	-	-	357
Manchester	3	-	-	-	-	-	3
Mansfield	14	6	-	-	-	-	20
Marblehead	16	-	3	-	-	-	19
Marion	1	-	-	16	-	-	17
Marlborough	36	-	-	-	-	4	40
Marshfield	4	-	-	-	-	-	4
Mattapoisett	1	-	-	25	-	-	26
Maynard	63	-	-	-	-	-	63
Medfield	18	-	-	-	-	-	18
Medford	422	-	-	-	-	-	422
Medway	7	-	-	-	-	-	7
Melrose	128	-	-	-	-	-	128
Mendon	1	-	-	-	-	-	1
Merrimac	-	-	3	-	-	-	3
Methuen	2	-	169	-	-	-	171
Middleborough	11	2	-	4	-	-	17
Middleton	4	-	8	-	-	-	12
Milford	24	2	-	-	2	51	79
Milbury	2	-	-	-	-	33	35
Millis	11	-	-	-	-	-	11
Milton	119	-	-	-	-	-	119
Monson	-	-	-	-	2	2	4
Montague	3	-	-	-	2	-	5
Nahant	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
Nantucket	1	-	-	10	-	-	11
Natick	81	-	-	-	-	1	82
Needham	53	-	-	-	-	-	53
New Bedford	10	10	1	2,213	-	-	2,234
New Braintree	-	-	-	-	-	6	6
Newbury	2	-	6	-	-	-	8
Newburyport	11	-	144	-	-	-	155
Newton	534	-	2	-	-	-	536
Norfolk	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
North Adams	12	-	-	-	10	1	23
North Andover	-	-	72	-	-	-	72
North Attleborough	-	47	-	-	-	-	47

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
North Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Northampton	7	—	—	—	18	—	25
Northborough	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Northbridge	1	—	—	—	—	37	38
Northfield	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Norton	1	4	—	—	—	—	5
Norwell	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Norwood	67	—	—	—	—	—	67
Oakham	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Orange	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Oxford	—	—	—	—	—	41	41
Palmer	3	—	—	—	40	2	45
Paxton	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Peabody	43	—	23	—	—	—	66
Pelham	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pembroke	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pepperell	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Phillipston	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Pittsfield	4	—	—	1	81	—	86
Plainfield	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Plainville	2	3	—	—	—	—	5
Plymouth	19	—	—	8	—	—	27
Princeton	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Provincetown	5	—	—	2	—	—	7
Quincy	487	—	1	1	—	—	489
Randolph	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
Raynham	3	2	—	—	—	—	5
Reading	42	—	1	—	—	—	43
Rehoboth	—	9	—	—	—	—	9
Revere	259	—	—	—	—	—	259
Rochester	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Rockland	15	—	—	3	—	1	19
Rockport	6	—	18	—	—	—	24
Rowley	3	—	2	—	—	—	5
Russell	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Rutland	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Salem	46	—	93	—	—	—	139
Salisbury	1	—	13	—	—	—	14
Sandwich	1	—	—	4	—	—	5
Saugus	84	—	—	—	—	—	84
Scituate	17	—	—	1	—	—	18
Seekonk	3	17	—	—	—	—	20
Sharon	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Shelburne	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Sherborn	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Shirley	9	—	—	—	—	3	12
Shrewsbury	4	—	—	—	—	76	80
Somerset	—	105	—	—	—	—	105
Somerville	1,013	—	—	—	—	2	1,015
South Hadley	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Southampton	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Southborough	10	—	—	—	—	3	13
Southbridge	—	—	—	—	—	49	49
Southwick	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Spencer	1	—	—	—	—	22	23
Springfield	10	—	—	—	1,912	3	1,925
Sterling	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Stockbridge	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Stoneham	44	—	—	—	—	—	44
Stoughton	38	—	—	2	—	—	40
Stow	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sturbridge	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sudbury	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sunderland	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sutton	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Swampscott	18	—	2	—	—	—	20
Swansea	1	70	—	1	—	—	72
Taunton	8	410	—	2	—	—	420
Templeton	2	—	—	—	—	21	23
Tewksbury	14	—	14	1	—	—	29
Tisbury	1	—	—	7	—	—	8
Topsfield	5	—	2	—	—	—	7
Townsend	4	—	—	—	—	3	7
Truro	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Tyngsborough	—	—	8	—	—	—	8
Upton	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
Uxbridge	1	—	—	—	—	13	14
Wakefield	105	—	—	—	—	—	105
Walpole	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Waltham	242	—	—	—	—	1	243
Ware	8	—	—	—	8	—	16
Wareham	6	—	—	96	—	—	102

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Concluded
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1933, TO DECEMBER 1, 1934

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Warren	—	—	—	—	1	10	11
Warwick	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Watertown	591	—	—	1	—	1	593
Wayland	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Webster	7	—	—	—	—	55	62
Wellesley	102	—	—	—	—	—	102
Wellfleet	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wenham	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
West Boylston	1	—	—	—	—	18	19
West Bridgewater	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
West Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
West Newbury	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Springfield	—	—	—	—	89	—	89
Westborough	4	—	—	—	—	24	28
Westfield	1	—	—	—	35	—	36
Westford	8	—	41	—	—	—	49
Westminster	2	—	—	—	—	10	12
Weston	20	—	1	—	—	—	21
Westport	1	56	—	18	—	—	75
Westwood	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Weymouth	90	—	—	—	—	—	90
Whately	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Whitman	10	—	—	4	—	—	14
Wilbraham	—	—	—	—	31	1	32
Williamstown	4	—	—	3	—	—	7
Wilmington	16	—	6	—	—	—	22
Winchendon	3	—	—	—	—	4	7
Winchester	61	—	1	—	—	—	62
Winthrop	44	—	—	—	—	—	44
Woburn	90	—	—	—	—	—	90
Worcester	25	—	—	—	—	2,287	2,312
Wrentham	21	—	—	—	—	—	21
Yarmouth	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Out of State	230	—	32	34	21	19	336
Total	19,007	3,707	3,481	3,024	3,517	3,997	36,733

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE ALL OFFICES, 1918-1934

YEAR	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Wor- cester	Total
1918	6,373	—	—	1,781	411	—	8,565
1919	6,301	—	—	6,844	3,895	—	17,040
Total for Bureau	12,674	—	—	8,625	4,306	—	25,605
1920	7,292	—	—	6,923	2,821	—	17,036
1921	7,273	1,192	—	5,646	3,930	—	18,041
1922	8,070	905	—	4,579	3,933	—	17,487
1923	9,119	1,843	2,537	4,372	4,114	—	21,985
1924	9,744	3,216	2,869	3,971	4,236	—	24,036
1925	8,632	3,528	2,190	3,202	3,750	—	21,302
1926	10,391	3,705	2,547	3,901	4,943	—	25,487
1927	11,593	3,772	2,362	4,008	4,354	—	26,089
1928	11,235	3,938	2,893	6,217	4,400	—	28,683
1929	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114
1930	14,664	3,209	3,296	4,389	5,060	1,995	32,613
1931	20,267	4,054	4,829	3,162	4,807	3,933	41,052
1932	14,318	3,564	4,454	2,705	4,740	3,526	33,307
1933	12,396	2,916	2,450	2,054	3,486	2,507	25,809
1934	19,007	3,707	3,481	3,024	3,517	3,997	36,733

YEARLY REPORT FOR BOSTON, 1934

CLASSIFICATION	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Bank	-	1	-	1	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	5
Citizenship	857	1,455	855	1,158	1,021	1,615	1,341	1,085	1,327	1,278	1,549	1,561	15,102
Form 2213	274	569	239	341	327	585	411	355	500	442	478	513	5,034
Form 2214	351	555	367	547	385	615	507	426	581	452	581	581	5,975
Form 2400	8	3	2	10	6	16	6	10	12	17	18	4	112
Form 2600	18	9	13	9	13	65	46	43	58	46	53	38	411
Form 2605	-	11	7	9	2	2	1	3	7	1	6	1	50
Citizenship status sought	2	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
General information	175	245	160	179	236	290	252	235	206	269	309	349	2,905
Booklet	29	61	67	63	52	42	28	13	26	51	104	75	611
Compensation for injury	1	-	2	2	3	1	-	-	3	-	4	2	18
Emigration	2	1	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	1	-	-	6
Employment	35	36	11	13	29	29	23	28	18	31	17	23	293
Financial aid	-	3	5	6	-	-	-	5	1	-	1	-	21
Immigration	152	151	124	158	211	280	333	380	336	207	232	191	2,735
Form 575	6	1	2	3	2	4	-	4	2	-	2	3	29
Form 631	13	13	6	30	44	49	43	33	30	20	33	19	333
Form 632	18	14	13	14	19	14	15	16	11	14	21	4	163
Form 639	3	12	8	9	9	6	9	14	5	16	24	21	136
Form 639	21	17	13	9	9	36	30	31	39	19	21	28	273
Affidavits	49	38	37	30	63	53	53	71	64	40	45	38	581
Certificate of identity	14	3	2	4	2	22	70	108	94	27	15	12	373
Passport application	32	42	32	52	50	56	74	56	55	57	57	61	624
General information	6	6	8	4	13	20	38	46	36	14	13	3	207
Travel	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	1	-	-	1	-	6
Deportation	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Interpretation	1	2	1	2	6	3	5	2	4	-	-	1	27
Miscellaneous complaints	9	7	6	7	21	18	14	8	9	10	6	5	120
Miscellaneous information	28	51	25	30	31	48	32	29	25	23	35	26	383
Notarial service	2	3	8	3	6	8	3	4	5	7	3	7	59
Translation	16	27	17	20	26	20	12	10	25	23	23	19	238
Total	1,103	1,737	1,054	1,400	1,355	2,004	1,763	1,553	1,753	1,580	1,870	1,835	19,007

YEARLY REPORT FOR FALL RIVER, 1934

CLASSIFICATION	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov	Total
Bank	2	4	1	4	3	1	3	-	5	1	-	-	24
Citizenship	154	223	111	131	174	300	152	91	137	150	267	291	2,181
Form 2213	35	44	11	11	17	63	33	17	17	53	53	57	355
Form 2214	13	35	15	26	20	54	20	12	20	25	46	49	344
Form 2400	-	-	-	1	-	3	3	2	-	1	-	1	6
Form 2600	-	-	-	4	1	3	3	2	3	2	2	3	22
Citizenship status sought	-	-	-	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3
Record of naturalization	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
General information	97	124	77	67	111	153	78	56	89	95	162	152	1,261
Booklet	9	20	8	19	24	27	8	3	8	12	1	28	189
Newcomer	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2
Compensation for injury	-	-	4	4	-	-	1	1	-	1	4	4	19
Emigration	-	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	1	-	-	5
Employment	23	4	9	7	4	5	5	4	2	2	4	6	75
Financial aid	-	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	3
Immigration	44	42	33	63	54	45	160	163	123	48	50	44	869
Form 575	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2	2	-	2	-	4
Form 631	-	3	2	1	3	1	-	-	4	-	2	-	7
Form 633	-	3	2	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	16
Form 639	-	-	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	2	1	-	6
Form 650	2	-	1	-	-	6	1	2	1	3	1	6	25
Affidavits	6	8	6	10	15	2	2	8	14	10	10	5	86
Certificate of identity	2	3	4	4	-	8	58	69	36	8	4	1	199
Appeals	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Deportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2	-	-	3
Passport application	-	1	2	1	3	1	6	3	3	-	-	1	21
General information	18	22	13	38	18	20	27	24	21	24	24	24	273
Travel	16	5	4	5	13	6	63	55	41	9	6	7	230
Miscellaneous complaints	1	-	6	1	3	1	4	4	2	3	-	1	26
Miscellaneous information	25	32	29	27	38	23	18	25	11	28	18	14	288
Notarial service	5	15	27	31	23	27	16	8	18	16	20	11	217
Total	254	321	221	271	299	402	360	296	298	251	363	371	3,707

YEARLY REPORT FOR LAWRENCE, 1934

CLASSIFICATION	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Citizenship	206	342	292	232	227	311	158	138	156	140	306	347	2,825
Form 2213	29	53	32	42	55	61	19	21	23	14	55	58	432
Form 2214	49	69	52	58	55	76	33	38	53	31	56	65	635
Form 2400	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4
Form 2600	-	-	3	-	-	3	2	1	-	3	5	-	18
Form 2605	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	2
General information	102	164	109	103	120	143	86	70	68	73	132	180	1,350
Booklet	25	56	66	27	27	28	17	8	12	19	57	42	384
Compensation for injury	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Employment	-	2	4	1	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-
Immigration	29	42	29	43	38	39	80	81	70	44	69	29	593
Form 575	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	-	2
Form 631	1	1	3	4	2	6	1	2	1	2	1	-	25
Form 633	2	1	3	5	1	1	2	-	-	4	4	2	25
Form 639	1	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	9
Form 650	2	4	1	1	3	8	10	4	3	1	6	1	44
Affidavits	-	9	8	8	12	4	10	12	3	6	15	8	101
Certificate of identity	6	4	1	2	4	11	31	50	45	21	23	8	206
Passport application	1	1	1	-	-	1	6	-	3	-	-	-	11
General information	8	17	14	18	13	5	13	10	14	10	19	7	148
Travel information	2	2	2	3	3	3	1	3	-	1	1	2	22
Miscellaneous complaints	-	-	1	-	1	3	-	4	3	-	-	-	12
Miscellaneous information	3	2	2	-	-	2	2	2	-	-	-	4	17
Notarial service	-	-	2	4	-	2	2	4	-	-	3	4	21
Translation	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4
Total	238	388	300	285	266	357	243	229	229	184	378	384	3,481

YEARLY REPORT FOR NEW BEDFORD, 1934

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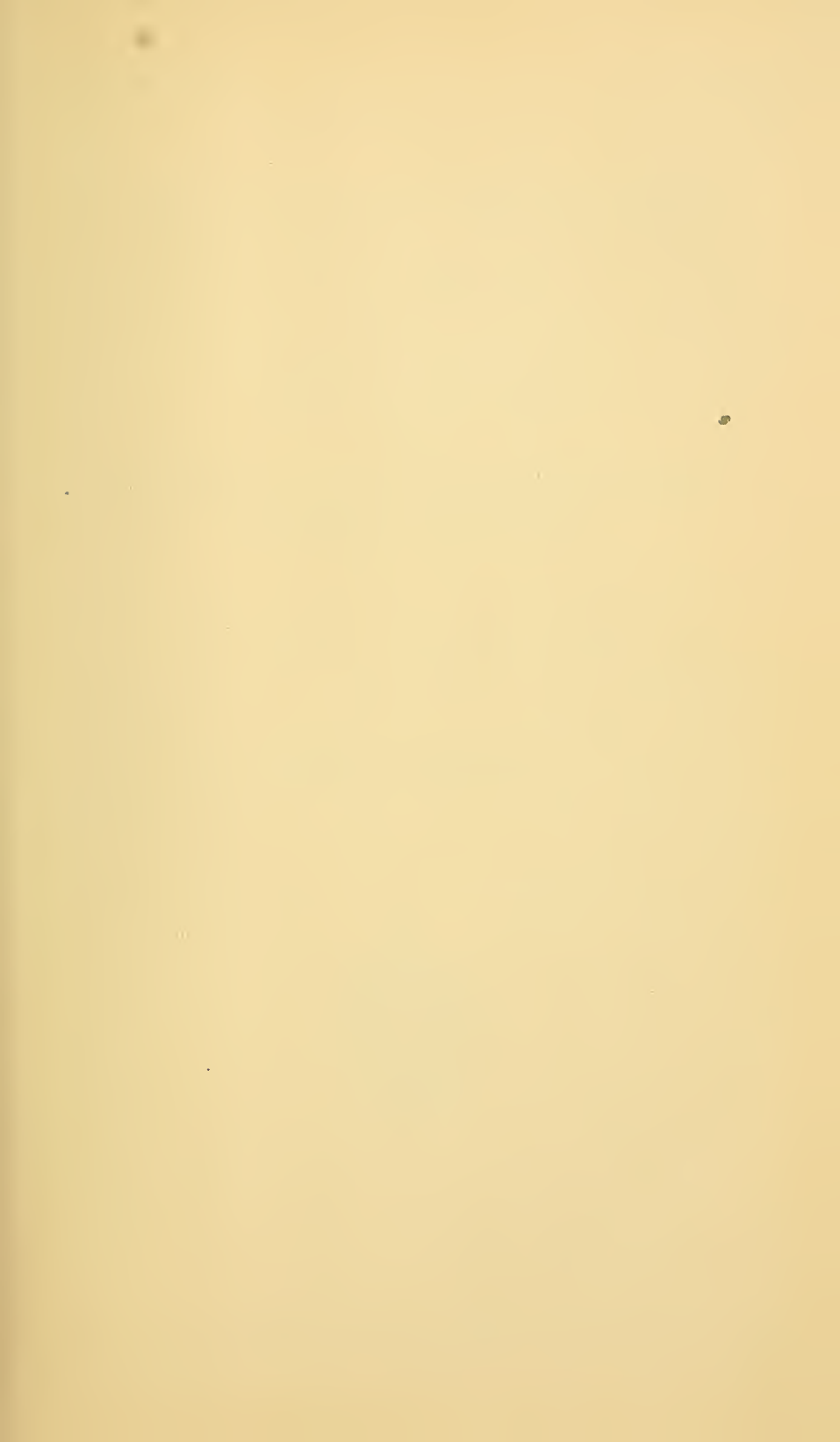
CLASSIFICATION	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Citizenship	180	257	115	155	123	140	135	202	189	115	171	222	2,004
Form 2213	83	83	23	24	12	30	31	44	37	30	45	46	465
Form 2214	18	30	18	19	8	37	25	51	35	17	21	46	325
Form 2400	-	-	-	-	1	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	4
Form 2500	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	-	2
Form 2600	-	-	1	-	2	3	1	1	5	2	3	8	28
Citizenship status sought	5	6	2	4	-	1	2	3	1	3	9	3	39
Record of naturalization	16	16	3	4	-	1	2	6	6	-	14	9	70
General information	77	99	57	77	89	61	65	85	90	56	65	87	908
Booklet	11	22	10	25	11	5	6	9	14	7	14	23	157
Form 2605	-	-	-	1	-	2	-	1	-	-	-	-	4
Form 2215	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Compensation for injury	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Emigration	1	1	2	10	3	2	5	6	3	7	4	2	46
Employment	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	1	1	1	9
Financial	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
IMMIGRATION	41	44	41	87	51	62	133	123	119	73	59	43	876
Form 575	-	-	-	7	-	3	2	-	1	-	3	-	9
Form 631	-	-	6	7	4	8	12	14	10	8	10	3	82
Form 633	-	-	1	3	2	4	1	3	2	-	2	1	19
Form 639	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	6
Form 659	-	5	3	2	1	5	6	1	5	2	-	1	31
Affidavits	4	-	6	11	21	4	9	10	1	4	12	2	84
Certificate of identity	4	1	2	2	3	6	43	62	60	30	5	5	220
Emergency passport	18	20	13	40	2	8	9	8	6	7	2	14	147
Passport application	1	1	2	2	6	10	18	4	6	5	6	3	64
General information	9	16	8	20	10	13	25	12	13	12	13	12	163
Travel information	1	-	-	-	2	1	8	9	15	5	3	2	46
Deportation	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2
Miscellaneous complaints	-	4	1	2	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	9
Miscellaneous information	6	1	7	2	3	4	4	8	5	2	1	3	46
Noramal service	2	-	3	3	2	5	2	2	2	3	3	5	32
Total	230	308	169	261	184	213	279	342	321	202	239	276	3,024

YEARLY REPORT FOR SPRINGFIELD, 1934

CLASSIFICATION	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Bank	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	2
Citizenship	310	293	225	222	210	211	149	119	161	153	264	270	2,587
Form 2213	131	119	63	72	52	81	46	42	45	44	43	62	800
Form 2214	43	55	48	65	38	79	41	28	48	29	61	94	629
Form 2400	-	-	-	2	2	4	1	-	1	-	1	-	6
Form 2600	-	1	-	2	2	-	-	-	-	2	3	3	20
General information	123	95	95	60	96	36	55	43	53	73	148	85	962
Booklet	13	23	19	21	20	11	6	6	12	5	8	26	170
Compensation for injury	-	3	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	8
Emigration	-	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	2
Employment	1	11	2	2	5	2	-	2	2	1	-	-	28
Immigration	35	41	32	38	63	51	55	73	107	43	45	77	660
Form 575	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1
Form 631	-	-	1	2	12	13	2	4	5	-	5	7	51
Form 633	1	3	1	2	5	1	1	1	1	-	6	5	27
Form 639	-	-	-	2	3	-	1	1	-	1	2	8	18
Form 659	-	3	1	2	7	2	11	3	4	4	1	15	37
Affidavits	5	9	2	5	7	12	23	7	17	9	6	8	98
Certificate of identity	8	-	1	1	6	4	23	30	41	7	11	1	133
Deposition	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Passport application	4	1	3	5	5	2	2	4	7	1	-	2	36
General information	17	25	23	19	25	17	13	23	31	20	14	31	258
Miscellaneous complaints	2	3	2	5	6	2	2	1	7	4	9	3	46
Miscellaneous information	8	9	10	10	4	2	5	6	13	10	5	10	92
Notarial service	3	8	4	10	5	7	19	-	16	2	6	12	92
Total	359	369	277	288	293	275	231	201	307	213	329	375	3,517

YEARLY REPORT FOR WORCESTER, 1934

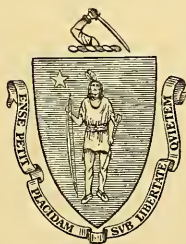
CLASSIFICATION	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Total
Citizenship	186	267	237	274	212	343	216	241	188	272	410	465	3,311
Form 2213	50	60	64	84	47	61	44	47	42	63	107	113	782
Form 2214	46	73	55	56	49	118	51	45	44	51	106	133	830
Form 2400	1	3	1	3	2	5	6	3	1	1	6	6	29
Form 2600	1	3	3	4	2	2	2	3	1	1	6	6	38
Citizenship status sought	1	4	3	4	3	2	2	2	1	1	10	10	70
Record of naturalization	83	112	104	108	102	154	105	136	96	141	180	205	1,526
General information	5	15	10	19	7	5	7	8	5	16	10	7	114
Booklet	5	15	10	19	7	5	7	8	5	16	10	7	114
Form 2605	5	15	10	19	7	5	7	8	5	16	10	7	114
Emigration	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Employment	11	9	4	5	3	—	2	6	2	3	1	2	48
Financial aid	—	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	2	5
Immigration	37	25	30	28	24	55	73	81	90	58	31	34	566
Form 575	2	2	1	1	3	4	—	—	1	2	—	—	4
Form 631	5	2	2	2	3	1	—	—	1	1	1	2	19
Form 633	4	4	2	1	1	3	7	1	—	2	1	3	12
Form 639	4	7	1	2	3	9	13	4	7	2	5	3	26
Form 659	8	7	1	7	2	9	13	4	7	3	2	3	78
Affidavits	1	3	6	5	2	1	2	1	3	3	8	3	30
Certificate of identity	5	1	1	1	1	8	22	46	54	33	8	2	182
Deportation	—	—	1	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Emergency passport	—	—	—	1	—	1	—	1	—	—	—	—	2
Passport application	10	10	19	7	13	28	29	28	25	15	16	11	211
General	10	10	19	7	13	28	29	28	25	15	16	11	211
Miscellaneous complaints	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1
Miscellaneous information	3	2	2	4	—	1	1	6	—	2	—	—	21
Notarial service	3	—	1	4	6	7	11	3	—	4	1	3	43
Total	240	304	275	315	241	406	303	337	280	341	443	506	3,997



The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1935

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MASS.
DOCS.
COLL.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JAMES G. REARDON, *Commissioner of Education*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

MARY A. BARR, *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

Martin E. Adamo, Jamaica Plain

B. Preston Clark, Boston

Mrs. Charles H. Danforth, Jamaica Plain

Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg

Mrs. May R. Shoolman, Brookline

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1935, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its sixteenth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration which had functioned as a separate governmental unit from July 1917 to December 1, 1919. The duties of the Division are imposed upon it by the General Laws, Chapter 69, section 11, and are outlined by the statute as follows:

"The director of the division of immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purpose, the division may cooperate with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents pertaining to the matter under investigation."

By act of legislature passed June 21, 1935, and effective September 21, 1935, the position of Director was changed from an unpaid office to a salaried position. The act making the change is Chapter 367 of the acts of 1935 and reads as follows:

"Chapter fifteen of the general laws is hereby amended by striking out section twelve, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, and inserting in place thereof the following:—*Section 12.* The Division of immigration and Americanization shall consist of a director, at such salary, not exceeding thirty five hundred dollars, as the governor and council may determine, and an advisory board of six persons. Upon the expiration of the term of office of director of the division, his successor shall be appointed for five years by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council. Two members of the advisory board shall be appointed annually for three years each, by the governor, with like advice and consent. Said board shall meet quarterly and at such times as may be determined by the director; provided, that a special meeting shall be called by the director on the written request of any three members. The members of said board shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for their actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties."

The present director, Miss Mary A. Barr, was appointed by Governor Ely on November 24, 1934, for the usual five-year term, and according to the terms of Chapter 367, acts of 1935, began as paid director on September 21, 1935. As full-time Director of the Division Miss Barr automatically took over all the functions of the Division and full charge of its activities. Her position on the advisory

board, of which she had been a member since December 1, 1919, was filled by the appointment of Mrs. May R. Shoolman of Brookline by Governor Ely. Mr. Charles M. Herlihy was reappointed to a three-year term on the Advisory Board by Governor Curley on December 1, 1935. Mr. Martin E. Adamo was appointed to a three-year term at the same time succeeding Mr. Thomas Pappas whose three-year term was completed November 10, 1935. The advisory board has held six meetings in the year covered by this report.

An Americanism conference was held by the Division on the evening of April 30, 1935, in the Gardner auditorium at the State House. The principal address of the evening was given by His Excellency, James M. Curley, Governor of Massachusetts. Other speakers included the director, Miss Barr, whose topic was "The Friendly Voice of the Commonwealth". Mr. B. Preston Clark, a member of the advisory board representing the Associated Industries of the State spoke on "Industry's interest in Americanism". Mr. John J. Kearney, speaking for the Massachusetts branch, American Federation of Labor, developed the topic, "Labor's Interest in Americanism". Mrs. Eva Whiting White spoke on "American Citizenship, A Challenge to the Cooperative Spirit". The meeting was concluded by a stirring patriotic address by Commander Jeremiah J. Twomey, of the American Legion of Massachusetts, on the topic "The Defenders of the Nation in Peace and War". A delightful musical program was presented through the courtesy of Miss Frances Killilea, Musicians' Project, E. R. A.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR 1935

In the year ending November 30, 1935, 40,048 applicants sought information, advice, or assistance from various offices of the Division. Of the total applications, slightly less than one half, or 19,481, were recorded at the Boston office. In the past year 4,805 applications for service were recorded at Worcester, 4,343 at Fall River, 4,090 at Lawrence, 3,694 at New Bedford, and 3,635 at Springfield.

Although the persons coming to the offices of the Division included fifty-five different nationalities, the greater number were British—19,601 or almost half of the entire group were born in British dominions. The largest single group were the Canadians, who numbered 11,625. Other large groups were Italians, totalling 5,037; Irish, 3,933; Portuguese, 3,361; English, 2,245; and Polish, 2,109.

The persons who came or wrote to the offices of the Division were located in 289 different cities and towns of the Commonwealth. Naturally, the greatest number came from the cities in which our offices are located, but the records indicate a spread of the work far beyond the limits of these cities. The offices of the Division are located at Boston, Fall River, Lawrence, New Bedford, Springfield, and Worcester. Applicants resident in Boston numbered 8,663; in Fall River, 3,237; in Lawrence, 1,724; in New Bedford, 3,071; in Springfield, 1,980; and in Worcester, 2,727. Communities with a hundred or more residents recorded as applicants were Cambridge, 1,414; Somerville, 1,113; Lowell, 902; Holyoke, 619; Brookline, 535; Taunton, 518; Watertown, 485; Malden, 468; Fitchburg, 459; Everett, 458; Quincy, 456; Newton, 441; Haverhill, 377; Chelsea, 361; Chicopee, 361; Arlington, 301; Waltham, 262; Belmont, 256; Methuen, 237; Northbridge, 237; Salem, 218; Lynn, 212; Gardner, 197; Attleboro, 176; Fairhaven, 149; Gloucester, 149; Dartmouth, 132; Southbridge, 130; Woburn, 131; Newburyport, 129; Brockton, 128; West Springfield, 122; Framingham, 113; Andover, 111; Braintree, 110; Melrose, 108; Milton, 106; Uxbridge, 105; and Ludlow, 103. Ten of these communities which had more than one hundred residents who had been served by the Division were on the regular field schedule for visitation by the district agents at stated intervals during ten months of the year. The remaining thirty localities were not on field schedule. Of the fifteen localities on field schedule for 1935 all but four showed more than one hundred applicants. Greenfield, on schedule for a monthly visit from June to October, showed 12 applications; North Adams, on similar schedule, 22; and Pittsfield, 64. Bridgewater, which was on schedule for about one half of the year, had a total of 56 applications.

More than three fourths of the inquiries coming to the offices of the Division concerned citizenship problems as 77.88 per cent of the total applications were listed under that classification. Help in citizenship was sought by 31,191 persons,

an increase of 3,181 over the previous year when 28,010 were recorded in that classification. Detail of the division of this work among the different offices may be found in the statistical summary at the end of the report.

BOSTON OFFICE

As usual, problems of citizenship brought the largest number of clients to the office as 15,388 of the total of 19,481 clients recorded at the Boston office sought advice or help on this point. The State work in the field of naturalization aid began in the summer of 1918. Each year opportunities for service have widened as more persons became aware that at the State House free assistance is given in the matter of preparing applications for the Federal office. Through the years we have enjoyed the heartiest cooperation with the local offices of the Federal immigration and naturalization service whose officers have been most generous in giving advice and instruction on specific cases. Many of the prospective citizens who come to us have been referred directly to the State office from the local office of the Federal service which is keenly aware of the need and value of competent and noncommercial naturalization aid.

At Boston blanks for first papers were filled for 5,238 applicants, and for final papers for 5,959 applicants. A statistical study is now being made by young men loaned to the office by the National Youth Movement which is designed to show the relative rate of naturalization of various national groups, the age groups of those seeking naturalization, and the variance of age at arrival of the various national groups. The study is yet incomplete and it seemed best not to incorporate it into the report until there had been correlation of the figures and checking of the statistical data.

A statistical study on the same lines, on certain individual national groups, was made from the Division records of the past year by Miss Julia Saporoff, a student of the social sciences at Radcliffe College as part of her research work. It is planned to correlate the statistical data collated through the workers of the Youth Movement with Miss Saporoff's study and with earlier studies made by Radcliffe students at the Division.

Next in importance to the classification of citizenship is that of immigration under which is listed 2,892 applications in the Boston office. Thirty-three aliens filled out applications to bring relatives to the United States, 194 citizens made application to reunite the families, and 490 persons were assisted in making affidavits concerning immigration matters. Some 430 persons made application to regularize an illegal entry into the United States. Information was given to 138 persons relative to travel regulations as affected by immigration laws. Affidavits of identification were prepared for 490 aliens mostly for the purpose of facilitating return from Canada. During the year 319 translations were made by the Division for naturalization purposes or for welfare agencies. As in previous years, we are indebted to the nationality workers of the Boston International Institute for the translation of documents in Greek, Russian and French.

The social workers of the Division have continued to meet ocean liners docking at Boston so that the occasional newcomer might be connected with his relatives or friends. New immigration is of course now at a minimum so that the volume of this work is not great at the present time although the individual problems sometimes present acute difficulties.

In order that all persons who had taken steps toward citizenship might be informed of the existence of public school classes in preparation for the naturalization examination, the Department of Adult Alien Education was given, for distribution to the school systems having adult alien classes, copies of the first and second paper record cards filled out at this office. The local school systems, using the information from these records, have informed the prospective citizens of the classes for their benefit. These records were copied by the students from Emmanuel College assigned to the Division who have done this clerical work and similar activities in a very satisfactory manner.

The Federal Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Daniel W. MacCormack, has given instructions to his staff of examiners throughout the United States to stress the basic principles of the Constitution of the United States as the topics on which aliens seeking citizenship are to be examined to judge their fitness

for naturalization. The law specifies, of course, that the candidate for naturalization, must be "attached to the principles of the Constitution of the United States, and well-disposed to the good order and happiness of the same". The courses of study in naturalization preparation classes of the adult alien schools have been revised to meet the new requirements.

A series of eight conferences on Naturalization Aid were given by the Supervisor of Social Service of the Division at Boston; four conferences were given at Springfield, one at Worcester, and two at Fitchburg. The conferences were designed to acquaint supervisors and teachers of citizenship classes with the technicalities of naturalization aid and to offer opportunity for discussion of common problems.

The Director of the Division acknowledges with deep appreciation the cooperation of the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service, the International Institute for assistance in translations, and all State and Civic departments; also the International Migration Service of New York, the Boston Legal Aid Society, and to the various United States Consuls who have given prompt and courteous replies to the many inquiries sent them.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

Despite the more or less unfavorable conditions that prevailed in industry and business the office enjoyed a very successful year in all departments of the work and especially so in naturalization.

The wide variations in the number of applications for service, received from month to month during the past year, was most unusual and would indicate that our particular line of endeavor reflected very accurately the unstable condition of industry today.

The various factors that were responsible for the fluctuations in the work included unfavorable and pessimistic reports from the manufacturers, threatened deportation for all aliens and the several social security programs considered by the Federal Government.

A steady decrease in the number of industrial accident cases reported each year would seem to indicate that the character of our industry had undergone a marked change and that people were now engaged in less hazardous occupations than formerly, when the city was distinctly a cotton manufacturing center.

The amount of field work performed during the year just ended far exceeded that of any previous year and to meet the demand for service, both in Taunton and Attleboro, it was invariably necessary to extend our schedule from one to four hours on each visit made to these cities. In other years our work in the field has been confined solely to naturalization matters but during the past year many immigration cases were cared for and various miscellaneous problems were solved. This additional demand for our assistance was extremely gratifying since it afforded us the opportunity of increasing the scope of our usefulness to our clients in the field.

In several instances the office clients refused to sign important documents until such time as the papers had our approval and the presentation of problems which involved domestic difficulties gave assurance of the absolute confidence reposed in the office by the foreign born people in this district.

Citizenship

The large number of persons who were aided in the various steps toward citizenship during the year does not give any conception of the great amount of time and effort expended on the individual applicant in order that he might comply with the naturalization laws and regulations now in force.

This was especially true of those who entered the United States prior to the year 1906. To establish the fact, hours and sometimes days were consumed, made necessary by reference to city, school departments, insurance and industrial plant records.

The unprecedented increase in this department of the work, which occurred in mid-summer, as a result of anti-alien propaganda, coming as it did in the vacation period, taxed the office capacity to its utmost limit.

The failure of the Naturalization Bureau to supply blank forms for a period of several months and the delay in securing records of entry were matters that required

detailed explanation to hundreds of clients, impatient to proceed with their citizenship, who had no conception of the magnitude of the task confronting the statistical department at the ports of entry.

A surprisingly large number of men were benefitted by the granting of certain exemptions in naturalization to the husbands of American women married after May 1934, or whose wives were naturalized after that date.

The provisions of the law granting naturalization privileges under certain conditions to veterans who served with the Allied Armies were of such a nature that few such veterans were in position to furnish proof of their attempted enlistment in the United States forces, required by law, and consequently were not eligible for these special privileges.

The practice inaugurated by the Clerk of Court of Bristol County, which provided for the acceptance of declarations in this city, rather than at Taunton, on two days of each week, was a great boon to the people of Fall River to whom the saving in wages and the cost of travel was an important item.

An unusually large session of the naturalization court was held here in September and approximately two hundred applicants appeared for their final hearings. For the first time in the history of this county, the presiding judge granted citizenship to several illiterates. Whether this practice will be followed by other judges of the Superior court remains to be seen.

IMMIGRATION

A comparatively small number of passport and return permit applications were completed during the year, due to the fact that the number of persons traveling abroad was almost negligible. The demand for certificates of identity by those touring Canada during the summer season was equal to that of former years and no single instance was reported of difficulty experienced in crossing the international border, by any holder of our certificate.

The demand for assistance in bringing relatives to this country from abroad increased steadily and the major proportion of those interested were persons of the Portuguese race.

In the absence of any marked improved conditions here, it was difficult to find an explanation for the willingness of so many persons to assume the obligation of providing for their relatives in case they were admitted to this country.

Miscellaneous

The present lack of employment accounted for the large number of Civil Service applications, both State and Federal, that were completed and attested during the year.

The administration of the Oath of Allegiance to the United States to persons entering certain government positions, such as foreman in the Forestry Service, W. P. A. executives and certain teachers, was an entirely new type of service.

Talks on the various phases of the work were given before the Avoda Club, Somerset Women's Club and the Men's Class of the Union Methodist Episcopal Church.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

The report for 1935 shows a record of steady progress in the Lawrence district in our work with the foreign-born and in a great many instances, with the native-born also. There has been less exploitation called to our attention during the past year and we feel that our office has helped to eliminate this practice.

That industrial conditions in our district have improved, there is no question. The mills in Lawrence particularly have given steadier employment and the following figures which were taken from the Business Survey of October, 1935, as compared with October, 1934, will give concrete evidence of industrial and other increases in employment and payroll:

Industrial Employment and Payroll

Employed last week of October, 1934	16,889	Monthly payroll	\$1,022,062.60
Employed last week of October, 1935	26,675	Monthly payroll	2,055,883.38
Increase	9,786	Increase	\$1,033,820.78

Another proof of good business here is evident by the increase in savings deposits and the decrease in the number of families on the welfare list in October, 1935, as compared with October, 1934:

<i>Savings Deposits—five banks</i>	
Month of October, 1934	\$ 741,272.44
Month of October, 1935	1,073,082.21
Increase	\$ 331,809.77

<i>Public Welfare—Number of families aided in one week</i>	
Month of October, 1934	1,018
Month of October, 1935	416
Decrease	602

The districts embraced by the Lawrence office have been serviced as in the past number of years by regular monthly visits to Lowell, Haverhill, Gloucester, Salem and Newburyport, from October to May, inclusive, and our appreciation has again been extended to people and organizations who cooperated and assisted us in contacting applicants who needed our services.

Our total number of cases for the year 1935 was 4,090 as compared with 3,481 for 1934, and as usual, citizenship was the chief problem of most of our applicants.

Citizenship

During 1935, a total of 3,349 persons came to us for help or information regarding this subject and with the growing complexity of the forms and increasing technicality of the rulings, it has resulted in a highly technical procedure in which our division has become very definitely proficient. Included in the above figure were 692 completed first paper applications and 710 petition applications.

Immigration

Not for many years have fewer immigrants been entering the United States. This is the result both of the Federal immigration policy and of the depression. Hard times have always resulted in fewer men and women turning toward this country in the hope of better economic opportunity.

NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

The past year has been a crucial one in the work of this office. Early in the year articles by prominent people, written in national magazines began to urge the deportation of all aliens as a solution of our national economic problem. Later a bill was introduced in Congress and considerable publicity was given to this bill which called for the deportation of many aliens on the relief rolls. Congress also considered certain security legislation which was available to those only who were citizens of the United States. The result of this talk and its consequent headlines in the foreign language press was a steadily increasing group of greatly agitated people asking for information, and making application for naturalization papers. Some of these applicants for service during the past year were people well past middle age who had been in the United States for many years. It has been difficult to deal with many of these people because their memories have been clouded by the passing of the years, and certain information as to dates has escaped them entirely. We have had many inquiries from illiterates, people too old, in many instances, to attempt to learn to read and write, and, who, in many cases, could not speak the English language. Many of these people have grown families who are citizens by birth. We tried to assure them that a great many of the stories were exaggeration. If nothing else was accomplished this assurance that was given to many of these people justified the existence of the office. Many people were under severe mental strain.

We have had comparatively few applicants who wish to bring relatives to this country. So much publicity had been given to the fact that Immigration had practically ceased, that a great many did not even bother to make inquiries. We did have quite a few American-born children who were residing abroad make application for Emergency Passports. Witnesses on these passports were referred to this office that they might make affidavits.

This office was helpful only to the extent that it obtained the cooperation of other public agencies and private agencies doing collateral work. Many cases were referred to us and we in turn asked assistance for applicants from other agencies. Cooperation was freely extended in every case.

Typical cases were:

1. Mr. A. of Vineyard Haven, Mass., had sent to Portugal for an orphaned nephew aged twelve years. Prior to his sailing, the boy notified his uncle of the boat on which he was to arrive. The uncle went to New York, went aboard the ship when it arrived and was told that the boy had left the ship and had gone to New Bedford. The uncle hurried to New Bedford, was unable to find the boy and was referred to this office. Subsequent investigation proved that the boy was still in New York and arrangements were made to have him sent to New Bedford. Uncle and nephew were united here.

2. Mr. G. a resident of New Bedford applied for and received a permit to re-enter the United States. He went on a visit to Portugal and returned after five months. He was detained at the port of New York because he was suffering from tuberculosis. Arrangements were made by this office to have Mr. G. released on bond and hospitalized in New Bedford. Mr. G. died within a few weeks of the date when he was released by the Immigration service.

3. Mrs. A. was a legally admitted alien. She was born in Russian Poland, but could obtain no evidence of her birth. She wished to visit a son in Brazil who was dying of a heart ailment. This son was American born as were four other children whom she expected to have accompany her. She had difficulty in obtaining a visa from the Brazilian consulate and she consulted us. Arrangements were made and the visa issued.

We have maintained a regular schedule at Brockton and Bridgewater and have serviced other groups in sections of the territory as the opportunity presented itself. We appreciate the cooperation we received from the office of the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization in Boston, and from the individual examiners in the field. We have also worked in close harmony with the local Federal Immigration office, with the Clerks of Courts in the district, and have been encouraged by the sincere cooperation and patience of those who had occasion to ask us for help.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

Social problems in connection with our work among the foreign-born have changed considerably in the last few years. Whereas formerly a large percentage of applicants for service came to us for assistance in cases of exploitation, for help in industrial compensation matters and for interpretation and translations, today because of the changed economic conditions and the lessening number of immigrants our work is more largely in adjusting people to the present-day problems. As is natural, the foreign-born have been among those first affected by lack of employment especially among laboring classes and the burden of securing a livelihood has been especially heavy on them. The Springfield office has attempted to interpret the new social legislation to our people and generally to assist in fitting them in to the new system. There has been an unusual opportunity for service to the Commonwealth in this phase of our work and it has been a matter of pride that there have been relatively few malcontents among those who have our special interest.

The District office has been consulted throughout the year by public and private agencies in connection with special problems involving foreign-born and the cooperation and assistance of these groups has been highly appreciated.

The United States Immigration and Naturalization Service has rendered generous assistance to this office throughout the year and their attitude towards our work has been very helpful.

Appreciation is expressed to the Greenfield Chamber of Commerce, Greenfield, Mass., the City of Holyoke, Mass., the School Departments of Pittsfield, North Adams for the use of their offices during the year.

Citizenship

American citizenship more than at any time in the past has become an important factor in the well being of our people. Many opportunities for employment and recourse to financial assistance are closed to aliens. This together with the new Federal and State Social programs have no doubt been responsible for a large number of applications for citizenship. With a growing realization of the part which citizenship may play in future social programs it seems apparent that this type of interest in naturalization will continue. Not all people however have been interested in citizenship because of the personal benefit to be gained and the same wholesome attachment to our government and its ideals have been noted among the rank and file of applicants.

Immigration

There has been an apparent resignation to the fact that only a very limited number of immigrants will be received into the United States while economic conditions remain as they are. For that reason and because many relatives in this country are not now able to assist others to come here, the requests for assistance in immigration cases have remained at a low level. It seems also to have become quite generally recognized that until positions are found for those who are already here that it is better not to bring any others to compete for the available work. When times have changed it seems inevitable that a selective program of immigration and a planned distribution of foreigners to this country will ensue.

WORCESTER OFFICE

In 1935 we cared for the greatest number of applicants in the Worcester district that we have had since this branch office was established. During the year we aided persons of over thirty-five different nationalities residing in sixty-two of the eighty communities contained in this district. We dealt with 4,805 cases, mostly in the citizenship classification, in comparison with 3,997 in 1934, which had been our previous record year, and 2,507 in 1933. This was an increase of more than twenty per cent over 1934 and of nearly ninety-two per cent over 1933.

Nevertheless, the great number of cases does not tell the whole story of the busy year that we have had, since the district agent was engaged in activities made necessary by his duties, which would not show in the statistics, as there is no way in which record cards may be made for time spent in arranging for, attending at, and speaking at various functions for which, other than correspondence, no record exists in our files. To illustrate this point we cite the following examples;

In April the district immigration agent participated, both as the Americanization representative of the State in this district and as a member of the legion committee, in arranging and conducting at Worcester, the annual Americanization program by the Worcester County Council of The American Legion, for the new citizens who were admitted at the March session of the naturalization court for Worcester county. Although this was a legion affair, the district agent considered it his duty to take part in the program in his capacity as district agent, as well as taking part as a member of the legion committee.

Early in the year, the factory of the T. & E. R. Buck Company, chair manufacturers at West Sterling, Massachusetts, was visited at the request of Mr. Harry T. Buck, the manager of that company, to talk to his employees in reference to citizenship, and, as a result, seventeen first paper applications were made.

Three conferences and a luncheon of the Americanization Supervisors of Worcester County were attended, and speeches were made during the year, to the citizenship class in the Shrewsbury public schools, at the Americanization exercises of The American Legion at Fitchburg, at the closing exercises of the citizenship classes in the Fitchburg public schools, and also in the Gardner public schools, and at the annual picnic of the Polish-American Naturalization Club of Northbridge. Most of the naturalization sessions of the Superior Court in 1935, at

Fitchburg, and at Worcester were also attended. All of these activities were in addition to the 4,805 cases shown on our record cards.

Although it has meant many hours of overtime for both the agent and the clerk, throughout the year, the results attained have given us a feeling of satisfaction in having accomplished a difficult task.

As has been usual in other years, the greater part of our work, in fact over eighty-six per cent of all cases, has been in the citizenship classification. This included 1,159 first paper and 1,011 second paper applications. It is noteworthy, that for the first time since this branch office was opened, the first paper applications last year exceeded the second paper applications. A great number of first paper applications were made by elderly people, who had resided in the United States for periods of time ranging from twenty years to more than sixty years. These old people were uniformly difficult cases, because in most instances it was necessary for them to furnish with their applications, documentary proof that they had arrived in the United States before June 29, 1906, which they invariably seemed to have difficulty in securing, in addition to which, because of their nervousness and poor memories, it was necessary to spend considerable time in patient questioning for each individual case. The rush during the year of our elderly residents was no doubt caused principally by a wish to be eligible for old age assistance benefits, or because of fear of deportation, due to proposed federal legislation on both subjects.

Immigration cases amounted to less than twelve per cent of the total for the year. These included the usual applications for Canadian travel affidavits, 119 of which we issued in July and August alone, applications for certificate of registry, applications for approval of various non-quota and preference quota ratings, affidavits of support, and information regarding immigration laws and procedure. We considered the case cited below, which we concluded in 1935, as our most interesting case. We had been working on this case for over a year and a half.

The matter concerned a young man who had entered the United States illegally, on another man's immigration visa, in October 1924. He married a native-born citizen in 1930 and they have two children, both born in the United States. Subsequent to his marriage, the young man was arrested by inspectors of the United States Immigration Service and was ordered deported. It was at this point that our aid was enlisted by the young man's family. The warrant of deportation was later withdrawn and, on our advice, the man left the United States at his own expense, in June 1933, from which time, until February 1935, we had endeavored to aid his wife in having him released from the Italian army, to which he was drafted shortly after his arrival in Italy, and in having him return to the United States as a permanent immigrant. The usual obstacles encountered in such a case were overcome and there was apparently no reason why he should not be allowed to return, except that the Consul General at Naples did not wish to accept the responsibility of issuing a visa to him, without authorization from Washington. The visa, was, however, finally granted after much correspondence by our office with the Departments of State and Labor at Washington, and the young man was admitted to the United States as a permanent immigrant at New York on February 26, closing the case in our files.

Approximately two per cent of our total for the year concerned miscellaneous subjects, that the act creating our division made our interest in, a mandatory matter.

Stanley W. McRel, Clerk of the Superior Court for Worcester County, died during the year and was succeeded by William C. Bowen, the present clerk. The district agent had worked in close cooperation with Mr. McRel, on citizenship matters, for nearly seven years and had always found him a kindly man, willing and anxious to aid citizenship applicants in every possible way. His passing was keenly felt as a personal loss by all those who had known him and worked with him. Oddly enough, death caused a vacancy twice in less than a year in the office of the Clerk of the Worcester Superior Court, as Frank L. Dean, the predecessor of Mr. McRel as clerk, had died ten months before Mr. McRel. The present clerk, Mr. Bowen, and all of his assistants, have cooperated with our office throughout the year, when such cooperation was necessary, and we have appreciated the courtesy of all persons connected with that office.

We have also had our usual pleasant relations during the year with the entire personnel of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, the Postmaster at Worcester and the various other federal, state and municipal officials in the district. As in past years we have worked in close cooperation with Miss Catherine A. McHugh, Director of Americanization in the Worcester public schools, Miss Margaret E. Kielty, Director of Americanization in the Fitchburg public schools and Miss Cora M. Leamy, Supervisor of Americanization in the Gardner public schools. At various times we have aided other school officials in Worcester County, when such aid was requested.

Regular scheduled office hours were held in Fitchburg and Gardner throughout the year, except during the summer months, and in addition extra visits, eight in all, were made to Princeton, Northbridge and Southbridge for office hours.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES, 1918-1935

YEAR	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
1918	6,373	-	-	1,781	411	-	8,565
1919	6,301	-	-	6,844	3,895	-	17,040
Total for Bureau .	12,674	-	-	8,625	4,306	-	25,605
1920	7,292	-	-	6,923	2,821	-	17,036
1921	7,273	1,192	-	5,646	3,930	-	18,041
1922	8,070	905	-	4,579	3,933	-	17,487
1923	9,119	1,843	2,537	4,372	4,114	-	21,985
1924	9,744	3,216	2,869	3,971	4,236	-	24,036
1925	8,632	3,528	2,190	3,202	3,750	-	21,302
1926	10,391	3,705	2,547	3,901	4,943	-	25,487
1927	11,593	3,772	2,362	4,008	4,354	-	26,089
1928	11,235	3,938	2,893	6,217	4,400	-	28,683
1929	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114
1930	14,664	3,209	3,296	3,489	5,060	1,995	32,613
1931	20,267	4,054	4,829	5,162	4,807	3,933	41,052
1932	14,318	3,564	4,454	2,705	4,740	3,526	33,307
1933	12,396	2,916	2,450	2,054	3,486	2,507	25,809
1934	19,007	3,707	3,481	3,024	3,517	3,997	36,733
1935	19,481	4,343	4,090	3,694	3,635	4,805	40,048

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO DECEMBER 1, 1935

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Bank	3	4	-	-	1	-	8
Citizenship	15,388	3,095	3,349	2,622	2,602	4,135	31,191
Compensation for injury	17	10	-	4	15	1	47
Emigration	11	1	2	34	22	-	70
Employment	176	75	8	5	18	12	264
Financial Aid	71	27	-	1	4	6	109
Immigration	2,892	782	587	853	758	561	6,433
Interpretation and translation	319	2	4	2	14	2	343
Miscellaneous complaints	82	21	3	5	37	3	151
Miscellaneous information	264	212	11	38	104	23	652
Notarial service	258	114	126	30	60	64	652
Total	19,481	4,343	4,090	3,694	3,635	4,805	40,048

NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION FOR ALL OFFICES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO DECEMBER 1, 1935

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
African	19	4	3	-	-	-	26
Albanian	135	4	3	8	2	110	262
American	1,075	231	112	77	257	239	1,991
Arabian	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Armenian	613	2	137	1	15	140	908
Assyrian	5	-	1	-	-	15	21
Belgian	36	-	26	8	3	2	75
Austrian	15	1	-	3	13	-	32

NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO DECEMBER 1, 1935

NATIONALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
British	9,630	1,914	2,399	1,639	1,661	2,358	19,601
Australian	7	1	—	—	2	—	10
Bermudian	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Canadian	5,173	1,375	1,246	966	1,131	1,734	11,625
French	678	1,199	1,128	888	1,028	1,173	6,094
Other	4,495	176	118	78	103	561	5,531
Newfoundland	689	9	7	9	4	31	749
English	569	355	499	584	79	159	2,245
Irish	2,583	132	478	71	342	347	3,953
Scotch	410	35	165	9	103	86	808
Welsh	13	—	4	—	—	1	18
West Indian	185	7	—	—	—	—	192
Bulgarian	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cuban	3	—	—	—	4	2	9
Czecho-Slovak	20	1	—	1	5	7	34
Dutch	44	2	8	3	1	33	91
Egyptian	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Estonian	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Filipino	17	3	—	3	—	—	23
Finish	68	4	27	2	2	222	325
French	104	7	46	31	8	11	207
German	305	18	62	22	110	41	558
Greek	432	30	112	53	108	59	794
Hebrew	1,162	62	79	71	106	160	1,640
Hungarian	6	—	—	1	1	2	10
Icelandic	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Italian	3,252	117	456	105	629	478	5,037
Japanese	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Korean	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lettish	61	—	—	—	1	2	64
Lithuanian	509	—	112	9	7	247	884
Magyar	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Moravian	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nicaraguan	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Polish	614	315	202	184	494	300	2,109
Portuguese	321	1,468	84	1,379	82	27	3,361
Rumanian	7	1	3	2	—	3	16
Russian	161	15	46	2	27	19	270
Ruthenian	—	1	—	—	—	1	2
Scandinavian	536	15	35	10	44	268	908
Danish	53	2	4	1	4	11	75
Norwegian	103	3	1	3	3	7	120
Swedish	380	10	30	6	37	250	713
South American	20	5	—	11	1	1	38
Spanish	41	4	5	—	8	4	62
Swiss	38	1	—	3	12	2	56
Syrian	172	115	117	60	28	46	538
Turkish	4	1	1	6	2	4	18
Ukranian	30	—	14	—	4	2	50
Yugo-Slav	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Total	19,481	4,343	4,090	3,694	3,635	4,805	40,048

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO DECEMBER 1, 1935

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Abington	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Acton	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Acushnet	—	—	—	68	—	—	68
Adams	4	—	—	—	1	1	6
Agawam	—	—	—	—	46	—	46
Amesbury	5	—	23	—	—	—	28
Amherst	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Andover	5	—	106	—	—	—	111
Arlington	301	—	—	—	—	—	301
Ashburnham	—	—	—	—	—	12	12
Ashby	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Ashfield	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ashland	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Athol	8	—	—	—	—	21	29
Attleboro	17	156	—	3	—	—	176
Auburn	2	—	—	—	—	47	49
Avon	2	—	—	3	—	—	5
Ayer	8	—	—	—	—	1	9

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO DECEMBER 1, 1935

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worcester	Total
Barnstable	5	—	—	7	—	—	12
Barre	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Becket	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bedford	20	—	4	—	—	—	24
Belchertown	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Bellingham	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Belmont	256	—	—	—	—	—	256
Berkley	—	5	—	—	—	—	5
Berlin	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Beverly	30	—	35	—	—	—	65
Billerica	34	—	13	—	—	—	47
Blackstone	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Blandford	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Boston	8,646	—	8	1	2	6	8,663
Bourne	6	—	—	8	—	—	14
Boxford	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Boylston	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Braintree	109	—	1	—	—	—	110
Bridgewater	30	1	—	25	—	—	56
Brimfield	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Brockton	52	2	—	74	—	—	128
Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Brookline	534	—	1	—	—	—	535
Buckland	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Burlington	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Cambridge	1,413	1	—	—	—	—	1,414
Canton	32	—	—	—	—	—	32
Carlisle	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Carver	1	—	—	—	—	—	5
Charlemont	1	—	—	4	—	—	2
Charlton	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chatham	2	—	—	—	—	11	11
Chelmsford	7	—	40	—	—	—	2
Chelsea	360	—	—	—	—	—	47
Cheshire	1	—	—	—	—	1	361
Chester	—	—	—	—	15	—	1
Chicopee	4	—	—	—	357	—	15
Clinton	12	—	2	—	1	42	361
Cohasset	14	—	—	1	—	—	57
Colrain	1	—	—	—	—	—	15
Concord	29	—	1	—	—	—	1
Dalton	1	—	—	—	—	—	30
Danvers	11	—	38	—	—	—	1
Dartmouth	2	2	—	128	—	—	49
Dearborn	1	—	—	—	—	—	132
Dedham	77	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dennis	—	—	—	1	—	—	77
Dighton	—	18	—	—	—	—	1
Douglas	1	—	—	—	—	—	18
Dover	6	—	—	—	—	17	18
Dracut	4	—	23	—	—	—	6
Dudley	2	—	—	—	—	—	27
Dunstable	—	—	2	—	—	17	19
Duxbury	4	—	—	—	—	—	2
East Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
East Longmeadow	—	—	—	—	29	1	1
Eastham	2	—	—	—	—	—	29
Easthampton	—	—	—	—	10	—	2
Easton	5	5	—	2	—	—	10
Edgarton	—	—	—	1	—	—	12
Egremont	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Essex	6	—	—	—	—	—	1
Everett	458	—	—	—	—	—	6
Fairhaven	2	—	—	147	—	—	458
Fall River	7	3,225	—	5	—	—	149
Falmouth	9	—	—	9	—	—	3,237
Fitchburg	12	—	—	—	—	—	18
Florence	—	—	—	—	1	447	459
Foxborough	10	—	—	—	—	—	1
Framingham	113	—	—	—	—	—	10
Franklin	18	—	—	—	—	—	113
Freetown	—	4	—	5	—	—	18
Gardner	8	—	—	—	—	189	9
Georgetown	2	—	2	—	—	—	197
Gill	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Gloucester	20	—	129	—	—	—	—
Grafton	2	—	—	—	—	96	149
Granby	—	—	—	—	1	—	98
Granville	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Great Barrington	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Greenfield	5	—	—	—	7	—	1
Groton	8	—	—	—	—	—	12
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LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO DECEMBER 1, 1935

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Groveland	—	—	10	—	—	—	10
Halifax	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hamilton	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Hampden	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hanover	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Hanson	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hardwick	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Harvard	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hatfield	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Haverhill	33	—	344	—	—	—	377
Hingham	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Holbrook	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Holden	—	—	—	—	—	38	38
Holliston	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Holyoke	6	—	—	—	613	—	619
Hopedale	3	—	—	—	—	7	10
Hopkinton	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hubbardston	4	—	—	—	—	2	6
Hudson	56	—	—	—	—	10	66
Hull	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Ipswich	11	—	13	—	—	—	24
Kingston	2	—	—	2	—	—	4
Lakeville	1	—	—	5	—	—	6
Lancaster	3	—	—	—	—	9	12
Lawrence	40	—	1,684	—	—	—	1,724
Lee	1	1	—	—	5	—	7
Leicester	—	—	—	—	—	30	30
Lenox	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leominster	11	—	—	—	—	62	73
Lexington	71	—	—	—	—	—	71
Lincoln	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Littleton	3	—	—	—	—	2	5
Longmeadow	2	—	—	—	13	—	15
Lowell	91	—	809	—	—	2	902
Ludlow	3	—	—	—	99	1	103
Lunenburg	2	—	—	—	—	5	7
Lynn	207	—	4	1	—	—	212
Lynfield	4	—	2	—	—	—	6
Malden	467	—	—	—	—	1	468
Manchester	8	—	5	—	—	—	13
Mansfield	14	17	—	—	—	—	31
Marblehead	26	—	3	—	—	—	29
Marion	3	—	—	10	—	1	14
Marlborough	44	—	—	—	—	7	51
Marshfield	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mashpee	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mattapoisett	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Maynard	33	—	—	—	—	—	33
Medfield	38	—	—	—	—	1	39
Medford	456	—	2	—	—	—	458
Medway	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Melrose	108	—	—	—	—	—	108
Merrimack	1	—	7	—	—	—	8
Methuen	6	—	231	—	—	—	237
Middleborough	13	1	—	5	—	—	19
Middlefield	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Middleton	3	—	1	—	—	—	4
Milford	45	—	—	—	—	40	85
Millbury	1	—	—	—	—	26	27
Millis	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Millville	2	—	—	—	—	5	7
Milton	106	—	—	—	—	—	106
Monson	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
Montague	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Nahant	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Nantucket	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Natick	86	—	—	—	—	—	86
Needham	55	—	—	—	—	—	55
New Bedford	11	13	—	3,046	—	1	3,071
New Braintree	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Newbury	—	—	5	—	—	—	5
Newburyport	15	—	114	—	—	—	129
Newton	439	—	—	2	—	—	441
Norfolk	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
North Adams	1	—	—	—	21	—	22
North Andover	—	—	94	—	—	—	94
North Attleborough	—	94	—	—	—	—	94
North Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
North Reading	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Northampton	6	—	—	—	23	—	29
Northborough	5	—	—	—	—	18	23

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO DECEMBER 1, 1935

Localities	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Northbridge	4	—	—	—	—	231	235
Norton	1	35	—	—	—	—	36
Norwell	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Norwood	52	—	—	—	—	—	52
Oak Bluffs	—	—	—	7	—	—	7
Oakham	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Onset	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Orange	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Orleans	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oxford	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
Palmer	3	—	—	—	95	—	98
Paxton	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Peabody	38	—	23	—	—	—	61
Pembroke	3	—	—	1	—	—	4
Pepperell	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Petersham	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Pittsfield	8	—	—	—	56	—	64
Plainville	1	7	—	—	—	—	8
Plymouth	8	—	—	11	—	—	19
Plympton	1	1	—	1	—	—	2
Princeton	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Provincetown	2	—	—	2	—	—	4
Quincy	455	—	1	—	—	—	456
Randolph	39	—	—	—	—	—	39
Raynham	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Reading	60	—	1	—	—	—	61
Rehoboth	2	5	—	—	—	—	7
Revere	167	—	—	—	—	—	167
Rochester	1	—	—	2	—	—	3
Rockland	13	—	—	5	—	—	18
Rockport	1	—	21	—	—	—	22
Rowley	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Royalston	1	—	—	—	—	4	5
Russell	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Rutland	3	—	—	—	—	12	15
Salem	64	—	154	—	—	—	218
Salisbury	3	—	13	—	—	—	16
Saugus	43	—	—	—	—	—	43
Scituate	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Seekonk	1	8	—	3	—	—	12
Sharon	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Sherborn	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shirley	—	—	—	—	—	6	6
Shrewsbury	—	—	—	—	—	63	63
Somerset	—	97	—	2	—	—	99
Somerville	1,111	—	1	1	—	—	1,113
South Hadley	1	—	—	—	25	—	26
Southampton	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Southborough	11	—	—	—	—	11	22
Southbridge	16	—	—	—	1	113	130
Southwick	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
Spencer	—	—	—	—	—	39	39
Springfield	15	3	—	—	1,962	—	1,980
Sterling	1	—	—	—	—	30	31
Stoneham	52	—	1	—	—	—	53
Stoughton	34	—	—	3	—	—	37
Stow	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sturbridge	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Sudbury	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Sutton	1	—	—	—	—	13	14
Swampscott	24	—	3	—	—	—	27
Swansea	—	51	—	1	—	—	52
Taunton	9	505	—	4	—	—	518
Teaticket	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Templeton	1	—	—	—	—	27	28
Tewksbury	8	—	32	—	—	—	40
Tisbury	1	—	—	12	—	—	13
Topsfield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Townsend	1	—	—	—	—	5	6
Tyngsborough	2	—	3	—	—	—	5
Upton	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Uxbridge	2	2	—	—	—	101	105
Wakefield	84	—	—	—	—	—	84
Wales	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Walpole	15	—	—	—	1	—	16
Waltham	261	—	—	1	—	—	262
Ware	3	—	—	—	10	1	14
Wareham	10	—	—	26	—	—	36
Warren	1	—	—	—	1	14	16
Watertown	485	—	—	—	—	—	485
Wayland	8	—	—	—	—	—	8

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Concluded
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1934, TO DECEMBER 1, 1935

	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
Webster	1	—	—	—	—	49	50
Wellesley	76	—	—	—	—	—	76
Wendell	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wenham	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Boylston	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
West Brookfield	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
West Springfield	1	—	—	—	121	—	122
Westborough	1	—	—	—	—	33	34
Westfield	10	—	—	—	32	—	42
Westford	8	—	37	—	1	—	46
Westminister	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Weston	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Westport	1	69	—	6	—	—	76
Westwood	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Weymouth	81	—	—	—	—	1	82
Whately	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Whitman	6	—	—	1	—	—	7
Wilbraham	1	—	—	—	16	—	17
Williamstown	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Wilmington	20	—	4	—	—	—	24
Winchendon	3	—	—	—	—	5	8
Winchester	64	—	—	—	—	—	64
Winthrop	73	—	—	—	—	—	73
Woburn	131	—	—	—	—	—	131
Woods Hole	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
Worcester	25	1	—	—	—	2,701	2,727
Wrentham	19	5	—	—	—	—	24
Yarmouth	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Out of State	271	3	37	26	22	24	389
Total	19,481	4,343	4,089	3,694	3,635	4,805	40,048

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1936

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MASS.
DOCS.
COLL.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JAMES G. REARDON, *Commissioner of Education*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

MARY A. BARR, *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

Martin E. Adamo, Jamaica Plain
Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg
Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston

Mrs. May R. Shoolman, Brookline
W. Arthur Garrity, Worcester
John A. Murray, Watertown

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1936, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its seventeenth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration which existed as a separate governmental unit from July, 1917, to December 1, 1919. The duties of the Division are outlined by section 11, Chapter 69 of the General Laws as follows:

"The director of the division of immigration and Americanization with the approval of the advisory board thereof shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purpose, the division may cooperate with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents pertaining to the matter under investigation."

CHANGES IN ADVISORY BOARD AND STAFF

Mr. W. Arthur Garrity of Worcester and Mr. John A. Murray of Watertown, both attorneys at law, were appointed to the advisory board for three year terms by His Excellency, James M. Curley, to replace Mrs. Charles H. Danforth and Mr. B. Preston Clark. Mr. Clark has given distinguished service to the board since his first appointment in 1927. Mrs. Danforth, first appointed to fill out the unexpired term of Mrs. Benjamin May who resigned because of illness, was re-appointed in 1930 and has served continuously and faithfully on the board since that time.

Mr. James J. McGuinn who had been district immigration agent at New Bedford since April 1, 1926, retired under Chapter 32, section 57, in August, 1936. His position was filled by the promotion of John A. McInnes who has been a member of the staff of the Boston office since 1924.

Mrs. Joseph Lentino, one of the social workers of the Boston staff has been on leave of absence since September, 1936. Her position is filled by the temporary advancement for the duration of the leave of absence of Miss Mary Sangiorgio of the Boston staff.

Two new workers have joined the Boston staff in the year covered by this report, Miss Irene Walsh, senior statistical clerk, and Mr. Joseph D'Alelio, clerk. There have been no changes or replacements in the branch offices.

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR 1936

In the past year 43,692 persons brought their problems to the various offices of the division. This shows a gain of 3,644 over the previous year and is the largest number recorded in any year for the division. In 1931 there were 41,052 clients;

in 1935, 40,048. In no other year have the persons recorded exceeded 37,000 in number.

Almost half of the clients in 1936 called at the Boston office which had a total of 21,814 clients during the year, an appreciable gain over the total of 19,481 in 1935. During the year, also, 4,812 clients were recorded at the Worcester office; 4,641 at the Fall River office; 4,615 at the Lawrence office; 4,205 at the New Bedford office; and 3,605 at the Springfield office. These figures show increases of 500 in Lawrence and New Bedford, and a gain of almost 300 in Fall River. These gains reflect no doubt the industrial prosperity in these textile cities as well as the increased use of our offices by the textile residents there. The Worcester office has continued to register the largest number of clients outside the main office.

Since clients of the division this year are recorded as residents in every one of the 39 cities of the State and in 237 of the 316 towns of the State, it is conclusive that information concerning the division has been quite widely spread throughout the Commonwealth. Clients living in the cities numbered 35,478 and those in towns 8,214. The 6 cities of the State where offices of the division are located furnish, of course, the largest numbers of clients recorded. Applicants who lived in Boston numbered 10,149; in Fall River, 3,580; in New Bedford, 3,549; in Worcester, 2,863; in Lawrence, 2,227; and in Springfield, 1,751. Cambridge residents to the number of 1,505 and Somerville residents numbering 1,199 were recorded as clients of the Boston office. Forty-two communities with 100 or more residents recorded as clients of the division include the following: Andover, 136; Arlington, 259; Attleboro, 178; Belmont, 198; Brockton, 105; Brookline, 477; Chelsea, 437; Chicopee, 583; Danvers, 194; Dedham, 123; Everett, 486; Fairhaven, 173; Fitchburg, 472; Framingham, 122; Gardner, 182; Gloucester, 212; Grafton, 122; Haverhill, 337; Holyoke, 660; Lynn, 278; Malden, 543; Medford, 349; Medway, 134; Melrose, 103; Methuen, 255; Milton, 114; Natick, 106; Newburyport, 149; Newton, 490; Northbridge, 109; Peabody, 108; Quincy, 407; Revere, 188; Salem, 231; Somerset, 100; Taunton, 498; Wakefield, 128; Waltham, 209; Watertown, 484; West Springfield, 137; Weymouth, 115; and Woburn, 174. Ten of these communities listed with more than 100 residents as clients for the year were visited by the district agents on regular field schedule for ten months of the year.

Our clients this year include 47 different national groups. Almost one-half of the entire number, however, are listed as subjects of the British Empire. The important separate groups under the general classification, British, are Canadians, to the number 11,877; Irish, 3,869; English, 2,334; Scottish, 870; and the natives of Newfoundland, who number 777. The Canadian clients are important numerically at all our offices with 4,930 recorded at Boston; 1,615 at Worcester; 1,488 at Lawrence; 1,434 at Fall River; 1,214 at Springfield; and 1,196 at New Bedford. The Canadian clients at Boston, however, are mainly from the maritime provinces and predominantly of English, Irish or Scottish stock. Those listed at the branch offices, on the contrary, are of French Canadian stock. Of the total for the State of 6,563 listed as French Canadians, only 577 called at the Boston office. Of the 5,314 who comprise the non-French Canadian only 961 were recorded at the branch offices. Natives of Newfoundland, who have a comparable cultural and national background to the Canadians from the maritime provinces, numbered 720 at Boston and less than 50 for each of the branch offices to make the State total of 777.

The largest non-British groups listed this year include 5,459 Italians, who are the largest group after the Canadians; 3,506 Portuguese; 2,539 Polish, and 1,931 Jewish persons. There were also more than 100 clients listed in each of the following national groups: Lithuanians, 947; Swedish, 787; Armenians, 779; Greek, 768; German, 541; Syrian, 531; Russian, 466; Finnish, 376; Albanian, 286; French, 250; and Norwegian, 151. There is a marked distribution geographically throughout the State of these different nationalities. Of the 5,459 Italians recorded as clients, 3,799 called at the Boston office and none of the branch offices recorded as many as 500 of this group. On the other hand, 3,088 of the 3,506 Portuguese clients recorded for the year were served at the Fall River and New Bedford offices and no other office recorded as many as 300 Portuguese. Of the Finnish clients, who totaled 376, nearly all, 263, called at the Worcester office. More than half of the Lithuanians clients, 531 of a total of 947, were recorded at the Boston office. Albanians to the number of 178 called at Boston and to the number of 97 at Worcester but no other

office recorded even 10 of this group. Naturally there is a greater variety of nationality recorded at the Boston office than at the other offices and certain groups represented by 25 or more clients are listed at Boston but not at any branch office. These include 48 Lettish clients; 39 Dutch, 38 Austrians; 36 Danish, 34 Czechoslovaks; 28 Spaniards; 21 Rumanians, and 21 Swiss. The Lawrence office records 46 Belgians of a total for the State of 91 with the Boston office showing 28 and no other office recording more than 10. The 3,687 persons classified as Americans in the statistical summary for the year include not only those born in the United States of foreign parents who sought information concerning proof of citizenship, or for help on a family immigration or naturalization difficulty, but also those who have no immediate personal problem but who inquired for acquaintances who are themselves foreign born. These Americans include cooperating social agencies whom we are glad to serve, teachers and supervisors of adult education, students who seek general information on the problem, members of the General Court who seek information for their constituents.

As usual, more than three-fourths of our clients, or a percentage of 78.94, sought help in citizenship problems; 34,512 persons were recorded as seeking information or help on this point. This is an increase of 3,321 over the previous year when 31,191 were recorded under this classification. This gain is slightly above that shown in 1935 over the figure for 1934.

Under the general classification of Citizenship are listed many diverse services, some technically difficult, some requiring careful assistance in the filling of applications to file under federal procedure, and others merely of an informational nature. Applications for first papers were filled out for 9,684 persons this year. Applications for final papers were filled out for 9,517 persons. While this technical time consuming task forms an important part of the work in all of the offices of the division, certain local conditions cause a considerable variation in the burden. The Boston office is moderately convenient of access from the federal naturalization office at the Post Office Building and consequently many persons come directly to us from that office to have the blanks filled out. During the year, 5,497 first paper applications and 5,914 second paper applications were filled out at the Boston office. The only branch office to fill more than 1,000 of either of these blanks was Worcester which recorded 1,199 first paper and 1,088 second paper applications. The other four offices record these services as follows: first paper applications; Fall River, 639; Springfield, 735; New Bedford, 802; Lawrence, 812; second paper applications, Fall River, 467; New Bedford, 529; Lawrence, 724; Springfield, 795. In the citizenship work of the division, all the offices have enjoyed the splendid cooperation with the officials of the federal naturalization and immigration service, as well as with the clerks of the local courts and the United States District Court at Boston.

BOSTON OFFICE

More than 80 per cent of the work at the Boston office in 1936 concerned problems of citizenship. Many factors combined this year to awaken interest on this point; the presidential campaign which aroused the desire to vote, the social security legislation, the reduction of the old age assistance age to 65, and perhaps, most of all, the underlying feeling of insecurity which is bound up with alienage. The gain in citizenship was proportionate in Boston to that indicated for the division as a whole. The number so classified in 1936 was 17,466 in contrast to 15,388 in 1935. The citizenship work at the Boston office included filling out 5,497 applications for first papers, 5,914 second paper applications, 177 applications for certificates of derivative citizenship, and 515 applications for duplicate naturalization documents.

Perhaps the most interesting of the applications to analyze is the first paper group as this group of applicants, taking the first step toward citizenship, reflect most clearly any pressures toward naturalization. This year's figures show that of the 5,497 first paper applicants, 2,930 were subjects of the British Empire. Of this British group, the outstanding number were Canadians, 1,556 recorded under that classification. The number of persons born in the Irish Free State were 721, and 31 in North Ireland. England is credited with 128, Scotland with 111, and the British West Indies and Bermuda total 100 more. From Newfoundland came 282. By far the largest group, however, from any Canadian provinces were natives of

Nova Scotia as 873 are so recorded. From New Brunswick 292 are recorded; 199 from Prince Edward Island; 153 from Quebec, and a scattered 2 from Alberta, 4 from Manitoba, 28 from Ontario, 3 from Saskatchewan, and 2 from other parts of Canada show that the maritime provinces and particularly Nova Scotia form the bulk of applicants who now seek first papers in Massachusetts. When we realize that Yarmouth, Nova Scotia, was settled in 1761 by 80 settlers who came from Massachusetts and that even before that in 1759, a few leading citizens of Yarmouth, Massachusetts, requested permission to carry with them the name of the town they were leaving, it is evident that for these prospective citizens of the United States, the step toward citizenship is a step not toward a new allegiance but a return to an earlier one.

For first papers, 820 natives of Italy filled out applications, 607 of Jewish stock, 197 Lithuanians, 116 Greeks, 110 Portuguese, and 107 Swedes. No other national group furnished 100 individuals.

Of the first paper applicants, 54 were engaged in agriculture, 140 were workers of the sea, 208 were in clerical work, 126 in transportation, 386 in the professional classes, 312 in mercantile pursuits, 674 in domestic service, 2,531 occupied in industry, 91 in W.P.A. work, and 910 unemployed.

Only 12 of the total took out their application for first papers at the legal minimum age of eighteen. The oldest applicant for first papers was eighty-five years old. The modal age, that of the greatest number, was forty-four.

The age groups, classified by ten year periods, are as follows: 704 persons between the ages of eighteen and twenty-seven; 1,192 persons between the ages of twenty-eight and thirty-seven; 1,250 between thirty-eight and forty-seven; 1,176 between forty-eight and fifty-seven; 306 between fifty-eight and sixty-seven; and 36 over seventy-seven years of age. The modal period, therefore is between thirty-eight and forty-seven, almost coincident with the popular conception of the prime of life.

In 1931 a somewhat similar analysis was made of first paper applications at the Boston office. There were 4,783 applicants for first papers that year. Of that number 713 or 14.9 per cent were over fifty years of age. In 1936, of the 5,497 applicants recorded, 1,977 or 35.96 per cent were over fifty years of age. The growing trend toward citizenship by the elderly seems fairly conclusive.

The majority of the applicants for first papers were not recent arrivals in the United States although 111 applicants had lived in the United States a year or less. Two had resided in this country 74 years before taking the first step toward naturalization. The modal period of time in the United States prior to first paper application was thirteen years.

Clients with problems concerned with immigration numbered 2,382 in Boston last year. For this number certain blanks required for federal naturalization procedure were filled as follows: for 58 clients, applications to verify arrival to submit to consul authorities to bring relatives here; for 118 clients, application for permits to re-enter the United States after temporary visits abroad; for 145, petitions for the issuance of immigration visa for relatives abroad; for 234, requests to extend temporary stay in the United States; and 472 applications to register legally as residents of the United States. In addition, some 378 persons were assisted in making affidavits to use as identifying documents in Canadian travel. Seven hundred and twenty-six affidavits were prepared, with accompanying documentary evidence, to enable legally resident aliens, or American citizens to bring relatives here. Information was given to 606 persons relative to the immigration laws and to 95 persons who inquired concerning the immigration regulations concerning travel.

Notarial service was given to 448 persons during the year. Four hundred and forty-eight persons inquired on problems which could not be classified as either on citizenship or immigration and which usually concerned a personal difficulty of the inquirer.

Translation service showed an increase over prior years. Translation was required of military documents in connection with the special naturalization privilege granted to honorably discharged veterans of our allies in the United War. Many candidates for old age assistance requested translation of birth or marriage records. In addition, translations of family records were required under the procedure for derivative citizenship certificates. Translations have been generously made for

us this year as in the past by the Boston International Institute and we are especially grateful for much assistance in the translation of Russian documents by Miss Olga Nicholaevsky of the Institute and by Miss Aspasia Kyrides for Greek documents.

Social workers from the division have met incoming liners docking at the port of Boston so that newcomers may make connections, through the workers, with relatives and friends.

The statistical study, begun last year, which will study the relative rate of naturalization among different national groups, the age variation of such groups, and various correlated data, is still in progress. The young men engaged in it are loaned to the office by the Boston office of the National Youth Administration.

The work in furnishing the State supervisor of adult alien education with data relative to those who have been assisted in filling out first and second papers has been continued. Students from Emmanuel College are supplied for this work during the college year through the National Youth Administration. The records copied by them are furnished to local supervisors of adult alien education by the State office and the candidates for citizenship are advised of local opportunities for study.

The supervisor of social service of the division has spoken on the work of the division, on immigration and naturalization law, and on pending immigration legislation thirty-two times in the year covered by this report, for the most part before conferences of teachers, supervisors or interested organizations.

During the past year the Boston office of the division has continued to enjoy the cooperation of the federal authorities both in Washington and locally. We have had uniformly pleasant relations with the many social and civic agencies engaged in the common task of bringing the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin into sympathetic and mutually helpful relationship.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

The end of the fiscal year November, 1936, brought to a close one of the most successful years the Fall River office has enjoyed since its inception.

Various factors combined to tax the facilities of the office to the utmost limit and frequently beyond. The execution of the Veterans' Bonus applications, verification of birth and naturalization records for those persons applying for Old Age Assistance, and the completion of various forms connected with the Social Security Act were all items which required added time and thought.

Improved economic conditions also permitted large numbers to proceed with naturalization who were deterred for years, by reason of unemployment. An added evidence of improved conditions was the increased demand for assistance in bringing relatives from abroad, mainly from Canada and the Azores.

The work in the field offices at Attleboro and Taunton showed substantial gains over previous years and frequently the scheduled office hours were totally inadequate and made considerable overtime imperative.

Since the peak load of service at the Fall River office was rendered in mid-year when the vacation schedule was in operation, much overtime was required to maintain efficient service.

Citizenship

At the naturalization sessions of the court in Bristol County during March and September, approximately two hundred persons were granted citizenship at each sitting, an increase of one hundred per cent over past years.

Whether this increase was the result of conviction, hope of material gain, or for other reasons, was difficult to determine but it pointed unmistakably to the fact, that our foreign-born residents realized, that lacking citizenship, they occupied a difficult if not impossible position.

The interminable length of time required by the Immigration Service to locate records of entry, which in many cases exceeded more than twelve months, was the cause of much dissatisfaction and considerable time was required to make explanations that would satisfy our clients.

That section of the law demanding documentary evidence of residence prior

to June, 1906, constituted a serious problem in many instances, which necessitated a great amount of correspondence in order to satisfy this requirement of the law.

Since the burden of proving citizenship rested with every applicant for Old Age Assistance benefits, the office cared for all cases in which proof of birth or naturalization was not available.

Owing to the advanced age and failing memories of the interested persons, unlimited patience was needed to arrive at data sufficiently definite to enable us to contact the court, church, or city clerk in possession of the required information.

Advising persons, whose ages ranged from sixty-five to eighty years who had not acquired citizenship, but who wished to do so, was found to be a problem that required both tact and sympathy.

Owing to the fact that the various judges of the Superior Court have not, in recent years, made uniform decisions on the cases of illiterate applicants, it was impossible to advise such persons definitely as to the outcome of their petitions.

As evidence that the latest enactment benefiting aliens who marry American women after May, 1934, or whose wives become naturalized subsequent to that date, may at times have a considerable value, was amply proved by a case which occurred here during the year.

The man in question, a Mr. S. was advised of the privilege, and desiring citizenship for a very special reason, persuaded his American born wife, a helpless invalid, to regain her lost birthright. Because of her desire to assist her husband she permitted herself to be carried into court by friends, on the two occasions necessary to complete her naturalization. In this particular case special arrangements were made with the photographer and the various court officials.

Immigration

The number of applications received for advice on the present law governing the admission of aliens greatly exceeded that of previous years. This office, aware of the fact that our Consuls abroad regulated Immigration rigidly under the "Likely to Become a Public Charge" order, offered no guarantee or hope of success to any single applicant. Every possible help was given persons sending for relatives but the unfavorable attitude of the Consular Service toward immigration was clearly explained. The wide variation in the requirements of the various Consulates for granting visas was very apparent, indicating that each official interpreted the L.P.C. order in an entirely different manner, which prevented the office, as an advisory agency, from adopting any uniform policy in immigration matters.

As evidence that personal consideration now plays no part in Consular decisions, we have had the experience of presenting the applications of two young American girls for the admission of their husbands and in both cases received adverse decisions on the ground that proof of sufficient means of support was lacking. Whether these husbands will ever be permitted to join their wives is, at the present time, entirely problematical.

The customary valuable advice and help was supplied the hundreds of tourists who visited Canada during the year. Proof that these certificates of identity, issued by the Bureau, have a distinct value is demonstrated by the fact that the office records show that clients employ these certificates year after year until such time as they acquire American citizenship.

Miscellaneous

The office presented many successful claims for the Veterans and widows of Veterans and completed applications for bonus in hundreds of cases during the latter part of the year.

Many Civil Service applications were completed and attested for those seeking employment at the Newport Naval Torpedo Station and a considerable number of forms completed for W.P.A. workers, several of whom were assisted in the adjustment of errors on pay checks.

The request of two Spanish Nuns, now in this city, for information relative to the possible resumption of pension payment, which they had received for several years past, might be offered as proof that the office still continues to meet with the unusual.

Instances were noted of industrial accident cases in which the injured employees, with seemingly valid cases, were refused compensation and compelled to demand board hearings, which necessitated their engaging legal representation and delayed payments due them for periods ranging from two to three months.

Frequently, demands for rulings involving unusual questions of citizenship were received from the various city departments including the Welfare, Old Age Assistance, Sealers of Weights and Measures, and the Registrar of Voters.

During the year talks on our activities were given before the Union Methodist Men's Club, the Parent-Teachers Association, the Carter Club of Swansea, and the Portuguese-American Civic League of Somerset.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

In the year ending November 30, 1936, a total of 4,615 applicants sought information, advice and assistance from this branch office at Lawrence. This office covered the territory in Essex county except those cities and towns in close proximity to Boston, and covered Middlesex County in the vicinity of Lowell. Regular monthly trips were made to Lowell, Gloucester, Newburyport, Salem, and Haverhill from December, 1935, to May, 1936, inclusive, and the regular travel period each year in the past has been from October to May inclusive. This total of 4,615 cases was the second highest in the history of this office. The highest was in 1931 when we had a total of 4,829. The reason for that high figure in 1931 was due to the fact that those people who were in the rush to take out first papers in 1929 before the fees were increased, had first papers two years old in 1931 and therefore were eligible to petition for final papers. The high figure for 1936 was due to two principal causes; namely, proof of citizenship for work and for old age assistance. Naturally the fervor of these people in applying induced others to determine their status or to make application also so that the year was a very busy one.

We have had many interesting and complicated cases during the year of which the following are outstanding:

A woman resident of Lawrence, and a citizen, was particularly anxious to have her minor child, by her first husband, come to the United States to reside with her. Because of the different names used, such as the mother's maiden name and the names of the two husbands, there was considerable confusion as to the identity of the child. We assisted the mother to obtain copies of all necessary documents with the result that the child is here with her mother.

Two citizens, a man and his wife, asked for our assistance in the case of a young man, seventeen years of age, who was living with them as a visitor (no relation) from Canada and who, when he came to this country, was allowed entrance for six months on a \$500 bond. They met the boy several years ago on a boat from England to Canada when he was on his way to an orphan's home in Canada. He has been attending the public school here so we filled out an application for extension of his temporary stay, and an application for an extension of the bond period so that he could remain until the end of the school year. Both applications were granted and in the meantime he was legally adopted. He returned to Canada to obtain a legalized permanent admission and is now happy in his own home.

A woman citizen asked for our assistance in bringing her husband and three children to the United States from Canada. She was here working to get money to pay their expenses. We advised her to always keep her citizenship in mind, especially when she appeared at an American Consulate with her family to make application for admittance. We were pleased to subsequently meet the entire family who now have a permanent residence here and to assist the man to make an application for citizenship.

An elderly woman whose son came here from Poland as a temporary visitor for six months had to put up a bond of \$500 before the boy was released at New York. After spending a pleasant visit he left the country without reporting his departure so the bond, which the lady could ill afford to lose, was placed in jeopardy. With the help of the American Consul abroad, a statement was taken from the boy, showing that he had left this country and had taken up his residence there so the bond was released to the mother.

Two resident aliens, a man and his wife, requested our services to enable them to return to the old country where they wished to reside and wanted to take with them their daughter, a citizen and an inmate in the Danvers State Hospital. Polish passports were obtained for the parents and an American passport for the daughter. With the help of the Lawrence probation officer, who committed the girl, we were able to obtain her release as soon as the passports were issued and the hospital authorities transported the family by machine to Boston where they entrained for New York to take the boat.

A colored lady who claimed to have been born in Washington, D.C., called for our assistance in straightening out her case which was one of old age assistance. Through an old marriage record of hers in Maine in the year 1894, the record showed that she was born in Washington and the bureau has accepted that as proof of citizenship.

An interesting case was that of a man, a citizen, and his wife, an alien, of North Wilmington, who were referred to us for service by the director. Because of the fact that these people were old and crippled to some extent by shocks, it was necessary to call on them personally, which we were only too glad to do. The man, an American citizen, was unfortunately under 65 years of age and ineligible for old age assistance, and the woman, who was over 65 years of age, was ineligible for the pension because she was not a citizen. We arranged for an organization in North Wilmington to pay the fees and travel expenses for the lady's visits to the court to be naturalized and we filled out the necessary application for citizenship for her. We hope that she will pass all requirements so that she will be naturalized at the June, 1937, session at the Lowell Superior Court.

At the naturalization session of the Superior Court at Lawrence in March, 1936, there were many people naturalized who were assisted by this office and the figures show the following data: Amesbury, total naturalized 3, our cases, 1; Andover, total 9, our cases 2; Haverhill, total 37, our cases 15; Lawrence, total 112, our cases 76; Methuen, total 25, our cases 13; North Andover, total 2, our cases 2; Newburyport, total 1, our cases 1. There were 189 persons naturalized and our cases totaled 110. These figures do not include all second paper applications as many of our applicants petitioned at the United States District Court at Boston.

During the years that the Lawrence office has functioned we never had to curtail our services, but it took the serious floods of March to incapacitate our work from Friday, March 20, when the building in which we are located, had no heat or light, until Monday, March 23, when the heat was restored but we had no light except candle light until Thursday, March 26. For that period we served our people as best we could under the circumstances. The secretary assisted in alleviating suffering by serving with the Red Cross and other organizations in those days of hardship and fear.

NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

The New Bedford office on November 30, 1936, completed its nineteenth year of aiding the aliens and citizens alike in matters of immigration and naturalization. The regular schedule for the district covered by this office was maintained with but one exception. The hours of visiting Brockton were changed last October from six to eight in the evening to those of two to six in the afternoon on the first and third Thursdays of each month from October to June. Many persons dealt with in this community since the change of hours have commented that they have found the hours more convenient for them. The past year showed a decided increase in our work. The number of persons who came to us for help totaled 4,205. This number is the largest we have served since the year 1930. With business steadily increasing and people again returning to work in the mills here we found that their first interest was to become citizens. Many of them have remarked that never again will they run into the danger of being refused employment on the grounds that they were not citizens of this great country.

Citizenship

Of the total number of persons aided during the past twelve months, 3,284 people sought help in matters pertaining to citizenship. We had a great many cases of

repatriation, women who applied to regain their citizenship in order that their husbands might take advantage of the Act passed by Congress on May 24, 1934. In many instances we found that these women were not aware of the fact that their citizenship had been lost until the fact was brought to their attention by this office. The Registrar of Voters in this city discovered from time to time many American born women on the voting list who should never have been permitted to register, as marriage to their alien husbands had caused them to forfeit their rights. Most of these cases have been of an urgent nature and required special handling.

Even at this late date we found several cases of veterans who served with our forces during the World War and who failed to take advantage of the Veterans Act when it was a valid law.

Near the close of the year we had many last minute requests from seamen wanting special attention as they desired to become citizens at the earliest possible date in order to be able to keep their positions. An Act approved on June 29, 1936, regulates employment of alien seamen.

The office was called upon by local organizations for official rulings on matters pertaining to naturalization.

Immigration

The number of immigration cases, varying in classification, totaled 829. Many people, believing that conditions were better, came here during the past few months to inquire about the possibilities of bringing relatives to the United States for permanent stay. In some cases we were able to assist them in making out the necessary documents. In a great many other cases our inquirers were without means of guaranteeing support and we were unable to help them as they could not meet the requirements of the present immigration laws.

We had several cases of persons who found difficulty in returning to the United States after short visits to Canada. Many of them were old residents of the United States who were finally admitted and given thirty days in which to register with the local immigration authorities.

We found that several persons here on a temporary visit were refused an extension of stay because of their lack of funds to guarantee their support here.

Miscellaneous

The remaining 128 cases were distributed among applicants who sought help in matters pertaining to employment, financial aid, general information, notarial service and translations.

The most outstanding case of the year was found to be that of repatriation of an American born woman who was married on June 4, 1919, to an officer in the United States Army, and divorced from him in 1927. The loss of her citizenship was made known to her when she filed an application for a Civil Service position. Her husband was born in Germany, supposedly of American born parents. Upon investigation the statement was found to be untrue and was the cause of this woman forfeiting her citizenship. With the aid of the Act passed June 25, 1936, we were able to assist this woman to regain her rights, lost in marriage, within the short period of five days.

As usual the office received the fullest cooperation from all organizations with whom it came in contact including those of federal, state, city and local private organizations.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

Increased applications for service in the Springfield District during the year ending November 30, 1936, have reflected the improved conditions in business and in large measure the reaction of people to the recently enacted Social Security measures.

The floods which occurred in Western Massachusetts in March, 1936, affected a large part of the foreign born in this district and in the cities which were flooded many of the sections which were under water were occupied almost entirely by the newcomers to this country. In the rural sections of the Connecticut Valley, and especially in Hampshire and Franklin counties, where the farms are owned to a large extent by Polish immigrants, they were naturally the principal sufferers.

At the request of the Director of the Division a survey of the district was made during the flood and the cooperation of the Division was offered to the various agencies working for the relief of the sufferers. It is a source of great satisfaction that the Springfield office was able to assist in the problems arising at that time.

In carrying on the activities in centers outside of the Springfield office we have had the usual cooperation of other agencies. A regular full day each Thursday has been established at the City Hall in Holyoke and applicants have taken advantage of this opportunity in increasingly large numbers. The various State, Federal and Municipal departments, as well as private groups having interest in the problems of the foreign born, have been helpful in our work and their assistance has been very gratifying.

Citizenship

Of the total number of 3,605 applicants, 2,724 applications had to do with problems of citizenship. Of this number 735 first paper applications were prepared and 795 second paper applications completed. The average age of persons applying for citizenship has continued to be higher than formerly. Many persons who had neglected to take advantage of the opportunity to be naturalized have found that in most activities and in order to benefit from present day legislation that citizenship is one of the first requirements. For these reasons their interest has been stimulated and they have made every effort to complete naturalization as early as possible.

Immigration

Six hundred ninety-eight persons presented immigration problems. Probably because of the change for better in industrial conditions there have been more applications from persons interested in bringing relatives and friends to the United States. However, because of the strict requirements in connection with the issuance of immigration visas there has been only a slight increase in the number of foreign born arriving in this district. The ruling by which certain relatives of American citizens who are illegally in the United States have been permitted to present their qualifications for an immigration visa to the American Consul at Montreal, Canada, before leaving the United States, has made it possible to prevent the separation of several families. This sensible arrangement has worked out to the advantage of both the alien and our country alike. Since certificates of arrival are not now required from those persons who entered the United States prior to June 29, 1906, the number of persons who are required to make records of registry has not increased, but registry has served the practical purpose of expediting the naturalization of those whose record of arrival cannot be located and who arrived subsequent to the above-mentioned date. This office prepared 55 applications for record of registry during the year.

WORCESTER OFFICE

In any report, no matter how sincerely and carefully written, it is inevitable that the person making the report will be biased, as to the value of his organization to the public such organization serves. With this in mind, the following extracts from letters received at this office, all on immigration cases which comprised a little less than 11 per cent of our total for the year, are quoted to show the value placed upon our services by the public with whom we come in contact:

"I received the letter from my father stating that he boarded the ship, so I'm going to New York to meet him.

I'm very glad and lucky that my father reached this point. Now I'm going to have my father with me. I give my sincere thanks to you and all the other members who helped to bring my father to America.

Yours cordially,

Mrs. Elisa A———"

"Please accept my thanks for your assistance in preparing my papers which enabled me to return permanently to the U. S. A.

I honestly believe that without your help I would have had great difficulty in entering due to the strictness of the immigration authorities. But the way

the papers were prepared enabled me to return without any difficulty whatever.

I presented the papers Saturday morning and was notified in about ten minutes they were in order and sufficient so that I had no difficulty whatever in getting over.

I would again like to thank you for your kindness, patience and diligence in helping me and hope that I will become a good citizen.

Yours very truly,

Vernon G. S———”

“I arrived back from Montreal last night at 7.40 P.M. and my son came through the immigration authorities O.K., thanks to your service and directions which I deeply appreciate. Your service is surely unexcelled in every way, so wishing you every success and thanking you once again for all past favors, I remain

Respectfully yours,

Herbert W. C———”

We chose the above three letters from the immigration classification because at the present time, due to economic conditions, it is much harder to get results on immigration matters than it is on citizenship cases, and without a thorough knowledge of the law, required procedure, and painstaking attention to details, immigration cases cannot be completed in a satisfactory manner.

Our total number of applications for the year ended November 30, 1936, which was 4,812, and the largest that we have ever had, was slightly higher than our total for the preceding year, when we had 4,805 applications. As in previous years, the greater part of our work was on citizenship, which accounted for more than 87 per cent of the total for the year. In fact, since the establishment of the Worcester office on a full time basis, 8 per cent or more of our total has been concerned with citizenship.

In addition to filling out the usual forms required under the naturalization laws, we acted as advisors to persons and governmental or private agencies, in cases where there was doubt as to the citizenship of a specific individual. If, after studying the facts in each case, it was found that the person concerned was not a citizen, we advised the proper procedure to follow to become a citizen. On the other hand, if the person was found to be a citizen but could not prove it, we advised what documents should be obtained to establish such claim to citizenship.

In many cases, after careful questioning, it developed that the person concerned was eligible to make his or her application under the provisions of certain naturalization laws which considerably shortened the usual procedure in that particular case. In other cases, unfortunately, it was necessary to make application for first paper and follow the regular naturalization procedure. One case, cited below, illustrates how citizenship may be lost by one person solely through the act of another person.

Our applicant, the daughter of native born citizens, was born in the United States but lost her citizenship through the naturalization of her father in Canada when she was six years of age. Because of the naturalization treaty of 1870 between the United States and Great Britain, her American citizenship was forfeited as she was under twenty-one years of age at the time of her father's naturalization, and was therefore subject to the Canadian naturalization laws. She had never, upon her own initiative, taken any action likely to cause a loss of the American citizenship, which she had gained at birth. Upon her return to the United States she was admitted as an immigrant and it was necessary for her to apply for first paper as the first step in regaining her citizenship.

Her sister, who was born in Canada, the year before her father was naturalized, did not lose her right to claim American citizenship as the child of a citizen of the United States since she had been born before her father's naturalization in Canada, and her Canadian birth exempted her from the application

of the Canadian naturalization laws. She was admitted into the United States as an American citizen and has acted as such since her entry into this country in 1934.

The treaty of 1870 and the American and Canadian naturalization laws thus had the curious effect of requiring the girl who was born in the United States and who had never taken any independent action that would jeopardize her status as a native born citizen, to return to the United States as an immigrant and follow the usual procedure to regain her citizenship, while her sister, who was born in Canada, was admitted to the United States as a citizen and is entitled to all of the rights of a citizen.

We had numerous other citizenship cases, with equally interesting features, but lack of space will not permit us to cite them in detail in this report.

About two per cent of our applications for the year concerned matters, other than citizenship or immigration, which we considered nevertheless, came within the scope of our duties as outlined by law. These included special affidavits, translations, and advice on various matters which in our opinion tended to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin.

The Worcester district contains all of Worcester County, the town of Orange in Franklin County, the City of Marlborough and fifteen towns in Middlesex and Norfolk Counties, which are grouped along the eastern boundary of Worcester County from the New Hampshire to the Rhode Island state lines. It has an area of over 1,900 square miles and a population of more than 500,000, about one-quarter of which is foreign born. This large territory and population is cared for by means of the full time branch office at Worcester, the part time sub-offices at Fitchburg and Gardner, and by occasional office hours held in other communities, when conditions warrant holding such office hours.

We maintained regular office hours, as scheduled during the year, at Fitchburg and Gardner and worked in those communities in conjunction with Miss Margaret E. Kielty, Director of Americanization in the Fitchburg Public Schools, and Miss Cora M. Leamy, Supervisor of Americanization in the Gardner Public Schools. Although operating entirely independent of the schools in Worcester, we have had many occasions in the past year for joint action with Miss Catherine A. McHugh, Director of Americanization in the Worcester Public Schools.

Applications for aid, from individuals of 32 different races and nationalities, residing in 60 of the 78 cities and towns in the district were received last year. This means that during the year, residents of approximately 77 per cent of the territory contained in the entire district requested us to assist them in their problems.

The National Youth Administration of the Federal Government assigned the part time services of seven girls to our office for several months in 1936, and we found them very helpful in aiding us to obtain statistical information that we could not otherwise have secured and to clear up the great mass of clerical work which had accumulated because the entire time of the agent and the clerk in the Worcester office had been taken up with interviews, and filling out various applications and affidavits required under the immigration and naturalization laws.

Without the aid of such temporary clerks we would have had great difficulty, even by working many hours overtime, in catching up with our routine clerical work, and we have greatly appreciated the friendly cooperation in this matter that we have received from Mr. Thomas B. Dowd and Miss Carol L. Mannix of the Worcester office of the National Youth Administration.

The staffs of the United States Immigration and Naturalization offices at Boston have, as in past years, been courteous and helpful in every immigration or naturalization case that we have referred to them. Other public officials and agencies with whom we have had cordial relations during the last year were the postmaster at Worcester, the various State branch offices at Worcester, the clerk of the Superior Court at Worcester and his assistants, the mayors, selectmen and school departments of the various cities and towns in the district, the city clerk, the registrars of voters, the civil service registrar and the bureau of old age assistance in Worcester. Among the private organizations who have referred clients to us are the American

Legion, other veterans organizations, and the officers of various racial naturalization clubs in our territory.

The finest spirit of cooperation has been evident throughout the year in our relations with all of the various public and private organizations named above, and the confidence shown in our office by such agencies, and by individuals with whom we have come in contact, has been a source of satisfaction to us, and is a convincing proof that we have carried out the functions assigned to us by the legislative act which created the division.

In addition to attending the various court sessions for naturalization which were held at Worcester and Fitchburg in the spring and fall of 1936, and attending to other duties, which are not shown by the statistics of our office, the district agent, because he considered it his duty to be interested in everything pertaining to Americanization, has actively participated, both as chairman and as committee member, in Americanization projects sponsored by other organizations. However, since such activities were not directly concerned with the work of our division, and were undertaken entirely separate from the work of the division, it does not appear to be appropriate to cite them in detail in this report.

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES, 1918-1935

YEAR	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
1918	6,373	-	-	1,781	411	-	8,565
1919	6,301	-	-	6,844	3,895	-	17,040
Total for Bureau	12,674	-	-	8,625	4,306	-	25,605
1920	7,292	-	-	6,923	2,821	-	17,036
1921	7,273	1,192	-	5,646	3,930	-	18,041
1922	8,070	905	-	4,579	3,933	-	17,487
1923	9,119	1,843	2,537	4,372	4,114	-	21,985
1924	9,744	3,216	2,869	3,971	4,236	-	24,036
1925	8,632	3,528	2,190	3,202	3,750	-	21,302
1926	10,391	3,705	2,547	3,901	4,943	-	25,487
1927	11,593	3,772	2,362	4,008	4,354	-	26,089
1928	11,235	3,938	2,893	6,217	4,400	-	28,683
1929	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114
1930	14,664	3,209	3,296	3,489	5,060	1,995	32,613
1931	20,267	4,054	4,829	5,162	4,807	3,933	41,052
1932	14,318	3,564	4,454	2,705	4,740	3,526	33,307
1933	12,396	2,916	2,450	2,054	3,486	2,507	25,809
1934	19,007	3,707	3,481	3,024	3,517	3,997	36,733
1935	19,481	4,343	4,090	3,694	3,635	4,805	40,048
1936	21,814	4,641	4,615	4,205	3,605	4,812	43,692

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Bank	-	4	1	-	2	-	7
Citizenship	17,466	3,111	3,766	3,248	2,724	4,197	34,512
Compensation for injury	-	9	-	-	3	-	12
Emigration	-	-	-	-	8	-	8
Employment	88	38	5	3	2	6	142
Financial aid	2	23	-	2	-	-	27
Immigration	2,832	808	669	829	698	526	6,262
Interpretation and translation	522	1	3	12	15	13	566
Miscellaneous complaint	-	9	6	1	17	-	33
Miscellaneous information	448	507	29	54	94	15	1,147
Notarial service	456	131	136	48	50	55	876
Total	21,814	4,641	4,615	4,205	3,605	4,812	43,692

NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
African	40	—	4	—	—	—	44
Albanian	178	—	6	5	—	97	286
American	2,394	434	194	85	302	278	3,687
Arabian	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Armenian	525	1	109	—	15	129	799
Assyrian	4	1	—	—	—	10	15
Austrian	38	1	2	2	14	—	57
Belgian	28	2	46	10	5	—	91
British	9,617	1,961	2,654	1,919	1,622	2,190	19,963
South African	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Australian	5	1	—	—	3	2	11
Canadian	4,930	1,434	1,488	1,196	1,214	1,615	11,877
French	577	1,282	1,310	1,125	1,164	1,105	6,563
Other	4,353	152	178	71	50	510	5,314
Newfoundland	720	6	2	15	3	31	777
English	730	325	468	585	76	150	2,334
British Guiana	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
East Indian	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Irish	2,534	155	504	94	247	335	3,869
Scotch	497	36	191	16	75	55	870
Welsh	5	3	1	2	3	1	15
West Indian	185	1	—	11	1	1	199
Bulgarian	3	—	—	—	—	2	5
Chinese	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Cuban	7	—	—	—	1	—	8
Czecho-Slovak	34	—	1	—	7	4	46
Dutch	39	8	4	4	1	14	70
Egyptian	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Estonian	8	—	—	—	1	—	9
Filipino	19	—	—	1	—	—	20
Finnish	67	2	37	1	6	263	376
French	121	5	47	51	15	11	250
German	261	30	73	21	113	43	541
Greek	421	40	77	51	101	78	768
Hebrew	1,340	87	88	88	99	229	1,931
Hungarian	10	1	—	1	—	1	13
Icelandic	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Italian	3,799	128	479	110	480	463	5,459
Japanese	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lettish	48	—	3	—	—	—	51
Lithuanian	531	7	131	3	10	265	947
Luxembourg	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mexican	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Nicaraguan	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Panama	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Pacific Islands	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Polish	787	345	271	150	645	341	2,539
Portuguese	289	1,458	84	1,630	34	11	3,506
Persian	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rumanian	21	1	—	—	2	2	26
Russian	350	15	66	4	18	13	466
Scandinavian	543	22	50	13	55	311	994
Danish	36	5	6	—	2	7	56
Norwegian	113	—	11	2	6	19	151
Swedish	394	17	33	11	47	285	787
South American	22	6	—	3	1	5	37
Spanish	28	3	4	1	2	2	40
Swiss	21	2	2	—	3	1	29
Syrian	166	79	159	43	44	40	531
Turkish	1	—	5	8	2	6	22
Ukranian	27	—	19	—	7	3	56
Yugo-Slav	5	1	—	—	—	—	6
Total	21,814	4,641	4,615	4,205	3,605	4,812	43,692

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Abington	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Acton	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
Acushnet	—	2	—	79	—	—	81
Adams	7	—	—	—	92	—	99
Agawam	—	—	—	—	41	—	41

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Amesbury	11	—	20	—	—	1	32
Amherst	2	—	—	—	5	—	7
Andover	25	—	111	—	—	—	136
Arlington	259	—	—	—	—	—	259
Ashburnham	2	—	—	—	—	12	14
Ashby	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Ashfield	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Ashland	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Athol	7	—	—	—	—	13	20
Attleboro	21	157	—	—	—	—	178
Auburn	8	—	—	—	—	40	48
Avon	7	—	3	—	—	—	10
Ayer	9	—	—	—	—	1	10
Barnstable	5	—	—	7	—	—	12
Barre	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Becket	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bedford	16	—	3	—	—	—	19
Belchertown	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Bellingham	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Belmont	198	—	—	—	—	—	198
Berkley	—	3	—	—	—	—	3
Berlin	—	—	1	—	—	4	5
Beverly	45	—	18	—	—	—	63
Billerica	27	—	7	—	—	—	34
Blackstone	2	—	—	—	—	4	6
Bolton	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Boston	10,148	—	5	4	—	1	10,158
Bourne	2	1	—	6	—	—	9
Boxborough	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Boxford	2	—	3	1	—	—	6
Boylston	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Braintree	58	—	—	—	—	—	58
Bridgewater	23	—	—	33	—	—	56
Brimfield	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Brockton	46	—	—	55	—	4	105
Brookfield	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Brookline	477	—	—	—	—	—	477
Burlington	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Cambridge	1,504	—	—	1	—	—	1,505
Canton	31	—	—	—	—	7	38
Carlisle	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Carver	1	—	—	1	—	—	2
Charlemont	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Charlton	—	—	—	—	—	23	23
Chelmsford	10	—	48	—	—	—	58
Chelsea	437	—	—	—	—	—	437
Cheshire	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chester	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Chesterfield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Chicopee	2	—	—	—	581	—	583
Clinton	11	—	—	—	—	67	78
Cohasset	37	—	—	—	—	—	37
Colrain	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Concord	32	—	1	—	—	—	33
Danvers	16	—	19	—	—	3	38
Dartmouth	—	7	—	156	—	—	163
Dedham	123	—	—	—	—	—	123
Dighton	—	30	—	—	—	—	30
Douglas	—	—	—	—	—	22	22
Dover	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Dracut	8	—	47	—	—	—	55
Dudley	2	—	—	—	—	12	14
Duxbury	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
East Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
East Longmeadow	1	—	—	—	36	—	37
Easthampton	6	—	—	—	26	—	32
Easton	7	—	—	1	—	—	8
Edgartown	—	17	—	—	—	—	17
Egremont	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Essex	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Everett	486	—	—	—	—	—	486
Fairhaven	3	—	—	170	—	—	173
Fall River	13	3,560	—	7	—	—	3,580
Falmouth	4	—	—	21	—	—	25
Fitchburg	13	—	—	—	—	459	472
Foxborough	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Framingham	120	—	—	—	—	2	122
Franklin	21	—	—	—	—	—	21
Freetown	2	8	—	3	—	—	13
Gardner	11	—	—	—	—	171	182
Georgetown	3	—	6	—	—	—	9

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Gloucester	28	1	183	—	—	—	212
Grafton	1	—	—	—	—	121	122
Granby	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Granville	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Great Barrington	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Greenfield	4	—	—	—	28	—	32
Greenwich	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Groton	3	—	1	—	—	3	7
Groveland	1	—	3	—	—	—	4
Hadley	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Halifax	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hamilton	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hampden	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hanover	3	—	—	1	—	—	4
Hanson	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Hardwick	1	—	—	1	—	12	14
Hatfield	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Haverhill	33	—	303	—	—	1	337
Hingham	36	—	—	—	—	—	36
Holbrook	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Holden	—	—	—	—	—	35	35
Holliston	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Holyoke	9	—	—	—	651	—	660
Hopedale	5	—	—	—	—	20	25
Hopkinton	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Hubbardston	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Hudson	57	—	1	—	—	5	63
Hull	23	—	—	—	—	—	23
Huntington	3	—	—	—	1	—	4
Ipswich	17	—	2	—	—	—	19
Kingston	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lakeville	—	—	—	5	—	—	5
Lancaster	3	—	—	—	—	7	10
Lawrence	64	—	2,162	—	1	—	2,227
Lee	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Leicester	2	—	—	—	—	37	39
Lenox	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leominster	14	—	—	—	—	84	98
Lexington	58	—	—	—	—	—	58
Leyden	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lincoln	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Littleton	4	—	2	—	—	1	7
Lowell	112	—	856	—	—	—	968
Ludlow	1	—	—	—	42	—	43
Lunenburg	2	—	—	—	—	15	17
Lynn	271	—	6	—	—	1	278
Lynnfield	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Malden	542	—	1	—	—	—	543
Manchester	11	—	2	—	—	—	13
Mansfield	8	3	—	—	—	—	11
Marblehead	10	—	4	—	—	—	14
Marion	1	—	—	16	—	—	17
Marlborough	47	—	—	—	—	8	55
Marshfield	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Mattapoisett	—	3	—	28	—	—	31
Maynard	85	—	—	—	—	1	86
Medfield	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Medford	347	—	1	—	—	1	349
Medway	134	—	—	—	—	—	134
Melrose	102	—	—	—	1	—	103
Mendon	23	—	—	—	—	5	28
Merrimac	1	—	7	—	—	—	8
Methuen	5	—	250	—	—	—	255
Middleborough	13	1	—	3	—	—	17
Middleton	3	—	4	—	—	—	7
Millford	40	1	—	—	—	30	71
Millbury	12	—	—	—	—	54	56
Millis	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Millville	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Milton	114	—	—	—	—	—	114
Monson	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Montague	3	—	—	—	8	—	11
Nahant	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Nantucket	—	—	—	3	—	—	3
Natick	105	—	—	1	—	—	106
Needham	53	—	—	—	—	—	53
New Ashford	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
New Bedford	18	10	—	3,521	—	—	3,549
Newbury	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Newburyport	8	1	140	—	—	—	149
Newton	488	—	—	1	1	—	490

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worcester	Total
Norfolk	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
North Adams	3	—	—	—	—	—	29
North Andover	3	—	70	—	26	—	73
North Attleborough	—	45	—	—	—	—	45
North Brookfield	—	—	—	—	1	11	12
Northampton	11	1	—	—	18	—	30
Northborough	3	—	—	—	—	11	14
Northbridge	1	—	—	—	—	108	109
Norton	12	19	—	3	—	—	34
Norwell	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Norwood	80	—	—	—	—	—	80
Oak Bluffs	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Oakham	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Orange	—	—	—	—	2	1	3
Otis	—	—	—	—	—	20	20
Oxford	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Palmer	1	—	—	—	45	—	46
Paxton	1	—	—	—	—	6	7
Peabody	73	—	35	—	—	—	108
Pepperell	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Petersham	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Phillipston	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Pittsfield	5	—	—	—	12	—	17
Plainville	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Plymouth	12	1	1	4	—	—	18
Plympton	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Princeton	1	—	—	—	—	9	10
Provincetown	3	1	—	—	—	—	4
Quincy	403	1	2	—	1	—	407
Randolph	45	—	—	—	—	—	45
Raynham	2	19	—	—	—	—	21
Reading	55	—	—	—	—	—	55
Rehoboth	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Revere	187	—	1	—	—	—	188
Rochester	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Rockland	17	—	—	3	—	—	20
Rockport	3	—	14	—	—	—	17
Royalston	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Rutland	1	—	—	—	—	13	14
Salem	97	1	133	—	—	—	231
Salisbury	1	—	12	—	—	—	13
Sandwich	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Saugus	74	—	1	—	—	—	75
Scituate	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Seekonk	1	14	—	—	—	—	15
Sharon	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Shirley	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Shrewsbury	5	—	—	—	—	77	82
Shutesbury	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Somerset	—	99	1	—	—	—	100
Somerville	1,199	—	—	—	—	—	1,199
South Hadley	—	—	—	—	30	2	32
Southampton	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Southborough	8	—	—	—	—	12	20
Southbridge	11	—	—	—	1	54	66
Southwick	2	—	—	—	12	—	14
Spencer	1	—	—	—	—	31	32
Springfield	35	2	1	—	1,713	—	1,751
Sterling	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Stoneham	69	—	—	—	—	—	69
Stoughton	47	—	—	—	—	—	47
Stow	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Sturbridge	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Sudbury	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Sutton	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Swansea	16	76	—	1	—	—	93
Taunton	17	478	—	3	—	—	498
Templeton	2	—	—	—	—	27	29
Tewksbury	6	—	20	—	—	—	26
Tisbury	1	—	—	6	—	—	7
Topsfield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Townsend	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Truro	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Tyngsborough	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Upton	—	—	—	—	—	28	28
Uxbridge	4	—	—	—	—	52	56
Wakefield	126	—	2	—	—	—	128
Wales	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Walpole	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
Waltham	206	—	—	—	2	1	209
Ware	5	—	—	—	1	1	7

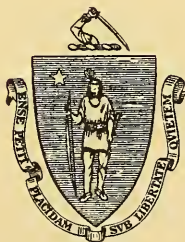
LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Concluded
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1935, TO DECEMBER 1, 1936

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
Wareham	7	—	—	20	—	—	27
Warren	1	—	—	—	1	6	8
Watertown	484	—	—	—	—	—	484
Wayland	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Webster	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Wellesley	87	—	—	—	—	—	87
West Bridgewater	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Newbury	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
West Springfield	—	—	—	—	129	8	137
West Tisbury	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Westborough	4	—	—	—	2	31	37
Westfield	8	—	—	—	25	1	34
Westford	—	—	31	—	1	—	32
Westminster	21	—	—	—	—	8	29
Westport	—	65	4	5	—	—	74
Westwood	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Weymouth	115	—	—	—	—	—	115
Whitman	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Wilbraham	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
Williamsburg	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Wilmington	24	—	6	—	—	—	30
Winchendon	5	—	—	—	—	6	11
Winchester	82	—	—	—	—	—	82
Winthrop	68	—	—	—	—	—	68
Woburn	173	—	1	—	—	—	174
Worcester	30	3	—	2	—	2,828	2,863
Wrentham	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Yarmouth	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Out of State	273	—	52	29	16	23	393
Total	21,814	4,641	4,615	4,205	3,605	4,812	43,692

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1937

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MASS.
DOCS.
COLL.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JAMES G. REARDON, *Commissioner*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

HELEN I. D. MCGILLICUDDY, *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

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ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1937, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its eighteenth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration which had existed as a separate governmental unit from July, 1917, to December 1, 1919. The state work with the foreign born has functioned for more than twenty years. The duties of the Division are outlined by Section 11, Chapter 69 of the General Laws as follows:

"The Director of the Division of Immigration and Americanization with the approval of the Advisory Board thereof shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purpose, the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents pertaining to the matter under investigation."

On November 23, 1937, Miss Mary A. Barr, who had been director of the Division since November 24, 1934, passed away after a long illness. Miss Barr had been a member of the Advisory Board of the Division of Immigration and Americanization since the date of its incorporation into the Department of Education. Her years of connection with the work and her active interest in the cause of Americanization long preceded her services as Director. While a member of the Advisory Board she made it her special duty for many years to attend the docking of boats at Boston, and showed her solicitude for young women immigrants by her watchful care that they safely reached their destination in the new world. During her term as Director, Miss Barr began a study of the problem of illiteracy particularly in its relation to the assimilation and naturalization of the foreign born. A special survey of the situation as it affected those of Portuguese birth or ancestry, including both colored and white population, particularly those resident in the southeastern part of the Commonwealth, was made for Miss Barr by Mr. Anthony J. Cardozo of Boston. This report was brought to the attention of the Commissioner of Education. Miss Barr also personally presented the matter before the Advisory Board of the Department of Education. Although, unfortunately, her serious illness prevented continuance of participation in the survey, a general committee, appointed by the Commissioner in June, 1937, for the study of the illiteracy problem in Massachusetts, worked toward the same goal directly under his leadership during the past year.

His Excellency, Governor Charles F. Hurley, appointed Dr. Helen I. D. McGillicuddy as Director to serve for the remainder of the unexpired term. There have been no other changes of the staff or Advisory Board

SUMMARY OF WORK FOR 1937

In the past year 41,640 men and women, mostly of foreign birth, have brought their problems to the officers of the Division. Slightly less than half called at the main office

at the State House. The branch offices recorded the following clients: Fall River, 4,690; New Bedford, 4,513; Worcester, 4,158; Lawrence, 4,039; and Springfield, 3,697.

These people came from 71 different countries. Of this diversity of national background, certain nationalities formed a great majority. Almost half of the total or 19,362 were subjects of the British Empire; 18,248 were born in the various countries of Europe; 2,513 were natives of the American continent exclusive of British possessions; and 911 were natives of Asia and Africa. The Italians, numbering 6,137, were the largest national group except those of British stock.

Approximately 73 per cent, or almost three fourths of the clients of the Division, sought help in naturalization. Assistance in filling out the various application blanks for naturalization was given to 20,770 persons. A new issue of the booklet called "The Constitution of the United States, With Suggestions for Those Preparing for Citizenship" has been printed and almost 50,000 booklets have been distributed to prospective citizens and their friends. The booklet gives the text of the Constitution of the United States, an outline of the naturalization procedure, and a list of questions and answers for the candidate for citizenship to study in preparation for the naturalization examination. The Governor of the Commonwealth added a foreword to the 1937 issue of this booklet and sent a greeting to the prospective citizens for whom the booklet is primarily intended.

BOSTON OFFICE

When, in 1914, the Massachusetts Commission of Immigration made its report to the General Court of the Commonwealth, one of its more important recommendations was that the State should assume special oversight over the conditions surrounding the arrival and release of immigrants and their journey from the port of arrival to their destination.

During the first two years of the State immigration work, 1917 and 1918, the World War practically closed the port to Boston. The social work of the Division at the piers began in 1919 with the re-opening of passenger traffic to the port and has continued ever since. According to the federal immigration records, 173,042 immigrant aliens have entered the port of Boston since 1919. The largest number in any one year, 51,565, passed through the port in 1921. The restrictive quota law of 1924 greatly reduced immigration. In 1930, 9,483 immigrants entered the port of Boston; in 1931, there was a sharp drop to 3,053 and a still greater decrease in 1932 to 660. The smallest number in the recent decade was in 1933 when 422 immigrants entered. Since then there has been a small increase varying a little from year to year. There were 543 immigrants who passed through the port of Boston in 1934; 522 in 1935; 630 in 1936; and 704 in 1937. From 1921 until 1928 the Division employed a social worker whose entire time was devoted to meeting the boats and visiting the newcomers in their homes. When this field worker resigned in 1928 the work was distributed among the other social workers of the Division in addition to their regular office duties. The present schedule of sailings to Boston has made this arrangement possible since the liners almost always dock at Boston on Sundays, Saturday afternoons or in the early morning hours. Since the summer of 1936, however, when the number of social workers at the Boston office was reduced to three, this additional, non-compensated, overtime work has proved a considerable burden. Overtime work on Sundays for four months of the year is a hardship, particularly since the pressure of office work has been so heavy that it is difficult to allow time off in return for the overtime. The need of this preventive work is obvious even though on each boat there are few aliens who need the protective care of the Commonwealth.

The past year has shown a noticeable increase in the number of clients who seek to bring relatives or friends from abroad for permanent residence here. This condition is apparent at all the offices, but the increase has been much more striking at the Boston office. In 1936 there were 2,382 persons recorded as seeking help in immigration matters. In 1937, 3,982 clients were so recorded. Applications for verification of legal admission were requested for 137 aliens who wished to bring other members of their families here. Petitions were filled out for 234 American citizens who sought to bring from abroad their husbands, wives, children or parents, almost twice the number seeking this service last year. In 1937 the Boston office assisted 1,392 persons to make affidavits of support for relatives or friends. In 1936 this same service was given to 726 persons.

Troubled conditions in Europe have no doubt stimulated the desire for the reunion

of families and probably extended the circle of interest beyond the fireside relatives who receive certain specified privileges under the laws. Immigration is still strictly limited by the quota law of 1924 and rigidly curtailed by the application by the American consuls of the "likely to become a public charge" clause of the immigration law of 1917. This regulation forbids entrance to the United States to anyone who is likely to become a public charge. Before immigration was checked at the source by the requirement that all immigrants must secure an immigration visa from the American consul located in the home district, many persons were permitted to enter the United States with few more tangible assets than good health, strong muscles, willing hands, and enough cash to carry them to their destination in the United States. The United States Immigration Service never set a definite amount as a minimum for "landing money" but the average immigrant traveling alone rarely had \$100 in cash or its equivalent on landing. In fact many in the early days of mass immigration were practically penniless. Nor were the relatives of those who sent abroad for their families usually required to demonstrate any more wealth than those they sent for. If the father of a family was a decent, hard-working laborer who had scraped enough together to furnish a home for his family and could show some cash to pay the necessary railway fares and if, in addition, he had a steady job, the immigration officials at the port rarely, if ever, debarred the family. The "likely to become a public charge" clause as interpreted at the port of entry was used to bar only those obviously already the recipients of public charity, or afflicted with diseases which might prevent them from earning a living.

The interpretation of the "likely to become a public charge" clause by the consuls has been much stricter than any port requirement ever attempted to be. Necessarily a determination on such a point must be discretionary with the individual consul. The consuls have been directed to take cognizance of the depression and in general have discouraged the immigration of those who might further depress the labor market. Obviously if jobs are at a premium a new immigrant who has no resources but his own earnings can make a success of life in America only by taking a job which could be had by a citizen or a resident alien if the newcomer stayed at home.

Few of the persons who desire to emigrate to the United States are themselves possessed of great wealth. Most of them are men and women who have earned their own livelihood at home and expect to work in America. Consequently, since the prospective newcomers are not wealthy, their relatives here make affidavits of support which are sent abroad to convince the consul that the individual immigrant is coming to those who are willing and able to support him. Mere willingness to assist the newcomer, as shown in a sworn statement giving an indefinite promise of support, is not sufficient. The affiant must submit definite documentary evidence of his possessions. To quote from the instruction sheet issued by one of the American Consulates abroad:

"Detailed documentary corroborative proof of the employment and assets of relatives who may guarantee an applicant's support should be submitted in duplicate. The statements and other documents submitted should be of a nature permitting of their permanent retention by the consular office.

1. *Employment*: Statement in duplicate, from employer, giving his title, on business letterhead showing: (1) how long employed there and whether still so employed; (2) present salary or wages; (3) the probable permanency of the position.

2. *Bank Accounts*: Statement, in duplicate, from bank official on bank letterhead showing: (1) present balance; (2) date on which account was opened; (3) whether the balance is an accumulation of successive deposits over a period of time or mainly the result of one or more large deposits and, if the latter, the amounts and dates of such deposits.

3. *Stocks and Bonds*: Statement, in duplicate, from bond or brokerage-house officials, safe-deposit or bank officials, etc., on business letterhead, indicating—(1) list of securities owned; (2) dates of purchase and prices paid; (3) method of payment and by whom; (4) proof of present ownership, current value, and, if bonds, whether registered or coupon.

4. *Cash Surrender Value of Insurance Policies*: Statement, in duplicate, from insurance company official, on business letter paper, stating: (1) type of policy; (2) face value; (3) date of policy; (4) current cash surrender value.

5. *Ownership of Mortgages*: Statement, in duplicate, from municipal or other appropriate authorities showing: (1) ownership and value of mortgage; (2) date

when ownership commenced; (3) rate of interest; (4) when and under what conditions interest and principal are payable.

6. *Real Property*: Statement, in duplicate, from municipal or other appropriate authorities, showing: (1) ownership of property; (2) date ownership commenced; (3) assessed value; (4) whether or not a mortgage exists against property and if so, in what amount.

7. *Ownership or Part Ownership of Business*: Statement, in duplicate, from Certified Public Accountant, Credit Agency, Bank or similar source showing in full detail: (1) ownership or part ownership of person concerned; (2) when such ownership or part ownership commenced; (3) present value of such ownership or part ownership; (4) income therefrom of person concerned over period of time; (5) balance statement.

8. *Affidavits of Support*: Affidavits guaranteeing the support of an applicant should be executed jointly by husbands and wives. They should set forth in detail: (1) when and where they became American citizens or when or where they were lawfully admitted to the United States; (2) their assets and income as well as their expenses and obligations (including the number of dependents and their ages); (3) the definite margin of income which would be available for the immigrant's support; (5) the exact reasons why they are willing to undertake the obligation; (6) that they guarantee the applicant's support so long as the applicant may remain in the United States."

Even more definite guarantees are sought by certain consuls in particular localities. The American consul at Dublin, Ireland, for instance, incorporates in his letters to relatives in the United States who seek to bring their kinsfolk here, a most explicit list of items of information to be sent by affiants. To quote from his letter:

"The type of Information to be Furnished by Relatives in the United States.

- (a) Affiant's age and state of health.
- (b) Their expenses and obligations and the number of their dependents.
- (c) Their past association with the applicant.
- (d) To what extent they may have contributed to the alien's support in the past. (Proof should be presented.)
- (e) Whether or not the offer of support is contingent upon the finding of employment by the alien within a given period of time.
- (f) Whether or not the offer of support includes clothing, and any medical and hospital bills the alien might incur.
- (g) The definite portion of their income, aside from that required to support their own family, which would be set aside for the alien's support, and the definite amount they are prepared to contribute for an indefinite period of time even in the event the alien for any reason should not continue to reside in their home.
- (h) What living accommodations would be provided for the alien.
- (i) The exact reason why they undertake to support the alien indefinitely in the absence of any direct obligation.
- (j) Affiants should state in their affidavits that they unqualifiedly guarantee the support of the alien so long as the alien may remain in the United States in the event such support is needed by the alien at any time to prevent him from becoming a public charge.
- (k) Any other pertinent information tending to establish the likelihood that the offer of support unquestionably would be fulfilled, not only temporarily but indefinitely if necessary."

These queries are searching in their implications and indicate that specific evidence of substantial means is a practical requirement since, obviously, the specifications go far beyond a general willingness to stand by the newcomer in case of need.

Yet the history of Irish immigration to America, and specifically to Massachusetts, does not indicate that the Irish have been slow to realize their responsibility to the disadvantaged within their own national group. Irish migration to Massachusetts began before the separation of the colony from the mother country. Indeed, Governor William Bradford of the Plymouth colony in his manuscript history mentioned the arrival of a ship in 1627—"with passengers and servants, many being Irish." During

the years 1737 and 1738 ten ships are recorded as coming from Ireland to Boston bringing nearly 1,000 Irish men and women. In 1737 "forty gentlemen of the Irish nation" residing in Boston formed the Charitable Irish Society "for the relief of their poor indigent countrymen." From the first, therefore, Irishmen in America recognized and accepted responsibility for their brethren from the old country.

The many men and women from Ireland who flocked to America in the days of the great Irish migration from the forties to the seventies could not have qualified for admission to this country had present day standards been in effect. They were poor and their kinsfolk who had preceded them had little to offer in the line of financial guarantees. Yet despite this their rich contribution through the years to the political, educational and industrial life of the Commonwealth shows that in the long view industry and opportunity may offset the handicap of poverty on arrival. The federal immigration figures for 1937 show that only 162 persons of the Irish race came during that year to Massachusetts as immigrants. Wealth as a criterion for admission or for issuance of visa, has undoubtedly caused a distinct curtailment of immigration from Ireland.

Naturalization aid still remains the major activity of the Boston office as over 70 per cent of all clients brought naturalization problems. In 1936, 80 per cent of the work concerned naturalization. While the proportion of the naturalization aid work was less in 1937 there was no decrease in actual numbers served. We filed 5,947 applications for first papers in 1936 and 5,025 in 1937; 5,914 applications for final papers in 1936 and 6,500 in 1937; 177 applications for derivative certificates in 1936 and in 1937, 185; and finally, applications for duplicate certificates numbered 515 in 1936 and 633 in 1937.

Citizenship is looked upon as a precious attainment by the foreign born. Work opportunities for the alien are rapidly being lessened. Aliens are excluded from the benefits of many types of legislation. The federal Congress eliminated the aliens from the 1937 Works Progress Administration Appropriation Act. Since alienage has become a distinct economic handicap naturalization aid, therefore, is a definite and present need.

The attainment of American citizenship by naturalization is not an easy procedure. There is an assumption by many patriotic, well-intentioned, but misinformed native Americans that the process of naturalization is simple and that anyone who chooses may become an American citizen. This belief carries with it the inference that the alien who has resided in the country for a number of years without taking steps to become a citizen is by that very fact to be considered potentially disloyal or at least indifferent to the opportunities which this country offers him. Yet, naturalization is neither easy nor cheap. At the present time it is a highly technical and expensive process. Even although the present fees are below the high level of 1934 its cost is still a real burden on the small wage earners. It is moreover so highly technical in its procedures that the barriers set up to prevent fraud have often barred from citizenship honest and sincere persons who could not completely meet the technical requirements. Thousands of foreign born men and women have eagerly sought citizenship and found their object defeated by technicalities and expenditures which have delayed or prevented naturalization. In addition to the technicalities of arrival, residence, change of name and so on, the educational tests for naturalization are often tests of opportunities for education rather than of interest or effort, and penalize the aliens who came here before literacy was a requirement of admission and who have lived in communities where opportunities for schooling were not provided. Also, in certain individual cases, lack of ability in book learning may be a condition beyond the control of the prospective citizen, and yet denial of citizenship may be a severe loss. To quote from a letter from a client on this point.

"I am writing you for my husband who had to appear for his naturalization papers for which he was told he would have to wait at least another year before being called again to appear. Now he was thrown down for not knowing how to read and write, and he also failed on a question concerning the government. Now he doesn't know how to read and write the English language but it isn't because he hasn't tried to learn. He went to the public schools until the age of fourteen, and left school in the fourth grade but couldn't learn to read and write. And for learning the questions concerning the Constitution and laws of government, I've been reading and learning him the laws of our government every night for the next

year and he can answer the questions but when he has to appear in front of an examiner he's forgotten everything he has learned so of course he's thrown down. And he speaks the English language perfect, he's been driving a car and truck for fifteen years and is a foreman where he works and has been working there for twenty-two years. We have our home here and have been here for the past thirty-six years. And he wants to be an American citizen. He doesn't want to go back to Canada where he was born. He doesn't drink. He never was in court for anything so we are asking you if he will be admitted to citizenship next year as we are pretty sure he will not be able to learn any more by then."

In this particular instance the community where the man lived had no evening schools. A man who has held a job for twenty-two years has demonstrated the qualities of industry that make for good citizenship. Since citizenship is now demanded by public opinion for participation in many community benefits, perhaps some standard of educational qualification might be set elastic enough to exempt persons of good will but slow minds.

During the past year the Boston office has aided many veterans of the World War to apply for the special privileges of naturalization available to them. The present statute which will expire May 25, 1938, grants special privileges of naturalization not only to veterans of the American forces in the World War but to aliens who were resident in the United States prior to the World War and who joined the forces of our allies. The greatest number of these allied veterans served in the Italian forces but we have assisted also, veterans in the Canadian Expeditionary Force, the British Army and Navy, the Polish Legion, and both the Foreign and Armenian Legion of France. For those who served in Italian, French and Polish armies, there has been considerable translation work to be done as four certified copies were required of each military document. For help in this translation work and for the most generous cooperation in other translation and interpretative work, the Boston office is most grateful to the International Institute of Boston which has given much help in this regard.

The Boston office has had an exceedingly busy year. Indeed the volume of work at the office has outgrown the physical plant. The one small waiting room which is available seats, with crowding, 20 persons. Each day from 80 to 150 persons call at the office. Consequently there are portions of each day when there are no seats for waiting clients, and as many of them are elderly it is quite a hardship that they must endure so uncomfortable a waiting period. The matters which must be discussed by the client with the social worker are distinctly personal and private. All interviews, however, must take place in the one large room reserved for applicants. The noise of typewriters, the confusion of voices, as the room is used by eight social workers and their clients, and the total lack of privacy make efficient interviewing difficult. About one half of the interviews are carried on in a foreign language and even for those persons who speak English there is little fluency in expression so that the process of interviewing is at best a difficult one. Undoubtedly less crowded quarters would increase efficiency and lessen fatigue.

The staff has not increased to meet the growth of the work. In 1920, the first year of the work as a Division of the Department of Education, 7,292 persons were clients at the Boston office. In 1937, there were 20,624 clients recorded at the Boston office, almost three times the 1920 figure. Yet the staff for Boston in 1920 numbered 15 while there were only 10 employees at the Boston office in 1937. In 1920, the entire staff of the Division numbered 20 persons, which is also the number now employed, but in 1920 there were only 2 branch offices and all but 5 of the 20 employees were allocated to the Boston office. Now 5 branch offices are maintained and 10 employees are allocated to serve them. While it is undoubtedly of benefit to the districts of the State far distant from Boston to have a local office it has become increasingly evident that the increased pressure of the work at Boston must be adequately met. The past year has taxed the office beyond the limits of efficient service. It is obvious that additional social workers are needed to interview clients so that long waiting periods for applicants may be eliminated and also that there may be provided reasonable rest periods between interviews so that the interviewer may present a fresh mind to the problem presented. Additional clerical help is also essential to properly carry on the correspondence which is necessary to the work.

The classification of the employees in the Boston office is not now entirely descriptive

of the duties which they perform. Only 4 employees of the Boston office are now classified as social workers. Actually 8 employees perform the tasks which should be allotted to social workers. In 1920 the staff at the Boston office included 15 workers, 9 of whom were classified in grades beyond that of Junior Clerk. In 1937 with almost three times as many clients to interview only 4 workers were classified in the higher grades. Re-classification has been sought for the clerks who have done the highly technical social work of the division. Since the division is a public office it cannot limit its intake of work by numerical limitation of clients served. In order to maintain proper standards for social work, it will be necessary to seek improvement of working conditions at the Boston office by incorporation into the annual budget items to cover re-classification of staff in accordance with work actually performed and to allow for increased staff while the current pressure toward citizenship continues.

During the past year the staff met in a series of conferences to study immigration and naturalization law and to interchange techniques and skills in the interviewing of clients, preparation of documents, etc. Staff members prepared reports on the different national groups resident in the state. Several times during the year foreign speaking members of the staff attended meetings of various racial groups and explained naturalization procedure in the foreign tongue. The supervisor of social service also spoke at the meetings of the courses for the training of teachers of adults, and at various schools and colleges in immigration or citizenship courses. In 1937 she spoke for the Division at Simmons College, Regis College, Bridgewater State Teachers College, Boston University, and the Garland School.

The National Youth Administration has supplied the Division with young women who have been of great assistance in clerical work. In addition to routine office clerical work these young women have collated statistics concerning naturalization. The statistical study, undertaken two years ago, relative to the rate of naturalization, is still underway. It will eventually give a fact basis to relative rates of naturalization over a period of years. Six students from Emmanuel College have also been supplied to the office by the National Youth Administration. These girls have, in addition to statistical and office work, listed the names of those aliens who have been helped to fill out first and second papers for citizenship and given the names to the state supervisor of adult alien education for distribution to supervisors of alien education in the cities and towns located in the Boston district.

FALL RIVER OFFICE

No better evidence could be offered for the urgent need for our particular type of service than the total 4,609 persons served in this district during the year 1937.

As in the year preceding, the peak load of applications for service came during the summer season. With the vacation schedule in effect, this created an awkward situation that demanded considerable overtime from the office workers, if the service was to be maintained on an efficient basis.

A large portion of this seasonal increase was made up of citizenship problems and the unusual demand was brought about by the Federal ruling that barred all aliens Works Progress Administration employment.

Added to this factor, was a large group on the local Old Age Assistance rolls, who although in receipt of aid for years, were declared ineligible by federal auditors because of insufficient or questionable proof of citizenship.

To adjust their difficulties required unlimited patience and sympathetic understanding. When it is considered that their ages ranged from sixty-five to eighty-five years, and that their citizenship claims were based on that of fathers, father-in-law, and even grandfathers who were supposed to have been naturalized in various parts of the United States, some idea of the difficulty of aiding this group may be gained.

Because of the knowledge of the various naturalization courts in possession of this office, coupled with perseverance and considerable correspondence, the office had the pleasure of restoring at least 95 per cent of these helpless aged persons to the Old Age Assistance rolls.

This increased interest in citizenship during the mid-year for the years 1936 and 1937 is foreign to any previous experience. Normally, this season has been devoted to immigration and travel problems, with naturalization activities confined mainly to the fall and winter months. This is one indication that our service is not static, but a constant changing one effected by economic variations and ever-changing legislation.

While an increase of many 100 per cent in the number of persons naturalized since the year 1934 over previous years is both encouraging and gratifying, it has taxed the naturalization service far beyond its capacity. As a result, as liaison between the prospective citizens and the Naturalization Bureau, the local office is faced with the difficult task of explaining endlessly the reason for delay which seems interminable to him as something that is unavoidable under present conditions.

At both the naturalization sessions held in the district during the year 1937, the number of persons denied citizenship pending further study would indicate a great need for adult education classes. This city is fortunate in having a number of opportunity classes conducted by the Works Progress Administration that partly fill the need. The number of these classes is not sufficiently great to care for the entire problem.

From experience during the past year with persons who attempted to complete their own preliminary papers for citizenship or had private agencies perform this work, with little or no success, and with the attendant loss of time ranging from several months to a year or more, it is evident that this work is now so highly specialized that it can best be cared for by the State agency.

One might believe that the practice of exploiting the alien which was so prevalent fifteen years ago had apparently ceased in recent years. As proof that there are still those who stand ready to take advantage of the ignorant, an instance that occurred in one of the cities within my district in recent months will serve the purpose. Due to the fact that the newspaper gave widespread publicity to the bill presented to Congress immediately prior to its adjournment in 1937, which would grant special naturalization privileges to illiterate persons of fifty years of age, many persons assumed that the bill was enacted into law. Taking advantage of this erroneous belief, a certain woman with a previous record of Federal Law violations, guaranteed citizenship to hundreds of aged illiterates of a particular race, for which she received fees ranging from \$5 to \$30, merely for completing preliminary forms for declarations of intentions. Upon learning of this activity a letter was addressed to the newspaper in the locality affected, explaining the naturalization law, and warning the public to be on its guard against this form of knavery. This action was sufficient to curtail, if not end this practice.

In this area with hundreds of aliens visiting Canada each year, all subject to the provisions of the immigration law each time they cross the international border, this office as in previous years, was the sole agency that arranged for such visits. The traveler was provided with the advice and necessary documents that enabled him to meet requirements and return home free from difficulties with the immigration authorities.

Despite the rigid restrictions that still govern immigration under the "likely to become a public charge" order, the demand for help from those interested in bringing relatives from abroad, particularly Canada and Portugal, still continues unabated.

Our office familiar with the unfavorable attitude of the American Consuls abroad toward immigration, did nothing to encourage these applicants, since we felt that a prospective immigrant receiving documents from the United States, would assume that this admission was assured and consequently, might suffer bitter disappointment and frequently, pecuniary loss when refused a visa from the consul. However, in all cases that persons were determined to attempt to aid relatives in coming from foreign countries, every possible assistance was furnished by our office.

During the year the various public agencies both city and federal, including the Registrar of Voters, Old Age Assistance, and Public Welfare offices made continuous use of the decisions of this office in involved questions of citizenship. In this connection many were assisted to secure and retain employment by certifying that they had taken the preliminary steps in citizenship, and these certificates were used without question.

The fact that citizenship papers were demanded in recent months from all Works Progress Administration workers gave rise to an awkward situation here. A great number of such persons whose naturalization certificates had been lost, were threatened with dismissal. In a large proportion of the cases it was determined that copies of their naturalization certificates were on file at the District Court in this city. Since under present regulations, months would be consumed in securing the necessary duplicate certificate, this office effected an arrangement with the W.P.A. authorities whereby the court records were verified by their office representative, and these persons were permitted to retain their employment.

The work in the field offices at Attleboro and Taunton increased to such an extent that the office hours from 7.00 P.M. to 9.00 P.M. were quite inadequate to meet the de-

mand, and it was found necessary to devote from four to five hours at each session to satisfy the clients. In these cities the formation of civic clubs among the various races has done much to stimulate naturalization since citizenship is made a requisite for membership in these organizations.

LAWRENCE OFFICE

The fiscal year that ended November 30, 1937, showed a total of 4,039 applicants who called at the Lawrence office for information, advice, assistance and service in filling out naturalization and immigration blanks, as well as other legal forms. In addition to service given residents of the city of Lawrence, there were other regular visits made by the district agent to Lowell, Haverhill, Gloucester, Salem, and Newburyport. By these visits, the residents of other cities and towns were given opportunity for personal consultation and interview.

Most of the cases were in regard to citizenship, 3,114 and the preponderant nationalities were from the following countries: Canada, 1,546; Italy, 444; Ireland, 363, and England, 306.

Among many interesting and complicated cases during the year the following are outstanding:

A man was registered to vote in Methuen in 1910 on his father's naturalization and the man's wife was registered to vote in Methuen in 1920 on her husband's citizenship through his father, but it developed in investigation, particularly when a copy of his birth record was obtained, that he was over twenty-one years of age at the time of his father's naturalization. As the matter now stands both he and his wife are aliens but have been assisted in taking steps toward naturalization.

A successfully completed case was that of a Lawrence resident who was assisted in bringing his intended wife here from England. All affidavits, etc., were made out by the Lawrence office. He met her at the port of arrival, Boston, Monday morning, July 12, 1937, and they were married that evening. The assistance of the office was greatly appreciated.

NEW BEDFORD OFFICE

With the close of the year ending November 30, 1937, the New Bedford office again showed an increase in the number of people it served in this section of the State. The total number served was 4,513. The report indicates that the increase occurred in cases pertaining to immigration.

More than 70 per cent of the work dealt with matters concerning citizenship, the total number being 3,176. This figure cannot begin to show the work really involved in filling out applications as the majority of the people who filed were illiterates who came to this country many years ago. There was a considerable increase in the work during the months of July and August due to the fact that many people had been dropped from the W.P.A. pay roll because they were not citizens of the United States. Non-citizens were dealt with very harshly with the Emergency Relief Act of 1937. It was an outstanding fact in cases experienced in this office that most of the aliens dropped from these projects were married and had many dependents who were American born. Several native born women who were married to aliens at a time when they lost their citizenship also experienced this same hardship. They were the most difficult people with whom we dealt. The office was represented by its agent at both naturalization sessions held at the Superior Court at New Bedford. At the first session, December 21, 1936, 277 were admitted to citizenship; 28 cases were continued for study, and the remaining 10 were absent. In June, 1937, two days were devoted to naturalization, the 27th and 28th. Of the 233 petitions heard, 197 of the applicants were admitted, the remaining 36 were either continued for study or were absent. At both sessions it was made quite clear to everyone how necessary it was to attend school so that applicants for citizenship might better acquaint themselves with our forms of government. On November 17, 1937, a meeting, the first of its kind, was held in New Bedford by the State Committee on Adult Education to try to impress this point upon the different cities and towns who had abandoned Americanization classes.

The number of immigration cases, 1,233, showed an increase of 404 over the previous year. There were many Emergency Passport applications for American born children taken to Portugal when infants who sought return to the United States,

but upon hearing of the present financial requirements, dropped the matter knowing that they could not guarantee support for the alien who sought admission.

At the close of the year it was pleasant to learn that the office was instrumental in aiding a mother to bring a son and his family from Germany. Affidavits of support were prepared for her late in August. Two days previous to Thanksgiving the family arrived at New York and joined the relatives in Brockton. The man recently made application for a first paper.

The office witnessed the deportation of one of its applicants for citizenship. This person had an American born wife and three American born children. During the past year this man made a visit to Canada against the advice of this office. Upon returning to the United States he was held by Immigration Authorities and questioned about his original entry. No record could be found of it and he was held for a board hearing. After considerable questioning he was paroled to the United States for a period of thirty days in order that he might take advantage of the Registry Act passed on March 2, 1929. The applications for Registry were filled out at this office. During the course of the hearing conducted by Federal Immigration authorities at New Bedford it was discovered that some years ago he committed a crime involving moral turpitude. The local authorities consulted the records of the hearing held in Canada and found that he concealed the records of arrest from them. A warrant was issued from Washington for his arrest and he was later given voluntary departure, but he refused to take it. Recently he was taken to Canada leaving his family here in New Bedford.

The office expressed its gratitude for the splendid cooperation it received from the Inspector in charge of the Federal Immigration Office and also to Clerk of Courts for their prompt and courteous help.

SPRINGFIELD OFFICE

During the year ending November 30, 1937, the Springfield Office assisted 3,697 applicants in problems of Citizenship and Immigration as well as extended miscellaneous service on employment and notarial matters and the making of translations of various documents.

As during the past few years because of industrial conditions and social security legislation as well as local community regulations the largest number of applications was somewhat larger than during the previous year but other applications came in the usual number on each classification.

Of the total number of applications, 2,694 have been problems in citizenship, including 798 first papers, 985 second papers, 10 applications for certificates of derivative citizenship, 29 applications for copies of lost naturalization papers, 872 persons were given information and guidance on citizenship. There was a noticeable advance in the age of applicants for citizenship due in many cases to the requirement for Old Age Assistance.

Eight hundred and fifty-five persons presented immigration problems. Because of disturbed conditions abroad more persons were interested in assisting relatives to come to this country but while there was an increase in Immigration Visas issued, in most cases the requirements were so difficult that the applicants could not qualify. The office prepared 298 certificates of identification, 165 affidavits of support, 59 applications for record of registry, 11 forms 639, 22 forms 633, 5 forms 575, 47 applications for permits to re-enter. In addition 42 travel affidavits were issued and 9 passport applications prepared.

Assistance was given to 148 applicants which included 80 persons seeking assistance in employment and financial matters and the remaining 68 cases dealt with translations and notarial service. The State, Federal and municipal agencies as well as private organizations continued to cooperate with this office to the fullest extent and their assistance has been greatly appreciated.

WORCESTER OFFICE

Although the character of our work varies little from year to year, that is, a constant ratio is maintained of about four applications concerning citizenship to one for all other classes of service combined, it is interesting to note the variation, in type of applicants, within each service classification, at the present time in comparison with the same service classification in the past years. When the Worcester branch office was estab-

lished, as a full time office, in 1930, most of our second paper applications were made on a first paper that had matured and it was only occasionally that a second paper application was made, without a first paper, by the wife of a citizen. At that time, second paper applications were made principally by comparatively recent arrivals in the United States.

During the last year, out of a total of 1,290 second paper applications, 483, or 37 per cent of the total, were made under certain provisions of the naturalization laws, which waive the requirement for first paper. Included in this group were aliens who had erroneously exercised the rights of citizenship prior to July 1, 1920; American women who had lost American citizenship because of marriage to an alien before September 22, 1922; wives of citizens; in some cases, when they were eligible, husbands of citizens; and world war veterans of both the American and allied armed services. The veterans' applications were about evenly divided between the veterans of the American and allied armed services. Most of these 483 applicants had come to the United States before the world war. Extension of the privilege of a simplified naturalization procedure to the allied world war veterans, which had previously been restricted to the world war veterans of the American armed service, and the rights granted to certain husbands of citizens, by the Act of May 24, 1934, no doubt, has caused an increase in this type of second paper applications, in addition to which wives of citizens, and native born women who have lost their citizenship by marriage, are much more interested now than they were formerly in applying for citizenship.

Because there are so many provisions of the naturalization laws granting exemption from some requirements of the regular procedure to certain aliens, it is necessary to have a thorough knowledge of the laws, rules and regulations, and to be continually on the alert, to make it certain that correct information regarding proper procedure is given to each applicant for citizenship. To illustrate this point the following two cases, which came to our attention during the year, are cited. The circumstances appeared to be similar in every way, and apparently there would be no difference in the required naturalization procedure for the husband in either situation. Both cases concerned a man, his wife and minor son, all of whom had been born in the United States, and all of whom had gone to Canada to live, where the husband and father, in each case, became naturalized as a citizen of Canada before January 1, 1917, which resulted in the wife and minor son, for each instance, losing the American citizenship which had been acquired at birth.

One family had returned to the United States, as immigrants, in 1923 and the other family had returned to this country in the same manner in 1937. Both sons are now over twenty-one years of age and are not married. Either wife may apply for repatriation under Section 4 of the Act of September 22, 1922, and it will be necessary for both sons to follow the regular naturalization procedure and apply for first paper. Section 4 of the Act of March 3, 1931, allows a native born person, who had established permanent residence in a foreign country before January 1, 1917, and who had become naturalized in such foreign country, to petition for citizenship six months after first paper has been issued to him, without completing the residence requirement and without waiting the usual statutory ninety days period between the filing of the petition for citizenship and the court hearing on same, provided he has been admitted to the United States for permanent residence before the enactment of that act.

Accordingly, the husband who had returned to this country to live in 1923 is eligible to make his application for citizenship under the provisions of Section 3 of the Act of March 3, 1931, because he had returned here to live before March 3, 1931, while the husband who returned to this country last year is not eligible for the same privilege because he was admitted subsequent to that date. He must complete a residence of at least three years in the United States, after which he may apply for citizenship under the terms of the Act of May 24, 1934, provided his wife has become repatriated in the meantime. He will also be compelled to wait at least ninety days between the filing and the court hearing of his petition for citizenship, as required by the regular naturalization procedure.

Our total of 4,158 applications, received from representatives of more than 30 different races and nationalities, residing in all of the 5 cities, and nearly all of the 73 towns, contained within the Worcester district, is lower than it had been for the two preceding years but is higher than it had been in any previous year. Ninety-six per cent of the year's total concerned immigration or naturalization matters and because of the requirements of Immigration and Naturalization Service and the American Consular

Service, during recent years, it was necessary to spend considerably more time on the average immigration or naturalization case than was formerly the case.

In the immigration classification insofar as affidavits of support are concerned, much more time must now be spent than was formerly required when it was only necessary to fill out and complete a simple printed form, which took very little time. No proof of the affiant's statements, as made in the affidavit or of his ability to support the prospective immigrant, was then required by the American Consular Authorities. At the present time such affidavits must be typed for each individual, in duplicate, and must give complete detailed information regarding the affiant, his income, his assets, and his financial obligations, in addition to complete information regarding the prospective immigrant and the relationship of such person to the affiant. Corroboratory statements, in duplicate, regarding income and property owned must be submitted with the affidavit to support the statement made therein. These corroborating statements, regarding income, may be furnished by affiants employer or his accountant or may be in the form of certified duplicate copies of the last income tax return filed by him.

The corroborating statements, concerning property owned, may be furnished by the tax assessors, banks, insurance companies, brokerage houses, or any reliable business firm, or institution, which may have accurate knowledge of the existence and ownership of the assets named in the affidavit. When affiants, are married joint affidavits must be executed by the husband and wife.

Other services, not classified as either immigration or naturalization, likewise require much time and effort, such as translations and special affidavits, listed under the heading of notarial service, which come within the scope of our duties, as outlined by law.

The statistics also fail to present an accurate picture of what is accomplished during the year, in that no information is given by such statistics regarding the necessary outside activities of the district agent, which include talks before different organizations in reference to the work of our division, attendance at various naturalization court sessions, and cooperating with other agencies in Americanization work, undertaken by such agencies. In this connection it may be appropriate to mention that the district agent has acted during the last year as chairman, and as committee member in Americanization activities sponsored by the American Legion. In April, 1937, he acted as chairman at exercises held at Worcester when the new citizens, recently naturalized at Worcester, were given their certificates of citizenship and were welcomed by His Excellency, Governor Charles F. Hurley, as the principal speaker of the evening.

During the early part of the year the district agent also acted as chairman for local and county oratorical contests among high school students, also conducted by the American Legion, with the Constitution of the United States as the subject of the orations. The winner of these contests participated in the final contest held at Faneuil Hall in Boston on April 19, 1937, which contest was presided over by Mr. James G. Reardon, Massachusetts Commissioner of Education. Although these were entirely American Legion activities, they concerned the subject of Americanization and the district agents considered it his duty to take an active part in them as a Legionnaire, because he is the Americanization representative of the state in Central Massachusetts.

The usual schedule of office hours was maintained at the field offices at Fitchburg and Gardner, where we worked with Miss Margaret E. Kieley and Miss Cora M. Leamy, the respective school Directors of Americanization in those cities. When service has been requested it has likewise been given to Miss Catherine A. McHugh, Director of Americanization of the Worcester public schools and other school authorities throughout the district. No regular schedules of office hours were held outside of Worcester, Fitchburg and Gardner but other communities in the district were visited on special occasions when it was found necessary to do so.

Mr. Thomas B. Dowd, Miss Carol L. Mannix and Miss Adell Dispersia, representing the National Youth Administration at Worcester, showed a fine spirit of cooperation with us last year by assigning the part time services of several girls to our offices to aid with the clerical work which accumulates rapidly. The services of these girls were found to be very helpful and this opportunity is taken to thank Mr. Dowd and the Misses Mannix and Dispersia for their cooperation.

The usual pleasant relations have been maintained during the year with the personnel of the Immigration and Naturalization Service at Boston, Mr. James F. Healy, the Postmaster at Worcester, Mr. William C. Bowen, Clerk of Superior Court at Worcester, and his office staff, Mr. Malcolm C. Midgley, City Clerk at Worcester and his office staff and all other federal, state, county and municipal officials with whom the Worcester office has had occasion to come in contact.

NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
EUROPE	9,203	2,044	1,155	2,410	1,541	1,895	18,248
Albania	234	1	2	9	1	96	343
Austria	33	2	2	3	9	4	53
Belgium	26	1	31	10	1	4	73
Bulgaria	5	2	—	—	—	2	9
Czechoslovakia	18	2	—	—	14	4	38
Danzig	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Denmark	38	2	—	2	3	6	51
Estonia	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Finland	62	—	17	2	5	205	291
France	102	13	33	31	10	8	197
Germany	266	34	33	32	91	33	489
Greece	393	41	104	193	103	44	878
Hungary	18	1	—	3	6	2	30
Iceland	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Italy	4,437	164	444	94	485	513	6,137
Latvia	68	—	—	—	3	4	75
Lithuania	625	1	94	11	16	282	1,029
Luxembourg	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Netherlands	33	1	2	10	—	20	66
Norway	80	1	4	4	1	12	102
Poland	810	268	177	227	606	339	2,427
Portugal	508	1,421	76	1,718	62	16	3,801
Roumania	47	—	1	3	2	5	58
Russia	985	68	98	43	91	63	1,348
San Marino	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Spain	61	2	2	3	3	2	73
Sweden	301	18	31	11	29	215	605
Switzerland	22	—	4	1	—	5	32
Yugoslavia	11	—	—	—	—	11	22
THE BRITISH EMPIRE	9,338	2,241	2,352	1,824	1,819	1,838	19,362
England	822	319	306	622	76	129	2,274
Wales	13	2	—	2	1	6	24
Scotland	378	21	93	20	85	83	680
No. Ireland	109	10	35	2	4	26	186
Ireland	2,120	217	328	73	255	220	3,213
Canada	4,685	1,647	1,563	1,074	1,387	1,400	11,756
Newfoundland	809	9	20	16	5	20	879
British West Indies	275	8	3	13	—	2	301
Australia	7	2	—	—	3	1	13
Possessions in Asia	2	3	3	—	—	—	8
Possessions in Africa	11	—	1	—	—	—	12
Other Possessions	7	3	—	2	3	1	16
THE AMERICAS	1,272	235	268	240	293	205	2,513
The United States	1,177	221	266	225	289	198	2,376
Mexico	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Costa Rica	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Nicaragua	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Salvador	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Panama	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Argentina	10	—	1	—	—	—	11
Bolivia	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
Brazil	12	11	1	11	—	3	38
Chile	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Colombia	2	—	—	1	2	—	5
Peru	3	—	—	—	—	1	4
Uruguay	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Haiti	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Philippine Islands	30	3	—	1	—	1	35
Puerto Rico	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Canal Zone	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Virgin Isles	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Amer. Samoa	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
AFRICA AND ASIA	911	89	264	39	44	170	1,517
Egypt	7	—	1	—	—	—	8
Ethiopia	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Liberia	4	1	—	—	—	—	5
Morocco	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Arabia	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Armenia	338	—	29	—	17	2	386
China	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Iran	2	—	—	1	1	—	4
Japan	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Palestine	6	2	—	—	—	—	8
Syria	150	79	108	37	22	43	439
Turkey	397	5	125	1	4	123	655
Total	20,624	4,609	4,039	4,513	3,697	4,158	41,640

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Abington	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Acton	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acushnet	—	1	—	120	—	—	121
Adams	4	—	—	—	63	—	67
Agawam	—	—	—	—	51	—	51
Amesbury	4	—	30	—	—	—	34
Amherst	2	—	—	—	6	—	8
Andover	12	—	115	—	—	—	127
Arlington	249	—	—	—	—	—	249
Ashburnham	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Ashby	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Ashland	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Athol	6	—	—	—	—	8	14
ATTLEBORO	14	195	—	2	—	—	211
Auburn	7	—	—	—	—	48	55
Avon	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ayer	7	—	—	—	—	1	8
Barnstable	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Barre	2	—	—	—	—	14	16
Bedford	13	—	2	—	—	—	15
Belchertown	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Bellingham	1	—	—	2	—	1	2
Belmont	179	—	—	—	—	—	179
Berkley	—	7	—	—	—	—	7
Berlin	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Bernardston	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
BEVERLEY	46	—	18	—	—	—	64
Billerica	36	—	3	—	—	—	39
Blackstone	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Bolton	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
BOSTON	9,838	3	3	1	1	2	9,848
Bourne	3	—	—	5	—	—	8
Boxford	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Boylston	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Braintree	58	—	—	—	—	—	58
Bridgewater	13	1	—	20	—	—	34
Brimfield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
BROOKTON	59	1	—	22	1	—	83
Brookfield	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Brookline	389	—	—	—	—	—	389
Burlington	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
CAMBRIDGE	1,387	—	—	1	—	—	1,388
Canton	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Carlisle	6	—	1	—	—	—	7
Carver	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Charlton	1	—	—	—	—	15	16
Chelmsford	7	—	34	—	—	—	41
CHELSEA	440	—	1	—	—	—	441
Cheshire	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Chester	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
CHICOPEE	11	—	—	—	667	—	678
Clinton	11	—	1	—	—	43	55
Cohasset	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Colrain	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Concord	24	—	—	—	—	—	24
Dana	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Danvers	4	—	19	—	—	—	23
Dartmouth	2	7	—	160	—	—	169
Dedham	92	—	—	1	—	—	93
Deerfield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dennis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Dighton	—	22	—	—	—	—	22
Douglass	2	—	—	—	—	10	12
Dover	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Dracut	4	—	37	—	—	—	41
Dudley	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Dunstable	—	—	3	—	—	—	3
Duxbury	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
East Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
East Longmeadow	—	—	—	—	26	—	26
Easthampton	—	—	—	—	11	—	11
Easton	9	10	—	—	—	—	19
Edgartown	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Essex	8	—	1	—	—	—	9
EVERETT	556	—	—	—	—	—	556
Fairhaven	3	2	—	171	—	—	176
FALL RIVER	9	3,436	1	5	—	—	3,451
Falmouth	6	—	—	22	—	—	28
FITCHBURG	33	—	—	—	—	332	365
Foxborough	10	3	—	—	—	—	13

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Framingham	123	—	—	—	—	4	127
Franklin	22	1	—	—	—	1	24
Freetown	—	7	—	5	—	—	12
GARDNER	10	—	—	—	1	206	217
Georgetown	2	—	8	—	—	—	10
Gill	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
GLOUCESTER	32	—	132	—	—	—	164
Grafton	4	—	—	—	—	74	78
Granby	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Granville	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Great Barrington	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Greenfield	4	—	—	—	6	—	10
Greenwich	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Groton	4	—	—	—	—	4	8
Groveland	1	—	14	—	—	—	15
Hadley	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Hamilton	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Hampden	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Hanover	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Hanson	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hardwick	—	—	—	—	—	31	31
Harvard	1	—	—	—	—	4	5
Harwich	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Hatfield	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
HAVERHILL	32	—	392	—	—	—	424
Hingham	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
Hinsdale	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Holbrook	3	—	—	—	—	21	24
Holland	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Holliston	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
HOLYOKE	19	—	—	—	683	—	702
Hopedale	7	—	—	—	—	15	22
Hopkinton	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Hubbardston	2	—	1	—	—	2	5
Hudson	45	—	—	—	1	3	49
Hull	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Huntington	—	—	—	—	4	—	4
Ipswich	14	—	1	—	—	—	15
Kingston	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lakeville	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Lancaster	1	—	—	—	—	5	6
Lanesborough	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
LAWRENCE	43	—	1,745	—	—	—	1,788
Lee	—	1	—	—	1	—	2
Leicester	—	—	—	—	—	23	23
LEOMINSTER	4	—	1	—	—	85	90
Lexington	51	—	—	—	—	—	51
Leyden	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lincoln	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Littleton	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Longmeadow	—	—	—	—	14	—	14
LOWELL	103	—	754	—	—	1	858
Ludlow	1	—	—	—	87	—	88
Lunenburg	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
LYNN	183	—	5	1	—	—	189
Lynnfield	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
MALDEN	456	—	—	—	—	—	456
Manchester	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Mansfield	11	14	—	—	—	—	25
Marblehead	16	—	4	—	—	—	20
Marion	1	—	—	15	—	—	16
MARLBOROUGH	33	—	—	—	—	10	43
Marshfield	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
Mattapoisett	—	—	—	22	—	—	22
Maynard	64	—	3	—	—	1	68
Medfield	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
MEDFORD	474	—	—	—	—	—	474
Medway	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
MELROSE	126	—	—	—	—	—	126
Merrimac	6	—	9	—	—	—	15
Methuen	6	—	271	2	—	—	279
Middleborough	12	2	—	1	—	—	15
Middlefield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Middleton	7	—	3	—	—	—	10
Milford	39	—	—	2	—	34	75
Millbury	—	—	—	—	—	35	35
Millis	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Millville	1	—	—	—	—	11	12
Milton	61	—	—	—	—	—	61
Monroe	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Continued
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Monson	—	—	—	—	7	—	7
Montague	1	—	—	—	4	—	5
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Nantucket	2	—	—	4	—	—	6
Natick	84	—	—	—	—	—	84
Needham	44	—	1	—	—	—	45
NEW BEDFORD	22	15	—	3,838	—	2	3,877
New Braintree	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Newbury	—	—	4	—	—	—	4
Newburyport	43	—	95	—	—	—	138
NEWTON	381	—	—	—	—	—	381
Norfolk	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
NORTH ADAMS	1	—	—	—	28	—	29
North Andover	—	—	89	—	—	—	89
North Attleborough	1	63	—	—	—	—	64
North Brookfield	1	—	—	—	—	12	13
North Reading	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
NORTHAMPTON	3	—	—	—	23	—	26
Northborough	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
Northbridge	2	—	—	—	—	126	128
Norton	—	38	—	—	—	—	38
Norwell	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Norwood	64	—	—	—	—	—	64
Oakham	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Orange	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Oxford	1	—	—	—	—	38	39
Palmer	1	—	—	—	89	—	90
PEABODY	38	—	17	—	—	—	55
Pelham	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Pembroke	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Pepperell	6	—	—	—	—	3	9
PITTSFIELD	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Plainville	1	2	—	—	—	—	3
Plymouth	14	1	—	—	—	—	15
Princeton	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Provincetown	3	—	—	3	—	—	6
QUINCY	402	—	—	1	—	—	403
Randolph	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Raynham	1	11	—	—	—	—	12
Reading	48	—	—	—	—	—	48
Rehoboth	1	10	—	—	—	—	11
REVERE	227	—	—	1	—	—	228
Rochester	1	2	—	5	—	—	8
Rockland	10	—	—	1	—	—	11
Rockport	2	—	17	—	—	—	19
Rowley	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Royalston	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Russell	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Rutland	1	—	—	—	—	14	15
SALEM	66	—	104	—	1	—	171
Salisbury	4	—	5	—	—	—	9
Sandwich	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Saugus	44	—	—	—	—	—	44
Savoy	1	—	—	—	2	—	3
Scituate	23	—	—	1	—	—	24
Seekonk	1	22	—	—	—	—	23
Sharon	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Sherborn	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Shirley	5	—	—	—	—	3	8
Shrewsbury	4	—	—	—	—	73	77
Somerset	1	108	—	—	—	—	109
SOMERVILLE	1,194	1	1	—	—	1	1,197
South Hadley	1	—	—	—	21	—	22
Southborough	6	—	—	—	—	4	10
Southbridge	8	—	—	—	1	62	71
Southwick	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Spencer	1	—	—	—	—	45	46
SPRINGFIELD	15	1	—	2	1,637	—	1,655
Sterling	—	—	—	—	—	5	5
Stockbridge	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Stoneham	37	—	2	—	—	—	39
Stoughton	29	—	—	—	—	—	29
Stow	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Sturbridge	1	—	—	—	—	5	6
Sudbury	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sunderland	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
Sutton	1	—	—	—	—	11	12
Swampscott	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Swansea	1	72	—	—	—	—	73
TAUNTON	14	466	—	7	—	1	488

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Concluded
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Templeton	2	—	—	—	—	14	16
Tewksbury	14	—	9	—	—	—	23
Tisbury	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Topsfield	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Townsend	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Tynsborough	1	—	5	—	—	—	6
Upton	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Uxbridge	5	—	—	—	—	31	36
Wakefield	90	—	1	—	—	—	91
Wales	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Walpole	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
WALTHAM	270	1	1	—	—	1	273
Ware	11	—	—	—	11	—	22
Wareham	6	—	—	26	1	—	33
Warren	1	—	—	—	—	9	10
Watertown	497	—	1	—	—	—	498
Wayband	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Webster	11	—	—	—	—	64	75
Wellesley	88	—	—	—	—	—	88
Wendell	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Wenham	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
West Boylston	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
West Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
West Springfield	—	—	—	—	120	—	120
West Tisbury	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Westborough	8	—	—	—	—	22	30
WESTFIELD	6	—	—	—	32	—	38
Westford	4	—	16	—	—	—	20
Westhampton	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Westminster	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Weston	24	—	—	1	—	—	25
Westport	—	82	—	7	—	—	89
Westwood	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Weymouth	106	1	—	—	—	—	107
Whitman	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Wilbraham	—	—	—	—	19	—	19
Wilmington	29	—	5	—	—	—	34
Winchendon	11	—	—	—	—	6	17
Winchester	67	—	—	—	—	—	67
Winsor	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Winthrop	76	—	—	—	—	—	76
WOBURN	128	—	2	—	1	1	132
WORCESTER	57	—	1	—	2	2,417	2,477
Wrentham	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Out of State	212	—	45	32	31	19	339
Total	20,624	4,609	4,039	4,513	3,697	4,158	41,640

SUMMARY OF APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Citizenship	14,707	3,271	3,114	3,176	2,694	3,438	30,400
Immigration	3,982	976	772	1,233	855	563	8,381
Miscellaneous	592	199	33	43	80	82	1,029
Notarial Service	702	163	111	55	58	61	1,150
Translation	641	—	9	6	10	14	680
Totals	20,624	4,609	4,039	4,513	3,697	4,158	41,640

SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION GIVING RACIAL MINORITY GROUPS
INCLUDED UNDER COUNTRY OF BIRTH IN NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION
FROM DECEMBER 1, 1936, TO DECEMBER 1, 1937

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Armenians	652	3	143	—	19	118	935
Assyrians	17	—	—	—	—	5	22
Canadian French	704	1,492	1,170	995	1,381	927	6,669
Greeks	416	41	110	39	89	45	740
Jewish	1,373	66	74	68	103	168	1,852
Negroes	350	8	4	199	—	—	561
Polish	510	262	147	217	602	268	2,006
Lithuanians	498	—	92	2	10	250	852
Ukrainians	42	5	18	—	—	2	67
Totals	4,562	1,877	1,758	1,520	2,204	1,783	13,704

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT

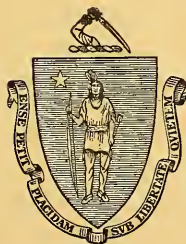
OF THE

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

FOR THE

YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1938

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



MASS.
DOCS.
COLL.

THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

JAMES G. REARDON, *Commissioner*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

HELEN I. D. MCGILLICUDDY, M. D., *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

Martin E. Adamo, Jamaica Plain

Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg

Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston

Mrs. May R. Shoolman, Brookline

W. Arthur Garrity, Worcester

John A. Murray, Watertown

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1938, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed its nineteenth year as successor to the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration which had existed as an independent governmental unit from July 1, 1917, to December 1, 1919. The Commonwealth has maintained special service for its residents of foreign origin for over twenty-one years. Twenty-five years ago the Governor of Massachusetts, in accordance with a legislative resolve, appointed the Massachusetts Commission on Immigration, a fact finding body of five citizens, authorized to make a full investigation of the general condition of immigrants in the Commonwealth and report its findings, in print, to the General Court for possible legislative action. The Commission urged, among other recommendations, the creation of a permanent bureau, "to serve as a clearing house of information useful to the immigrant and . . . to apply the civic, social and philanthropic resources of the community to the needs of the immigrant." In 1917 the General Court passed the Act creating the Bureau of Immigration. The Division of Immigration and Americanization, an administrative unit of the Department of Education, on December 1, 1919, took over the functions and duties of the Bureau of Immigration under the general departmental consolidation act which became effective on that date.

THE FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE DIVISION

Chapter 69, section 11, of the General Laws enumerates five duties which are to be undertaken by the Division. The law states that the Director of the Division, with the approval of the Advisory Board thereof, shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as will tend to:

1. Bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin.
2. Protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse.
3. Stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English.
4. Develop their understanding of American government, institutions, and ideals.
5. Generally promote their assimilation and naturalization.

The law also describes two methods by which the Division may function:

1. The Division may cooperate with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth, and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal.
2. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents pertaining to the matter under investigation.

The Division has attempted to fulfill the first duty enumerated, "to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin," by the establishment and maintenance of offices to which those of foreign origin may bring their problems for sympathetic consideration. Applications for service at our offices have increased from 17,036 in 1920, — the first year recorded as an administrative unit in the department of education, to 45,835 in 1938, — the

year covered by this report. The growth of the work indicates that there is a real need for sympathetic understanding and that those of foreign origin appreciate the value of the service offered.

The protective work of the Division, the second duty enumerated, has been carried on as a regular part of the service since all complaints of exploitation brought to our attention are carefully investigated and referred to the proper prosecuting authorities. In fulfilling this duty the Division, since it has been administrative unit of the Department of Education, has chosen to cooperate with existing prosecuting authorities; i.e. police, district attorney, attorney general, federal department of justice, rather than to compel attendance of witnesses, production of books, etc., as is permissive in the statute. Furthermore, the Division has found that prevention is a more potent protection to the immigrant than prosecution of those who seek to exploit or abuse him. The best protection is self protection. The prime requisite of self protection is knowledge of our common language and of our laws. The establishment and maintenance of offices where free disinterested service in immigration and naturalization problems is given has eliminated or lessened opportunities for exploitation. The presence of the social workers of the Division at the piers at the docking of overseas liners is additional protective work.

The third duty enumerated, the stimulation of the acquisition and mastery of English, has been accomplished by cooperation with existing state and city educational departments. The earlier surveys of the immigrant problem in Massachusetts, particularly those made by the Federal Immigration Commission in 1911, and by the Massachusetts Commission on Immigration in 1914, indicated a great need for educational work with adult immigrants. Legislation providing for the education of adult aliens through equal division of expense between the Commonwealth and its cities and towns was proposed by the original Bureau of Immigration in its first year of existence. In 1919, legislation to that effect was passed by the General Court. Chapter 69, section 9, of the General Laws places the responsibility of this adult education work under the University Extension Division of the Department of Education. The Commonwealth made reimbursement to the various cities and towns for expenditures for English classes for adult aliens to the amount of \$69,351.85 in the school year 1937-1938. There were 75 cities and towns conducting such classes, and 16,070 pupils attending 619 classes in the past school year.

On June 22, 1938, the statute enabling the state to cooperate with cities and town in the adult alien education work was amended by Chapter 442 of the acts of 1938. This statute provides a reduction of age from 21 to 18 years for students for whose class work cities and towns may be reimbursed, and also makes mandatory that the community establish a class of forty sessions if 20 or more residents 18 years of age or over apply to the school committee for such a class.

The present law, therefore, in regard to opportunities for the acquisition of English, is as follows:

"The Department of education, with the cooperation of any town applying therefor, may provide for such instruction in the use of English for persons 18 years of age or over unable to speak, read or write the same and in the fundamental principles of government, and other subjects adapted to fit for American citizenship, as shall jointly be approved by the local school committee and the department. Schools and classes established therefor shall be held in public school buildings, in industrial establishments, or in such other places as may be approved in like manner. Teachers and supervisors employed therein by a town shall be chosen and their compensation fixed by the school committee, subject to the approval of the department.

"Upon application of twenty or more residents of any city or town who are eighteen years of age or over certifying that they desire to attend such a class for instruction of the type described, the school committee shall establish and cause to be conducted such a class for a period of not less than forty sessions; provided that, in case the attendance of any such class falls below fifteen, such school committee may discontinue such class."

Since the responsibility for the establishment of classes in English is placed by law upon the local school committees, and the duty of supervision of such classes and allowance for reimbursement of state funds to them is allocated to another division of the Department of Education, the function of the Division is solely that of cooperation with the work. This cooperation has been shown in the following ways:

1. Visits of district agents and other workers to the schools to assist in naturalization problems there.
2. Supplying to the schools lists of those persons who have been aided with applications for first or final citizenship papers.
3. Urging candidates for naturalization to attend citizenship classes in the public schools and informing them of the locations and hours of such classes.
4. Assistance in preparation of courses in citizenship training.
5. Consultation service to the supervisors and teachers in naturalization and immigration problems of their students.
6. Participation in the training courses given by the Department of Education to teachers and supervisors of adult alien education.
7. Preparation of material to be used in such courses; i. e., summaries of immigration and naturalization laws, book lists dealing with immigration and citizenship.

The Division of Immigration and Americanization has worked side by side with the educational work of the state for the adult immigrant and has considered this cooperative activity one of its most important functions, realizing not only that the fundamental factor in any effective assimilation and Americanization of the non-English speaking foreign born must be an education which will include a sound working knowledge of the English language and a comprehensive outline of the structure and aims of our government, but also that Massachusetts is leading the field in the nation's program of educational work for the adult foreign born.

While the fourth duty, development of the understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, may be considered as included in the separate and distinct educational work of the state aided adult alien classes, the Division has made a direct contact with the foreign born on this point by the preparation and distribution of a booklet, "The Constitution of the United States With Suggestions for Those Preparing for Citizenship." This booklet has been issued by the Division since 1919. We distributed 60,000 copies between April 1, 1937, the date of the last issue, and July 1, 1938, when our stock became exhausted. The ordinary appropriation granted us this year for "Other Service" was not adequate to allow a reprint of the booklet in July. A supplemental appropriation requested was not granted. We have been unable to distribute copies, therefore, since July although we have had thousands of requests for the little book.

The booklets have been distributed to clients who have called at our offices for information or assistance in naturalization matters. They have also been requested by and distributed to public school classes in adult alien education, to public elementary and high schools for civic education, and to parochial schools for the study of the Constitution. The booklets have also been given to youth organizations such as Boy or Girl Scouts for patriotic study, to veteran's organizations for their programs, to clerks of court for distribution to prospective citizens, to C. C. C. camps in Massachusetts, and to the various civic organizations interested in the immigrant or in his naturalization.

The cost of the booklet in the last printing ran to less than two cents a copy. One thousand dollars would be ample to print the issue for current distribution.

The promotion of the assimilation and naturalization of aliens, the final duty enjoined upon the Division by statute, has been fulfilled by:

1. Assisting aliens to fill out applications for first and final papers, and aiding them in the technical difficulties of naturalization.
2. By cooperation with the federal naturalization service in their naturalization program.

It is gratifying to note the growth of the naturalization aid work of the Division. More than four times as many persons sought this service in 1938 as in 1919. In that year we helped 8,246 clients with naturalization problems; in 1938, 35,511 sought this service. Evaluation of the assimilation of the foreign born requires a more subtle measurement, but certainly the acceleration of naturalization indicates that many seek to unite with America by pledging allegiance to our country.

CHANGES IN ADVISORY BOARD

Miss Joan C. Kiely of Lynn and Mrs. Loretta Murphy of Malden were appointed to the Advisory Board of the Division in December, 1938, by his Excellency, Governor Charles F. Hurley, to replace Mrs. May R. Shoolman and Mr. Martin Adamo. The term of Mrs. Loretta Murphy will expire December 1, 1940 and that of Miss Joan Kiely on December 1, 1941. Mrs. Eva Whiting White and Dr. Charles M. Herlihy were reappointed to membership on the advisory board. Mrs. White's term will expire December 1, 1940 and Mr. Herlihy's on December 1, 1941.

THE PERSONNEL OF THE DIVISION

The present personnel of the Division consists of a Director, appointed by the Governor for a term of five years, an unpaid advisory board of six members, also appointed by the Governor for three year terms, and a staff of 20 employees all of whom are under the classified civil service. Ten of these employees work at the Boston office; 10 are assigned to the 5 branch offices maintained by the Division. Eleven employees are classified as social workers; 9 as clerical employees. The social work group consists of a supervisor of social service, who is the administrative assistant in charge of both social work and clerical service; 5 district immigration agents, each of whom is in charge of a branch office; 3 social workers allocated to Boston who divide office and field work, particularly the protective service at the piers; and 2 junior social workers, 1 at Boston and 1 at Springfield. There are 5 clerical workers at Boston and 1 each at Fall River, Lawrence, New Bedford and Worcester. Practically all the clerical employees devote part of their time to the interviewing and assisting of clients. Three of those assigned to Boston have worked entirely with clients in the past year, and, in fact, only 1 clerical worker at the Boston office has devoted a major part of the time to clerical work. Staff members of the Division speak, and in most cases, read and write also the following languages: Armenian, French, Italian, Jewish, Lithuanian and Polish. These languages comprise the mother tongues of the important foreign speaking groups in the state.

WORKERS NOT PAID FROM DIVISION FUNDS

Workers have been supplied to the offices of the Division for the past year, as for the preceding three years, from the National Youth Administration and have proved of great help in statistical, clerical and stenographic work. The quota supplied to the Boston office has varied from 16 to 25; 8 have worked at the Worcester office and 2 at Lawrence. Each girl works twenty-seven and one-half hours in a two week period. Practically all of the statistical work of the Division and much of the clerical routine at the Boston office has been carried on by these workers thus relieving the regular clerical staff for work with clients. Naturally much supervision and direction has been required but this supervisory time has been more than balanced by the amount of work contributed by the National Youth Workers who have filled a real emergency need. The federal supervisors, particularly those in immediate charge of the project, have been most cooperative in choosing for our work young people whose capacities fitted our needs. On the Boston project girls with language skills, with experience in interviewing to assist as reception clerks, and those with stenographic experience or training have been carefully chosen by the project supervisor so that our needs have been met when possible. The girls have proved a harmonious and helpful addition to our office staff. We have contributed, in turn, an opportunity for training in service in diversified types of office work.

In addition to the girls working under the National Youth Administration program on a fifty-five hour monthly basis, we have used for the fourth year, beginning September, 1938, seven students from Emmanuel College who are paid by the National Youth Administration.

During July and August, 1938, the Division had excellent volunteer assistance from Miss Rose Karass, a Radcliffe student, who served for the entire summer as interviewer in naturalization aid problems. She brought to her work enthusiasm, industry and intelligence and made a real contribution to our work.

THE NUMBERS SERVED IN 1938

During the past year 45,835 persons came to the offices of the Division of Immigration and Americanization for help or counsel. A little more than half of the clients came to the Boston office, which listed 23,184 applicants. The New Bedford office recorded 5,131; Fall River, 4,979; Lawrence, 4,740; Worcester, 4,188 and Springfield 3,613. The total for the year, 45,835, is the largest annual record in the history of the Division.

THE GROWTH OF THE WORK

The first annual report of the Bureau of Immigration, which included the time from July 1, 1917, to December 1, 1918, and, of course was at a period which included the organization of the work, recorded 8,565 applicants. The second year, ending December 1, 1919, recorded 17,040. At that time the Division maintained two branch offices, one at New Bedford and one at Springfield. Both branches were opened in the summer of 1918 and completed twenty years of service to their respective communities this year. In 1923 two additional branches were opened at Fall River and Lawrence and for that year the total recorded was 21,985. In 1929, the fifth of the branch offices, Worcester, was opened as a separate office but was not operated on an entirely full time basis until 1931. For that year, 1931, the Division recorded 41,052 clients. Since then the Division has been operating on the basis of six full time offices. This year, 1938, we recorded more than 2,138 clients over the next largest year, 1936, which had a total of 43,692. This year showed an increase also over the preceding year at all offices except Springfield, which showed a slight loss of 84. The gain over the year 1937 for Boston was 2,560; for Lawrence, 704; for New Bedford, 662; for Fall River, 370; for Worcester, 30.

PROBLEMS OF GROWTH

When the Division established its fifth branch office at Worcester in 1931 the staff comprised of 25 employees. Our total appropriation for that year was \$54,800, with \$10,700 allotted to expenses and \$44,100 to person services. In 1938 a staff of 20 employees operated the same six office program, and met an increased intake of 5,000 clients, 4,783 having been the exact record figure of increase. The appropriation for 1938 was \$49,500 with \$6,600 allotted to expenses and \$42,900 to personal services. Even with the most rigid economy it is not possible to secure efficient operation of a six office program with a reduction of \$5,300 in operating expenses from the amount originally estimated and granted to initiate such a state wide program. Obviously an expansion of work caused by a demand for services as shown by an increased intake of almost 5,000 clients warrants an increase, not a decrease in staff. All the offices felt the pressure of the work but it has been increasingly manifest at Boston which has four less employees in 1938 than in 1931 and yet recorded 2,917 more clients.

A public agency such as the Division cannot solve its problems of pressure of work by limiting intake as can the private social agency which wishes to retain standards of individual service to each client. The public agency must, of course, assume responsibility for all of its applicants, stretching its skills and its workers to the limits of their capacities. A program, however, cannot travel faster than public understanding and acceptance of it furnish funds for its proper maintenance. Although a state wide program of work is indicated by the geographical distribution of the foreign born population of the state, it is difficult to meet an increased intake of work, maintain six full time offices at a standard of efficiency with a staff reduced below the minimum set up to initiate the program and an appropriation for expenses too small to allow for supervisory travel expenses or for staff meetings to correlate the work.

Despite the fact that the Division has been seriously understaffed for several years

we have had the anomalous situation of an unexpended personal service appropriation for both 1937 and 1938. In 1937, the unexpended balance was \$1,430.33; in 1938, it was \$1,294.36. In both years, requests for reclassification of employees were refused. The unexpended balance for 1938 would have been more than sufficient to pay the salary of an additional clerk at the Boston office. A specific request for such a position was made through the usual departmental channels and was refused. An item for an additional clerk, as well as for social workers, had been included in the Division's budget request but apparently the amount appropriated had not been properly earmarked officially for the purpose of allowing us to employ an additional clerk.

THE LOCALITIES SERVED BY THE DIVISION

Clients came to the offices of the Division from 297 cities and towns of the Commonwealth. The Boston office recorded clients from 244 localities, Worcester from 82, Lawrence from 53, Springfield from 43, New Bedford from 33 and Fall River from 23 localities. Naturally clients came in the largest numbers from the cities in which our offices are located with Boston recorded as the residence of 10,898 clients; New Bedford with 4,446; Fall River, 3,739; Lawrence, 2,506; Worcester, 2,376 and Springfield, 1,746. The cities and towns where a special field service was maintained showed the following residents recorded as clients: Lowell, 789; Haverhill, 369; Salem, 193; Gloucester, 172; Newburyport, 135; the five localities visited by the district agent at Lawrence; Holyoke, 655; Adams, 83; North Adams, 34; Northampton, 13; Greenfield, 8 and Pittsfield, 8; all included in field service out from Springfield; Fitchburg, 447; and Gardner, 203; cities on the regular field schedule from Worcester; and Taunton, 555; Attleboro, 240 in the field work of the Fall River office. Cities and towns other than those in which special services were maintained but which were recorded as the residences of more than 500 clients this year included Cambridge with 1,500; Somerville with 1,360; Everett with 614; Malden with 568; Watertown, 558; Medford 536 and Brookline, 528. These localities are all within the Boston district.

THE NATIONALITY OF CLIENTS

The clients of the Division were born in 70 different countries. Slightly less than half the number, 21,744 were natives of Europe. The next largest group, 19,118 were natives of the British Empire. From the western hemisphere, exclusive of British possessions, 3,116 clients were recorded. From Africa and Asia came 1,855 clients of whom 856 were born in Turkey, 598 in Syria and 359 in Armenia.

Of the European natives, Italy is recorded as the birthplace of 6,873; Portugal, 4,505; Poland, 3,234; Russia, 1,876; Lithuania, 1,361; Germany, 782; Greece, 667; Sweden, 598; France, 294; Albania, 276; Norway, 161; Austria, 149 and Belgium, 130. Less than 100 came from each of the remaining European countries.

The largest single national group from the British Empire, 11,075, came from Canada. Ireland was recorded as the birthplace of 3,227 of our clients, with an additional 178 from North Ireland. England was listed as the birthplace of 2,593; Newfoundland, 865; and 778 were recorded as born in Scotland; 301 came from the British West Indies, and 17 from Wales.

As classified by race, rather than by country of birth, the record shows the following supplemental figures: French Canadians, 6,157; Jewish, 2,679; Polish, 2,652; Lithuanians, 1,182; Armenians, 1,094; Negroes, 537; Syrians, 518; Russians, 392; Ukrainians, 90; Turkish, 78; and Assyrians, 50.

The distribution of the different national and racial groups was fairly even among the six offices with these exceptions: Portuguese clients were recorded in much larger numbers for Fall River and New Bedford than for any other office; Finnish clients came mainly to the Worcester office; and French Canadians were recorded in greater numbers in each of the branch offices than at Boston.

THE NATURE OF THE WORK

The problems brought to us by our clients in 1938 may be divided broadly into four classifications: *Citizenship*, recorded as the service sought by 35,511 clients; *Immigration*, under which classification 7,897 were recorded; *Notarial Service*, listed

for 919; *Translation or Interpretation*, recorded for 635; and *Miscellaneous Information*, under which heading 873 clients were classified.

CITIZENSHIP

More than three-fourths of our clients, 77.47 per cent, sought help on matters of citizenship. The number recorded was 35,511, of whom 12,140 sought information either as to their own citizenship status or that of another, or directions as to procedure for naturalization. The remaining 22,371 classified under citizenship were assisted to fill out the various applications under the naturalization procedure. Applications for first papers, officially called form A2213, were filled out for 7,878 persons; applications for final papers, form A2214, were filled out for 14,471 persons; applications for certificate of derivative citizenship, form A2400, for 235; and for various types of certification on lost papers, forms 2600 or 2605, 787 applications were filled.

There is a rather sharp differentiation in the type of citizenship service recorded by main and branch offices. Almost three times as many clients are recorded as seeking information at the branch offices as at Boston since Boston recorded 3,743 to whom information was given and the five branches recorded, in all, 8,397 seeking information. On the other hand, the Boston office recorded assistance in filling out 13,043 blanks while all five branches recorded a total of 10,328 on this type of service. The federal naturalization office, located at Boston undoubtedly increases the calls for service in filling out blanks as many of our clients come directly with the blanks from that office to us. In the amount of time required to serve each applicant it is obvious that even detailed information as to procedure is not so time consuming a process as filling out a blank which contains thirty-one questions.

CITIZENS BY CHOICE

Citizenship in the United States is now a material as well as a spiritual asset. No doubt the highest ideal of American citizenship holds that an alien should change his allegiance only of free will, unmotivated by material gain, economic pressure or emotional stress. Citizenship should be, perhaps, a precious privilege to be earned, not a requirement for livelihood or residence. Despite this idealistic philosophy laws have been passed which add to the growing list of material advantages reserved to the citizen. Moreover, certain groups hostile to the alien have tended to cheapen citizenship by proposing legislation which would impose it upon the unwilling or unready by setting up a penalty of deportation of those who have not chosen to become citizens within a specified time limit. At the moment there are a dozen or more rewards for becoming a citizen which exert a real pressure upon the aliens' thinking along these lines. Among the powerful incentives are:

1. The restriction of work on Works Progress Administration projects to citizens
2. The exclusion of the alien from government work of any kind.
3. Restriction of enlistments in C. C. C. camps to citizens.
4. Requirements of citizenship for enlistment in the armed forces of the United States.
5. Participation in old age assistance under the Social Security Act.
6. Rights in public domain, hunting, fishing licenses, etc. restricted largely to citizens.
8. Exclusion of aliens from occupations having to do with selling or serving of liquor.
9. Restriction of admission to certain professions, notably attorneys-at-law, to citizens.
10. Restriction of licenses in certain occupations, pharmacists, embalmers, etc. to citizens.
11. Preference in private employment, especially in public service corporations.
12. Special privileges concerning the immigration of relatives abroad reserved to citizens.
13. Freedom to travel across the Canadian border or abroad without difficulty.
14. Release from the fear of deportation to the countries from which they came.

There is a widely held and frequently expressed opinion that the desire to participate in the old age assistance portion of the Social Security Act is a dominant motive in naturalization at the present time. Probably it is a definite factor in the question, particularly with the elderly, but it is difficult to track down evidence on the point. On January 1, 1938, there were 47 states and the District of Columbia administering old age assistance under the Social Security program. Of these states 31 have citizenship requirements for eligibility to receive assistance. According to the United States census, 1930, 80 per cent of all the aliens in the United States lived in these states. The total populations of the 31 states with citizenship requirements represented 68 per cent of the total population of all the states and the aged population represented 69 per cent of the total aged population. During the fiscal year 1936-1937 about 475,000 individuals in the United States were accepted for old age assistance. Of that number, approximately 76,000 were foreign born but only 1,700 persons, or less than one per cent, were aliens.

An analysis has been made of 19 states which have a proportion of aliens in their population of 3 per cent or more. Fourteen of these states have citizenship requirements; 5 have not. The naturalization data for 1938 is checked for each state as to the number of declarations filed, petitions filed, and aliens naturalized for the year ending June 30, 1938. If the desire to obtain old age assistance was a strong motive for citizenship, the figures should indicate a heavy increase in naturalization in those states which set citizenship requirements for old age assistance and a corresponding indifference shown by the aliens of the states with no citizenship requirements. There does not appear to have been this acceleration. Arizona, for instance, has the highest proportion of aliens of any state, 11.1 per cent. Her estimated alien population is 48,000. She sets up citizenship requirements on assistance. Only 368 declarations were filed, 311 petitions, and 301 aliens were naturalized. Maine has a comparable number of aliens, 45,000, and no citizenship requirements; only 555 filed declarations, 1,048 filed petitions, and 837 were naturalized. Massachusetts has an estimated alien population of 424,000 and citizenship requirements for old age assistance. Pennsylvania has an estimated alien population of 346,700 and no citizenship requirement for old age assistance, yet aliens in Pennsylvania appear to have sought naturalization in approximately as large numbers as in Massachusetts. The Massachusetts figures show 11,892 declarations filed; for Pennsylvania, 11,922; petitions, Massachusetts, 16,676; Pennsylvania, 17,345; aliens naturalized, Massachusetts records 14,127; Pennsylvania, 13,916.

The following table gives the comparative figures of total population, proportion of aliens in total population as shown in 1930 census, recipients of old age assistance as of January, 1938, proportion of recipients estimated, population 65 years of age and over, declarations filed, petitions filed and aliens naturalized for year ending June 30, 1938, and the estimated alien population based on the census figures.

TABLE SHOWING COMPARATIVE FIGURES ON NATURALIZATION
FOR NINETEEN STATES

(Figures taken from Annual Report of Secretary of Labor for year ending
June 30, 1938, and from current bulletins of the Social Security Board)

	Total Population 1930 Census	Proportion of Aliens to Total Popula- tion	Recipients of Old Age Assistance January 1938	Proportion of Recip- ients to Estimated Population 65 yrs. or Over	Declara- tions Filed Year Ending June 30, 1938	Petitions Filed Year Ending June 30, 1938	Aliens Natural- ized Year Ending June 30, 1938	Estimated Alien Population
<i>States Having Citizenship Requirements for Old Age Assistance</i>								
Arizona . . .	435,573	11.11	5,373	31.6	368	311	301	48,000
California . . .	5,677,251	8.9	100,834	22.2	14,410	12,802	12,509	561,000
Connecticut . . .	1,606,903	10.3	14,275	12.3	3,963	4,663	4,360	165,000
Illinois . . .	7,630,654	3.6	121,548	24.5	12,126	15,006	14,754	274,700
Massachusetts . . .	4,249,614	10.0	65,909	20.2	11,892	16,676	14,127	424,000
Nevada . . .	91,058	7.2	1,571	26.2	157	147	119	6,400
New Hampshire . . .	465,293	7.1	3,638	7.1	1,383	996	1,108	33,000
New Jersey . . .	4,041,330	6.5	25,632	10.3	6,500	8,487	8,626	262,000
New York . . .	12,588,066	8.5	103,801	13.2	41,554	44,161	44,327	1,060,000
Oregon . . .	963,786	3.3	14,823	18.1	1,204	1,668	1,513	31,804
Rhode Island . . .	687,491	8.4	5,859	13.0	1,509	1,783	1,378	58,700
Texas . . .	5,824,715	4.2	112,576	39.9	1,879	1,408	1,163	244,500
Vermont . . .	359,611	5.0	5,302	14.0	298	488	510	17,900
Wyoming . . .	225,565	3.2	2,840	29.1	145	225	200	7,200
<i>States With No Requirements of Citizenship for Old Age Assistance</i>								
Maine . . .	787,423	5.6	566	0.8	555	1,048	837	45,000
Michigan . . .	4,842,325	5.2	66,759	23.3	9,169	11,165	10,141	231,800
New Mexico . . .	423,317	3.7	3,816	23.5	118	128	116	15,600
Pennsylvania . . .	9,631,350	3.6	95,775	15.6	11,922	17,345	13,916	346,700
Washington . . .	1,563,396	4.1	36,379	29.6	2,719	3,423	3,174	64,000

This analysis gives no statistical weight to the theory that desire for old age assistance has unduly accelerated naturalization rates. There is ample evidence, however, that many old persons, qualified for old age assistance by age and financial need, have great difficulty in proving their claims to citizenship.

DIFFICULTIES IN PROOF OF CITIZENSHIP

A person born in the United States may prove citizenship by record of birth or baptismal certificate. Because of the inadequate manner in which births have been recorded in this country such official records are not uniformly obtainable. As recently as 1925 the birth registration area of the United States included only thirty-three of the forty-eight states. In the southern and western states few vital statistics were recorded prior to 1900, and records of negro births in the south are not uniformly kept. Persons who belong to faiths which adhere to infant baptism may obtain baptismal records, but foreign speaking persons frequently meet obstacles in obtaining such records because if the baptism took place in the English speaking church of the vicinity, the names are frequently phonetically spelled and entirely different from the correct name, and if the child was baptised in the church of the nationality the ceremony was often delayed for months. If both birth and baptismal records are lacking, affidavits of persons who have personal knowledge of the birth may be accepted. It is not easy to find witnesses to a birth that occurred over sixty-five years ago.

These difficulties in obtaining birth or baptismal records are intensified when the person seeking to prove citizenship is not the native citizen but one who claims citizenship by derivation. A child born abroad to an American citizen father is a citizen of the United States but the only proof of such citizenship is the birth record of the foreign born child and the birth record of the native born father. If the claimant is of pension age, the American birth record is usually most difficult to obtain. An alien woman who married a native citizen prior to September 22, 1922, acquired American citizenship by her marriage but her proof of such citizenship must be evidenced by her marriage record and by the birth record of her spouse.

If she is widowed, or divorced, or deserted, and all three contingencies are common, it is hard for her to give any information to trace the necessary record.

Proof of citizenship for the naturalized citizen must be submitted in the form of the original certificate of naturalization or its official duplicate. Congress passed the first naturalization law in 1790 in accordance with its constitutional power, "to establish an uniform rule of naturalization," but it did not provide a central agency to supervise the administration of the naturalization law until the act of June 29, 1906. Before that date each court having power to naturalize aliens administered the naturalization laws according to the standards of the individual court and kept such records as the court chose. There was no uniform form of certificate of naturalization. Some courts issued a small paper without seal and with little if any identifying data. Other courts issued large and impressive documents with seals and some form of identifying data. Persons in Massachusetts who claim naturalization in the United States District or Circuit Court at Boston are indeed fortunate because of splendid record keeping at that court which has an unbroken file of records back to the certificates issued under the first naturalization law of 1790. Few other courts have such archives and in many cases where naturalization occurred, as was possible prior to 1906, in the local police court, it is impossible to locate the original naturalization record. For the past 32 years, since September 27, 1906, the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service has administered the naturalization laws and has kept records of all naturalization certificates issued in that period. A total of 4,108,286 persons have been naturalized in the period from September 27, 1906, to June 30, 1938, so that while records of naturalization may be obtained for those who were naturalized within those years there is considerable delay for search of records unless the identifying data is extremely accurate. In cases where the claimant for citizenship is not the holder of the certificate, it is hard to obtain sufficient identifying data to have the federal index searched.

Certain persons who have derived citizenship through another may obtain an official certificate of derivative citizenship. The fee for this certificate is \$5 and with it, in most cases, must be submitted extensive documentary evidence to prove the relationship of the claimant to citizenship to the person naturalized in the United States. Certificates of derivative citizenship are granted only to those who derived citizenship through a naturalized citizen. Those claiming through native citizens, or, women who claim citizenship because of marriage to a man already naturalized at the marriage date, are not within the rather narrow scope of the law. The Division assisted 235 persons to fill out applications for certificates of derivative citizenship this year.

In these cases and in the other instances where proof of citizenship was necessary although the case fell outside the narrow scope of the law governing issuance of certificates of derivative citizenship, the circumstances of each claimant to citizenship must be analyzed in minute detail. Date of arrival in the country, absence from it, date of marriage, widowhood, divorce, etc. must be investigated and the situation reviewed under a wide and precise knowledge of naturalization law. It has been the privilege of the Boston office and of several of the branches, notably perhaps, Fall River, to have served as consultant on different citizenship problems at the request of registrars of voters, welfare boards, particularly in old age assistance cases, Works Progress Certification Offices, and other officials who have sought technical advice on citizenship questions.

For those now seeking naturalization there is necessary a painstaking preparation and a prescribed procedure difficult for the alien of moderate or meagre education to follow with success. The blanks to be filled are lengthy and the questions to be answered present many points of fact on which the alien needs help. Expert competent aid is often needed to resolve technical difficulties which are in no sense the fault of the candidate for citizenship.

IMMIGRATION

Almost 8,000 clients came to the Division in 1938 with immigration matters. The exact number of applications so classified was 7,897. Of this number 335 sought in-

formation on matters which we classified as Travel, since they concerned visits they planned to take outside of the United States, or visits they planned within the United States for relatives abroad. Information was given them on the types of documents required for travel in order to retain the status of a resident alien. Re-entry permit applications were filled out for 194 aliens who wished to travel abroad and wished to have a guarantee of non-quota status on return. Visitors in the United States numbering 328 were assisted to make application for extension of temporary stay, usually because of some domestic crisis in the family of the relative visited, or because the stay in the United States had proved so pleasant that prolongation was desired. Resident aliens, numbering 1,246, who wished to travel for summer vacations or other purposes to Canada, were assisted in the affidavits of identification. These certificates of identity merely present in concise form a sworn statement of fact concerning the alien who leaves the United States for temporary sojourn and are a convenience in presenting the story to the United States immigrant inspector who must readmit the travelers to the United States. In addition 276 citizens were assisted in application for American passports for travel abroad. This passport service is almost entirely confined to the New Bedford office of the Division where it is a much appreciated local service. We assisted 681 aliens, illegally within the United States, to apply for registry of entry under the federal law which allows such aliens to straighten out their irregular status on presentation of proof that they have been in the United States since before June 3, 1921, are of good character, and can present two witnesses as to their residence and reputation. There is a \$10 fee payable to the United States for this certification. The bulk of the work this year listed under immigration, however, consisted of matters dealing directly with bringing persons to the United States. We gave information concerning the immigration laws to 2,172 persons, assisted 244 aliens to make application to have their legal entry into the United States certified to the consuls abroad as an aid to their relatives applying for visas, assisted 263 citizens to make petition for issuance of immigrant visas for their relatives abroad, and filled out affidavits of support for 2,158 persons who sought to assist friends or relatives to come to the United States.

More than 60 per cent of the immigrant work was recorded at the Boston office, although certain types of work, i.e., re-entry permits, record of registry applications, certificates of identification, were distributed very evenly. Three times as many inquiries concerning immigration and the forms filled for immigration purposes such as affidavits of support, petitions for visas, and applications for certificate of legal arrival, were recorded at Boston than at the branches combined. The direct reference of clients to the Boston office by the federal immigration service is responsible for the differentiation on this point.

THE REFUGEE SITUATION

World conditions have sharpened the interest in immigration in the past six months. The anti Jewish manifestations in Germany, the Austrian crisis, and the Sudeten affair in Czechoslovakia created a situation which has awakened memories of that traditional American way of offering a haven to those in flight from tyranny and persecution. Secretary of State, John Hay, stated the policy of the United States in 1902, "The United States offers asylum to the oppressed of all lands." This ideology of America as an asylum to the oppressed has been rather thoroughly demolished by our present quota immigration law and by the severe interpretation now given by the American consuls abroad and by immigration service here to the "likely to become a public charge" clause of the basic immigration law of 1917. Those who are bound by ties of kindred or race to the sufferers in Germany have joined forces with some other American idealists to revive hopes of opening the gates wide once more to those fleeing from persecution. As yet, practical acts have lagged far behind noble gestures and inspiring words. In fact there appears to be no governmental intention to waive quota regulations or public charge requirements for the *emigres*. Bills have been filed in Congress which aim to extend quotas by adding to the quota for the present year unused quota numbers from prior years or to borrow from future years or from other countries' unused quotas the numbers needed to permit the distressed

migrants from Austria, Czechoslovakia and Germany to come to the United States. Other bills filed, however, urge upon Congress an absolute cessation of immigration, some specifically aim to close the doors of America against refugees from all lands and to stop immigration for ten years. Powerful groups are arrayed on either side of the question which challenges our democratic ideals on the one hand and enlightened self interest on the other.

It is not within the province of a state immigration office to advocate immigration legislation either to expand existing quotas or to curtail immigration. Our function, as defined by law, is with those of foreign origin within the State. Inclusive of the broad general concept of the work, "to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin," is the fostering of an understanding of the immigration question which, dispassionately viewed from its historical aspects, tends to reduce to a minimum any fear of destruction of this country's ideals or its prosperity by an influx of the distressed peoples of Europe. Naturally the distress of kinsfolk abroad is a hardship for immigrants here to bear. Assistance in explaining the provisions of the immigration laws, the non-existence of any special legislation for refugees, and the preparation of affidavits of support have been constant services during this crisis. At the moment all immediate hope of emigration from Germany, Austria or Czechoslovakia is futile for those persons who must come in the quota because the quota for the current year is already assigned and registrations, now on file, will exhaust it for years ahead. Congressional action, alone, seems the solution if the distressed emigres are to find a home in America.

The quota system of regulating immigration has been in force since 1921, with changes in the quotas in 1925 and 1930 according to the terms of the National Origins Act. The original quota—i. e. the number of persons born in Germany allowed to enter the United States annually—was set in 1921 as 68,051. In 1923 and 1924 the number allowed was 67,607 annually. From 1925 to 1930 the annual quota was set at 51,227 and from 1930 to 1938, 25,957. After the Austrian Anschluss, the Austrian and German quotas were merged and the combined quota is now 27,370. For Austria the original quota in 1922 was 7,451, from 1925 to 1930 it was 785 and from 1930 until its merger with the German quota, it was 1,413. In the sixteen years of quota control, a possible 37,473 persons born in Austria might have entered the United States as quota immigrants from Austria. Actually 27,551 came under Austrian quota in those years, so there are actually 9,922 unused quota numbers. In the seventeen years of German quota regulations, 694,426 were possible quota immigrants. Actually 462,956 quota immigrants from Germany entered in that period so that there remained unused 231,470 German quotas. The combined Austrian and German quota, as the Austrian quota has been eliminated since the Austrian crisis, has a residue of 241,392 quotas. There is no machinery in the present quota law to allow unused quotas to be revived but it may be possible for Congress to pass such remedial legislation to revive the 241,392 unused Austrian and German quotas. This would not permit the immigration into the United States of any more Austrians or Germans than Congress had already provided for under existing quota laws. While it would not solve the mass migration problem caused by the Reich anti-Semitic policy it would undoubtedly be of great immediate relief. Up to June 30, 1938, there was no quota problem in Germany. It is only since that time that the quota exhaustion has developed.

The quota situation in regard to Czechoslovakia is less simple. As yet the United States government has announced no change in the Czechoslovakian quota to balance the loss of the Sudeten. The quota for Czechoslovakia under the 1924 act was 3,073. It was reduced to 2,874 in 1930. There was a so-called inactive demand against the quota of 10,541 in 1934 and in 1934 the Department of State estimated, based on consular reports, that if restrictions were lessened, there would be 250,000 demands against the Czechoslovakian quota. Obviously, for Czechoslovakia, remedial legislation is a more complex issue than for Germany.

What the Congress of the United States may do is unpredictable. Editorial comment indicates that in all likelihood the immigration laws will remain as at present and that the refugees must seek a haven elsewhere than in the United States. If,

however, the Congress of the United States reverted to the earlier open door policy perhaps Massachusetts might find these new refugees from old world bigotry to be as successful citizens as the earlier refugees to the Commonwealth proved to be. That initial band of immigrants whom this country will never forget, those 29 women and 73 men who voyaged to Plymouth in a shabby craft called the Mayflower, were refugees. So, too, were the richer group that came in the Arbella to found the Massachusetts Bay Colony. Land and special privileges were granted in 1682 by the Massachusetts Bay Colony to a group of French Huguenot refugees. This particular group are forever distinguished over other immigrants to Massachusetts because they so impressed the rather dour and narrow Puritans with their worth and rectitude that in 1730, by special act, the group was naturalized, *en masse*, because of their good behavior. Sons of these refugees, Paul Revere and Peter Fanueil, have their names and deeds preserved in Boston's historical tradition. From this same Huguenot stock of the Massachusetts Delano family, President Franklin Delano Roosevelt traces his ancestry. The roster of refugees who have brought renown to Massachusetts does not lie entirely in the past. One of the most noted facial surgeons in America, Dr. Varsted Kazanjian, honored by the United States government for his plastic surgery in restoring to usefulness men maimed in the World War, is a refugee from Armenia. Sergei Koussevitsky, talented leader of the Boston Symphony Orchestra, is a refugee from the Soviet; so, too, is Professor Pitirim Sorokin, distinguished head of the Sociology Department at Harvard. Of the latest refugees from the Reich, outstanding are Heinrich Bruening, former chancellor of Germany under the Republic, and Walter Gropius, leader and pioneer in the modern school of architecture.

The policy of the open door to the distressed is, it is true, traditional to America. Opposition to this freedom of entrance is traditional, also, and the first immigration restriction statute of Massachusetts dates back to the Massachusetts Bay Colony when Governor Winthrop, the first colonial Governor, requested a law to bar from the colony those "whose disposition suits not with ours and whose society we know will be hurtful to us." Ten years before the Huguenot group in Massachusetts were granted the gift of collective citizenship the General Court resolved: "Whereas, it appears that certain families arrived from Ireland . . . have presumed to make a settlement . . . and that said people be warned to move off within a space of seven months, and if they fail to do so, that they may be prosecuted by the attorney general by writs of trespass and ejectment." Roger Williams was a refugee from Wales, but Massachusetts would have none of him. Romanticizing of the past which overlooks the essential point that democracy has been an unending struggle between conflicting ideals and viewpoints is not helpful in facing the issues of the future. Knowledge, however, of realities of the past which include the warm welcome to the Huguenot refugees, the sympathetic acceptance of Irish refugees of famine and Fenian days, the present day recognition of the talents which have come from Italy, Russia and Germany as well as the intolerance shown to Roger Williams, the burning of the Ursuline convent in Charlestown in the eighties, and the present day suspicion that the immigrant brings danger and communism may bring understanding of the present day conflict of viewpoint on this question. If irrational attitudes may be supplanted by reasoned judgment, prejudice may be overcome by sympathetic understanding.

Up to the present time there has been no influx of refugees to Massachusetts from anywhere and no large increase of immigration from any country. So few new immigrants have come to Massachusetts as to cause little disturbance in our labor market. For the year which ended June 30, 1938, 3,031 immigrant aliens entered the United States who gave Massachusetts as their permanent destination. Of that number 162 came from Germany. Federal immigration figures are available only until October 30, 1938. For that period 1,325 immigrants entered the United States destined to Massachusetts. The following table, taken from federal immigration statistics, gives the annual immigration into Massachusetts for the years since the Commonwealth has maintained an immigration office.

IMMIGRATION INTO MASSACHUSETTS

(Figures taken from Annual Reports of Secretary of Labor, 1917-1938)

1917.....	29,606	1925.....	29,636	1932.....	2,507
1918.....	9,638	1926.....	26,845	1933.....	1,548
1919.....	11,408	1927.....	25,907	1934.....	1,778
1920.....	41,594	1928.....	20,461	1935.....	1,818
1921.....	64,053	1929.....	19,138	1936.....	1,912
1922.....	21,713	1930.....	18,127	1937.....	2,362
1923.....	41,602	1931.....	7,225	1938.....	3,031
1924.....	61,938				

Figures concerning immigrants admitted to Massachusetts since 1933, according to race, do not show any alarming proportions of Germans or Hebrews entering the state for that period. The listing for Austrians or Czechoslovakians is not available.

IMMIGRANT ALIENS CLASSIFIED BY RACE

(Figures taken from Annual Reports of Secretary of Labor, 1933-1938)

	ALL STATES		MASSACHUSETTS	
	Germans	Hebrews	Germans	Hebrews
1933.....	2,726	2,372	70	70
1934.....	3,760	4,134	84	94
1935.....	5,272	4,837	84	84
1936.....	4,689	6,252	79	135
1937.....	6,324	11,352	114	158
1938.....	7,743	19,736	162	270

These figures indicate a relatively small proportion of Germans and Hebrews gave Massachusetts as their destination in this recent period.

THE SEPARATED FAMILY

Although public interest has been focussed this year on the question of mass migration of refugees seeking harbor from oppression, the old problem of the separated family constitutes the major issue in the immigration field. This problem has existed since the first enforcement of the standards of health, of character and of financial ability became part of the immigration law. It has been made much more acute by quota regulations and by the consular interpretation of the "likely to become a public charge" clause of the immigration laws. Fundamental to any understanding of the difficulties which may cause the separation of a family is the fact that the immigration law of the United States is enforced by three distinct, independent departments of government; the Department of State, through its consular service; the Department of Labor, through its Immigration Service, and the Department of the Treasury, through the Public Health Service. Each are independent of one another. The decisions of the consular service and the public health service are, to all practical purposes, not subject to review.

While the inspectors of the federal immigration service of the Department of Labor are still the guardians of the gate in that they have the final word of admission or debarment at the ports of entry, the law of 1924 has definitely placed upon the consular service of the Department of State the onus of withholding immigration visas from aliens believed to be ineligible for admission under the excluding provisions of the immigration laws. Moreover, the decision to grant or withhold the visa is discretionary with the consul abroad. There is no appeal from the decision of a consul refusing a visa, altho the Department of State may call for a report in cases where visa has been refused. If an alien is rejected for admission to the United States by the immigration officers at port of entry the case comes before a special inquiry board, usually of three inspectors, and an appeal may be and usually is, taken to Washington.

Since September, 1930, the consular officers have been officially informed that in view of the existing unemployment situation and generally unfavorable economic conditions, particular care should be taken to determine whether the prospective immigrants are likely to become public charges. The service takes pride in the fact

that the consular service have given special attention and careful scrutiny on this point to all seeking visas. In an official report printed by the Department of State in 1934 the following statement expresses the official record:

"It is estimated that during the forty months from October 1, 1930, to June 30, 1934, more than 750,000 aliens who might have been admitted during normal times did not enter the United States to enter the ranks of the unemployed."

The consuls have been instructed to avoid as far as possible the separation of immediate relatives and to preserve the family unit. Despite this fact we meet in the course of the work occasional instances where prolonged separation is a sharp disappointment to honest, respectable, well meaning citizens who have not large means and whose economic status will always be in the lower group. In none of these cases, however, have the families here received welfare aid, nor have they participated in work relief of any kind.

One such case concerns a negro boy born in the West Indies whose citizen mother has been trying to bring him here for eight years. Had he been allowed to join her before 1934, when the terms of law regarding citizenship of children were changed, he would have gained citizenship.

Another case concerns an Italian who is a naturalized citizen. Visas have been refused his wife and three children because his wages are small, and he is 55 years old, which according to the consul is too advanced an age to assume the responsibility of supporting his family in America.

A third case is of a native American girl who married in Italy and had two children there. She has returned here and wishes to have her husband join her in her parents' home. They are willing to have him join their household and have executed joint affidavits of support with their daughter. The consul realizes the situation of family separation but suggests that a re-union of the family may take place as well in Italy as in America by having the wife return to Italy. Her return there will of course jeopardize the right of American citizenship for her children. She prefers America and her husband is eager to join her here.

Each case emphasizes the difficulty in application of an inelastic law to human lives with their everchanging relations and social implications. The negro youth whose poverty has kept him in Jamaica has missed the warm human companionship of a loving mother, small step-brothers and sisters and a chance of family life. Even if he eventually comes to the United States, which is doubtful as he has now passed his twenty-first birthday, he has lost the unity of family life. His mother, who has saved and scrimped to accumulate savings to satisfy the consul, has lost her chance to make him one of her family circle, and although she did leave him as a five year old baby with his grandmother in the islands the penalty seems rather heavy particularly since she has supported him there all his life and has steadily sought to have him join her here.

The American citizen of Italian birth who is faced with the dilemma of abandoning his thought of a home in America has lost more than the money he has optimistically invested in steamship tickets, and the furnishings of the tenement he had prepared for his family; he is losing the values of family life. His best future is certainly in America and since he has always sent regular remittances for the support of his family in Italy and still has the moral obligation so to do the continued separation does not enable him to follow the consul's suggestion of saving for an emergency because of his advanced age.

The American citizen wife needs her husband and the father of her children with her while her children are still young. For all three the separations are personal tragedies and it is doubtful if the economy of the United States would be acutely disturbed by the entrance of these humble folk.

Throughout the year it has been a pleasure to assist in the reunion of hundreds of families. The federal immigration service treats as hardship cases and stays deportation of aliens who are illegally in the United States if these aliens are the husbands, wives, or children of American citizens or legally resident aliens. The person illegally here is examined at the federal immigration station and given a letter

granting re-admission to the United States if visa is granted by a consul overseas. The alien may then proceed outside of the United States, usually to Canada, and there make application for visa. In practically all the cases visas are granted and the alien returns to assume the status of a legally resident alien. Not all these illegally resident aliens deliberately smuggled into the United States. Some are "illegally" here because of a technical irregularity which was not volitional on their part; the majority, however, are deserting seamen, or seamen who stayed ashore instead of continuing their calling at sea. The preparation of the documents to present at the consulates abroad is a detailed procedure which takes much time and patience but the happiness resulting from the reunion is adequate payment for the effort.

WORK AT THE PIERS

The task of meeting the incoming liners that dock at Boston has been carried on, as it has been since 1928, by division of the work among the social workers at the Boston office. The work is increasingly difficult to plan for. Boats dock on Sundays and week days and pier work conflicts with office schedules and is an extra over time task for which no compensation is paid. Extra coverage of boats is essential now because of increase of work. The pier work is not only a definite cooperative activity with the federal service but also an important part of the protective work of the Division. It is necessary that some plan be worked out to provide either an additional social worker to assist at the piers or to secure authority for additional part time emergent service for this work.

From 1919 to 1921 the pier work of the Division was taken care of by the employment of a special group of workers for recurrent emergent work at the piers. From 1921 to 1928 the Division employed a social worker solely for the pier work and for follow up work with new immigrants. With the prospect of opening up of new immigration because of troubled conditions in Europe there is a real need for a reopening of this program.

OTHER ACTIVITIES

The activities of the Director and staff in cooperation with other agencies, as outlined in the law, constitute an important part of the work but one difficult to report upon chronologically. The most cordial cooperation exists between the federal immigration commissioner, Miss Mary Ward, her assistants, Mr. Howes, of the Immigration Service, and Mr. Nicolls, of the Naturalization Service, and her staff of inspectors and examiners. All the clerks of court who handle naturalization matters have had most cooperative relations with the Division.

The close cooperation in the educational work with the adult alien has been mentioned previously in the report. The Director has addressed several of the Americanization classes, has visited several schools and has conferred with the principals and supervisors during the year.

Mr. Hurley, district agent at Fall River, Mr. Kelleher, district agent at Worcester, and Mr. Donovan, district agent at Lawrence, all members of The American Legion, have continued their active cooperation with Americanism committees of the Legion, thus holding the interest of that patriotic organization in our state work. On May 2, 1938, Mr. Kelleher, district immigration agent at Worcester, acted as chairman in arranging and conducting the annual Americanization exercises of the Worcester County Council of The American Legion, at which time more than 500 new citizens, who had been naturalized in the court sessions held at Fitchburg and Worcester in March and April, received their certificates of citizenship from the Clerk of the Superior Court at Worcester. The principal speaker at the exercises was His Excellency, the Governor, and other speakers included the Director of the Division of Immigration and Americanization, the United States Commissioner of Immigration at Boston, the Mayor of Worcester and the Superintendent of Schools at Worcester, and the Supervisors of Adult Education cooperating in the project. While this program was an outside activity for the local district immigration agent, since he acted as a legionnaire rather than in his official capacity, the Division approves the ceremonial celebration of admission to citizenship and hopes to extend the idea to other districts. Appreciation of the responsibilities of citizenship might well be increased

if some sort of impressive ceremony was universally planned as a welcome to the new citizen.

Mr. Kelleher also acted in behalf of the state department of The American Legion in organizing and conducting the zone oratorical contest among high school pupils on the Constitution of the United States. The contest was held at Springfield and included as contestants residents of Berkshire, Franklin, Hampshire, Hampden, and Worcester counties.

The Division wishes to extend sincere thanks to the International Institute of Boston which has continued during 1938 to contribute the service of its translators and interpreters to the Division.

UNFINISHED BUSINESS

The year 1938 has presented many challenging opportunities for service to the Division. It has met its day to day problems as best it could under limitations of staff and budget beyond its control. Judged by a quantitative standard, the work shows progress. We have served more people than ever before. Therefore when we think in quantitative terms, of thousands of clients, of numbers of offices, of cities reached in field schedules, of numbers of boats met on arrival at the docks, we can measure our work in terms of growth and can evaluate a fair amount of success.

When we attempt to evaluate the quality of the work that gives our endeavor substance and meaning we cannot measure results so easily nor feel elated at the accomplishment. Less pressure of work upon our staff would enable them to better analyze and understand the individual problem of each client. More space which would allow for privacy of interview has been a real essential need. Our main office at Boston has a small waiting room which seats but twenty clients. Day after day our daily count ran from 100 to 160 callers. The crowding and long waiting periods caused irritation although, on the whole, our clients respond cheerfully to inconveniences and over crowding. More time for staff conferences would allow for building up of techniques and permit interchange of helpful ideas. More supervision of field work would integrate our endeavors so that progress might be more even throughout the program. Our success, in these last over-crowded years, has been due more to the steady efforts of a devoted staff than to the conditions set administratively for this program.

Certain social needs we were unable to meet at all and others less adequately than we desired to do. Among these services, which we consider essential to our program and which we could not carry on in full this year were:

- Printing and distribution of booklet of information for prospective citizens.
- Attendance of social workers at all boats bringing alien passengers to Boston.
- Follow-up of new immigrants. Formerly we listed names of new arrivals at the port of Boston and circularized or visited the newcomers.
- Field service to adult alien classes in public schools for naturalization aid work.
- Conferences with the interested public in the immigration field or our common problem.
- Frequent inter-office conferences and district meetings of all the field workers of the Division to integrate the work.

To those who work day by day with the foreign born it is a commonplace that these people from other lands are seeking, as never before, dependable advice and competent assistance in their assimilation into American life. On the whole, the immigrant, with his narrow margin of economic security, has suffered severely from the depression. The present emotional conflict because of distress of kinsfolk abroad is difficult to bear. Here in America the immigrant and those of immigrant stock grow more and more conscious of the currents of racial prejudice which affect them in their economic and social relationships. Organized groups approach the underprivileged with undemocratic and un-American programs. This is certainly the time to "Sell America". If, therefore, the Commonwealth can augment and not contract the service it has given those of foreign origin in the state the Division may properly fulfill the duty set forth in its law, "to bring the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations."

APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1938

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
CITIZENSHIP	16,786	4,042	4,137	4,215	2,738	3,593	35,511
Application for first papers (Form 2213)	4,191	694	771	800	636	786	7,878
Application for final papers (Form 2214)	8,093	1,129	1,273	1,204	1,119	1,653	14,471
Application for derivative certificate (Form 2400)	184	2	15	10	15	9	235
Application for duplicate paper (Form 2600)	575	35	54	49	27	47	787
Citizenship information	3,743	2,182	2,024	2,152	941	1,098	12,140
IMMIGRATION	4,787	650	457	811	724	468	7,897
Application for certificate of legal arrival (Form 575)	214	2	8	15	4	1	244
Application for Re-entry permit (Form 631)	95	5	9	42	30	13	194
Petition for issuance of visa (Form 633)	186	18	11	14	26	8	263
Application for extension of temporary stay (Form 639)	232	10	21	10	24	31	328
Application for Registration of illegal entry (Form 659)	374	41	64	74	50	78	681
Affidavits of support for immigrants	1,751	64	81	51	115	96	2,158
Certificate of identification	390	138	170	139	247	162	1,246
Travel information	95	109	9	70	52	-	335
Immigration information	1,450	258	76	143	166	79	2,172
Passport information	-	5	8	253	10	-	276
Miscellaneous information	543	130	18	40	120	22	873
Notarial service	470	156	122	55	28	88	919
Translation	598	1	6	10	3	17	635
Total	23,184	4,979	4,740	5,131	3,613	4,188	45,835

SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONALITY FIGURES FOR ALL OFFICES
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1938

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Armenians	819	3	104	1	13	154	1,094
Assyrians	6	-	-	-	1	8	15
French Canadians	669	1,212	1,130	1,039	1,085	1,022	6,157
Jewish	2,014	125	124	88	172	156	2,679
Negroes	341	17	3	174	-	2	537
Poles	800	291	327	264	672	298	2,652
Lithuanians	689	8	234	10	11	230	1,182
Russians	256	9	84	-	30	13	392
Ukrainians	46	15	19	1	4	5	90
Syrians	181	89	171	35	27	75	578
Turkish	50	1	12	-	3	12	78
Total	5,871	1,770	2,208	1,612	2,018	1,975	15,454

NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATION FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1938

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
EUROPE	10,954	2,368	1,960	2,846	1,761	1,855	21,744
Albania	191	4	3	12	1	65	276
Andorra	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Austria	97	10	9	3	26	4	149
Belgium	37	9	71	9	3	1	130
Bulgaria	7	—	2	—	—	—	9
Czechoslovakia	35	—	2	5	17	13	72
Denmark	25	4	4	—	1	7	41
Estonia	8	—	—	2	—	—	10
Finland	81	—	20	2	7	198	308
France	174	—	70	33	11	6	294
Germany	500	27	52	37	127	39	782
Greece	387	32	82	47	92	27	667
Hungary	22	2	3	—	3	7	37
Iceland	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Italy	4,864	164	727	84	502	532	6,873
Latvia	82	—	—	4	3	7	96
Lithuania	822	8	232	15	19	265	1,361
Netherlands	32	—	1	5	—	17	55
Norway	100	2	9	28	7	15	161
Poland	1,187	325	389	277	706	350	3,234
Portugal	401	1,703	107	2,210	70	14	4,505
Roumania	58	3	2	3	4	4	84
Russia	1,426	62	149	56	117	66	1,876
San Marino	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Spain	45	1	4	2	11	2	65
Sweden	312	11	22	11	33	209	598
Switzerland	28	1	—	1	—	4	33
Yugoslavia	5	—	—	—	1	4	10
THE BRITISH EMPIRE	9,545	1,934	2,217	1,969	1,569	1,894	19,118
England	1,009	336	285	724	103	136	2,593
Wales	9	—	—	4	—	4	17
Scotland	443	45	94	18	109	69	778
North Ireland	103	16	42	2	—	15	178
Irish Free State	2,282	140	270	60	264	211	3,227
Canada	4,567	1,373	1,497	1,123	1,087	1,428	11,075
Newfoundland	787	11	27	16	3	21	865
British West Indies	279	10	—	8	2	2	301
Australia	7	—	—	—	—	2	9
New Zealand	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
British Possessions in Asia	8	—	2	—	—	—	10
British Possessions in Africa	28	2	—	—	1	—	31
Other Possessions	20	1	—	4	—	6	31
THE AMERICAS	1,562	585	262	287	234	186	3,116
The United States	1,487	567	258	276	228	176	2,992
Mexico	18	—	—	—	—	—	18
Nicaragua	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Panama	1	—	1	—	—	—	2
Argentina	6	—	—	—	—	1	7
Bolivia	—	5	—	2	—	—	7
Brazil	11	10	2	7	2	9	41
Chile	—	—	1	—	—	—	1
Columbia	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Uruguay	—	1	—	—	—	—	1
Venezuela	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cuba	4	1	—	—	1	—	6
Dominican Republic	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Philippine Islands	29	1	—	1	2	—	33
Puerto Rico	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Virgin Islands	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hawaii	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
AFRICA AND ASIA	1,121	92	301	39	49	253	1,855
Egypt	1	—	1	—	—	2	4
Ethiopia	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Liberia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Morocco	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Arabia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Armenia	345	2	—	—	12	—	359
China	2	—	—	—	—	2	4
Iran	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Japan	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Palestine	20	—	1	—	1	—	22
Syria	198	88	172	36	30	74	598
Turkey	543	2	127	3	6	175	856
Total	23,182	4,979	4,740	5,131	3,613	4,188	45,833

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES
FIGURES FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1938

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Abington	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Acton	8	—	1	—	—	—	9
Acushnet	2	—	—	90	—	—	92
Adams	4	—	—	1	78	—	83
Agawam	—	—	—	—	47	—	47
Alford	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Amesbury	10	—	20	—	—	—	30
Amherst	3	—	—	—	2	—	5
Andover	11	—	110	—	—	—	121
Arlington	228	—	—	—	—	—	228
Ashburnham	1	—	—	—	—	9	10
Ashby	2	—	—	—	—	5	7
Ashfield	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Ashland	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Athol	8	—	—	—	—	8	16
ATTLEBORO	6	203	—	1	—	50	260
Auburn	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Avon	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Ayer	16	—	—	—	1	—	17
Barnstable	9	—	3	—	—	—	12
Barre	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Becket	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bedford	15	—	—	—	—	—	15
Belchertown	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bellingham	8	—	—	—	3	—	4
Belmont	225	—	—	—	—	2	10
Berkley	—	21	—	—	—	2	227
Berlin	1	—	—	—	—	—	21
BEVERLY	30	—	2	—	—	3	4
Billerica	33	—	7	—	—	—	32
Blackstone	1	—	—	—	—	—	40
Bolton	2	—	—	—	—	18	19
BOSTON	10,886	—	9	1	—	3	2
Bourne	5	—	—	2	—	—	10,899
Boxford	1	—	—	—	—	—	7
Boylston	—	—	—	—	—	9	1
Braintree	54	1	—	—	—	—	9
Brewster	2	—	—	—	—	—	55
Bridgewater	20	—	—	15	1	—	2
BROCKTON	53	—	—	10	—	—	36
Brookfield	1	—	—	—	—	4	63
Brookline	528	—	—	—	—	—	5
Burlington	18	—	—	—	—	—	528
CAMBRIDGE	1,549	—	—	—	—	1	18
Canton	40	—	—	1	—	—	1,550
Carlisle	2	—	—	—	—	—	41
Carver	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Charlemont	—	—	—	2	—	—	2
Charlton	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Chatham	2	—	—	—	—	2	4
Chelmsford	7	—	36	—	—	—	43
CHELSEA	492	—	—	—	—	—	492
Cheshire	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chester	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
CHICOPEE	10	—	—	—	534	—	544
Clarksburg	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Clinton	15	—	—	—	1	86	102
Cohasset	41	—	—	—	—	—	41
Concord	21	—	1	—	1	—	23
Danvers	3	—	25	—	—	—	28
Dartmouth	3	8	—	224	—	—	235
Dedham	137	—	—	—	—	—	137
Deerfield	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Dennis	—	2	—	—	—	—	2
Dighton	1	36	—	—	—	—	37
Douglas	1	—	—	—	—	9	10
Dover	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Dracut	4	—	60	—	—	—	64
Dudley	2	—	—	—	—	31	33
Dunstable	—	—	2	—	—	—	2
Duxbury	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
East Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
East Longmeadow	—	—	—	—	20	—	20
Easthampton	2	—	—	—	8	—	10
Easton	6	2	—	—	—	1	9
Edgartown	2	—	—	4	—	—	6
Egremont	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Essex	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
EVERETT	612	—	2	—	—	—	614

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES (CONTINUED)

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Fairhaven	—	—	—	226	—	—	226
FALL RIVER	18	3,716	—	5	—	—	3,739
Falmouth	9	—	—	18	—	—	27
FITCHBURG	7	—	—	—	—	440	447
Foxborough	7	1	—	—	—	1	9
Frammingham	137	—	—	—	—	1	138
Franklin	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Freetown	2	1	—	5	—	—	8
GARDNER	7	—	—	—	—	196	203
Georgetown	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
GLOUCESTER	55	—	117	—	—	—	172
Grafton	5	—	—	—	—	87	92
Granby	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Granville	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Great Barrington	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Greenfield	2	—	—	—	6	—	8
Groton	9	—	4	—	—	3	16
Groveland	1	—	5	—	—	—	6
Hadley	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Halifax	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hamilton	9	—	1	—	—	—	10
Hampden	1	—	—	—	3	—	4
Hanover	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Hardwick	1	—	—	—	—	11	12
Harvard	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Harwich	2	—	—	—	—	3	5
HAVERHILL	33	—	335	1	—	—	369
Heath	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Hingham	34	—	—	—	—	—	34
Hinsdale	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Holbrook	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Holden	—	—	—	—	—	34	34
Holland	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Holliston	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
HOLYOKE	13	—	—	—	642	—	655
Hopedale	4	—	—	—	—	6	10
Hopkinton	7	—	—	—	—	2	9
Hubbardston	3	—	—	—	—	4	7
Hudson	42	—	—	—	—	1	43
Hull	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Huntington	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Ipswich	20	—	6	—	—	—	26
Kingston	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Lakeville	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Lancaster	52	—	—	—	—	8	10
LAWRENCE	58	—	2,448	—	—	—	2,506
Lee	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Leicester	—	—	—	—	—	38	38
Lenox	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
LEOMINSTER	8	—	—	—	—	45	53
Lexington	47	—	—	—	—	—	47
Lincoln	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Littleton	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Longmeadow	—	—	60	—	8	—	68
LOWELL	122	—	667	—	—	—	789
Ludlow	—	—	—	—	122	—	122
Lunenburg	—	—	—	—	—	11	11
LYNN	220	—	6	—	—	—	226
Lynnfield	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
MALDEN	567	—	1	—	—	—	568
Manchester	11	—	1	—	—	—	12
Mansfield	9	1	—	—	—	—	10
Marblehead	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Marion	2	—	—	21	—	—	23
MARLBOROUGH	48	—	6	4	—	4	62
Marshfield	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Mattapoisett	—	—	—	15	—	—	15
Maynard	104	—	—	—	—	—	104
Medfield	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
MEDFORD	536	—	—	—	—	—	536
Medway	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
MELROSE	101	—	—	—	—	—	101
Merrimac	1	—	9	—	—	—	10
Methuen	9	—	324	—	—	—	333
Middleborough	17	—	—	3	—	—	20
Middleton	4	—	5	—	—	—	9
Milford	58	—	—	1	—	49	108
Millbury	—	—	—	—	—	58	58
Millis	12	—	—	—	—	—	12

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES (CONTINUED)

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Millville	4	—	—	—	—	8	12
Milton	81	1	—	—	—	—	82
Monson	1	—	—	—	7	—	8
Montague	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Nahant	8	—	—	4	—	—	12
Nantucket	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Natick	86	—	—	—	—	—	81
Needham	60	—	—	—	—	—	60
NEW BEDFORD	17	12	—	4,416	1	—	4,446
New Braintree	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
Newbury	1	—	9	—	—	—	10
NEWBURYPORT	15	—	120	—	—	—	135
NEWTON	461	—	—	—	—	—	461
Norfolk	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
NORTH ADAMS	1	—	—	—	31	—	32
North Andover	4	—	93	—	—	—	102
North Attleborough	1	92	—	—	5	—	93
North Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	14	14
North Reading	7	—	2	—	—	—	9
NORTHAMPTON	2	—	—	—	11	—	13
Northborough	2	—	—	—	—	8	10
Northbridge	8	—	—	—	—	104	112
Northfield	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Norton	2	27	—	—	—	—	29
Norwell	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Norwood	55	—	—	—	—	—	55
Oak Bluffs	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Oakham	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Orange	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Orleans	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Oxford	2	—	—	—	—	22	24
Palmer	6	—	—	—	70	—	76
Paxton	1	—	—	—	—	5	6
PEABODY	47	—	15	—	—	—	62
Pembroke	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Pepperell	1	—	3	—	—	—	4
Petersham	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Phillipston	—	—	—	—	—	2	2
PITTSFIELD	5	—	—	—	3	—	8
Plainville	2	5	—	—	—	—	7
Plymouth	12	1	—	1	—	—	14
Plympton	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Princeton	—	—	—	—	—	7	7
Provincetown	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
QUINCY	404	—	—	—	—	—	404
Randolph	36	—	—	1	—	—	37
Raynham	3	9	—	—	—	—	12
Reading	52	—	1	—	—	—	53
Rehoboth	3	6	—	—	—	—	9
REVERE	252	—	2	—	—	—	254
Richmond	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Rochester	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Rockland	22	—	—	—	—	—	22
Rockport	1	—	8	—	—	—	9
Rowley	1	—	4	—	—	2	7
Russell	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Rutland	1	—	—	—	—	10	11
SALEM	77	—	116	—	—	—	193
Salisbury	2	—	9	—	—	—	11
Saugus	79	—	1	—	—	—	80
Savoy	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
Scituate	25	—	—	—	—	—	25
Seekonk	1	15	—	—	—	—	16
Sharon	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Sheffield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Shelburne	4	—	1	—	—	—	5
Sherborn	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Shirley	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Shrewsbury	1	—	—	—	—	48	49
Somerset	—	101	—	—	—	—	101
SOMERVILLE	1,359	—	—	—	—	1	1,360
South Hadley	1	—	—	—	19	—	20
Southampton	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Southborough	8	—	—	—	—	5	13
Southbridge	—	—	—	—	1	49	50
Southwick	—	—	—	—	10	—	10
Spencer	—	—	—	—	—	31	31
SPRINGFIELD	31	—	—	—	1,710	4	1,745
Sterling	—	—	—	—	—	8	8

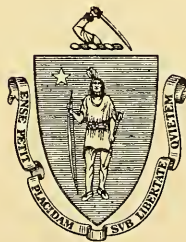
LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES (CONCLUDED)

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Stoneham	61	—	—	—	—	—	61
Stoughton	44	—	—	—	—	—	44
Stow	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Sturbridge	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Sudbury	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Sunderland	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Sutton	3	—	—	—	—	30	33
Swampscott	41	—	1	—	—	—	42
Swansea	1	74	—	—	—	—	75
TAUNTON	17	535	—	3	—	—	555
Templeton	2	—	—	—	—	28	30
Tewksbury	10	—	10	—	—	—	20
Tisbury	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
Topsfield	6	—	1	—	—	2	9
Truro	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Tyngsborough	4	—	7	—	—	—	11
Upton	1	—	—	—	—	18	19
Uxbridge	2	—	—	—	—	32	34
Wakefield	90	—	—	—	—	—	90
Wales	4	—	—	—	—	1	5
Walpole	34	—	—	—	—	—	34
WALTHAM	214	—	—	—	—	1	215
Ware	88	—	—	—	6	—	94
Wareham	11	2	—	16	—	—	29
Warren	2	—	—	—	2	8	12
Watertown	558	—	—	—	—	—	558
Wayland	13	—	—	—	—	45	58
Webster	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Wellesley	98	—	—	—	—	—	98
Wenham	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
West Boylston	—	—	—	—	—	19	19
West Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
West Springfield	1	—	—	—	133	—	134
Westborough	5	—	—	—	43	14	62
WESTFIELD	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Westford	8	—	18	—	—	—	26
Westminster	1	—	—	—	—	25	26
Weston	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Westport	2	107	—	6	—	—	115
Westwood	34	—	—	—	—	—	34
Weymouth	101	—	—	—	—	—	101
Whitman	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Wilbraham	—	—	—	—	16	—	16
Wilmington	32	—	4	—	—	—	36
Winchendon	4	—	—	—	—	6	10
Winchester	68	—	—	—	—	—	68
Windsor	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Winthrop	122	—	—	—	—	—	122
WOBURN	154	—	4	—	—	—	158
WORCESTER	40	—	1	—	—	2,335	2,376
Worthington	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Wrentham	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Yarmouth	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Out of State	238	—	37	27	36	22	360
Total	23,184	4,979	4,740	5,131	3,613	4,188	45,835

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



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THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WALTER F. DOWNEY, *Commissioner*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

HELEN I. D. MCGILLICUDDY, M. D., *Director*

ADVISORY BOARD OF DIVISION

Joan C. Kiely, Lynn	Mrs. Loretta Murphy, Malden
*Charles M. Herlihy, Fitchburg	W. Arthur Garrity, Worcester
Mrs. Eva Whiting White, Boston	John A. Murray, Watertown

* Resigned; Dr. Everett A. Churchill was appointed in his place on November 1, 1939.

ANNUAL REPORT OF THE DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

On November 30, 1939, the Division of Immigration and Americanization completed twenty years as a part of the Department of Education. The work of the state for the foreign born, however, had been begun two years prior to the inclusion of the Division in the Department of Education, as the Commonwealth had maintained an independent office known as the Massachusetts Bureau of Immigration from July 1, 1917, to December 1, 1919. The present Division assumed the functions and duties of the original bureau under the general departmental consolidation act, which became effective December 1, 1919.

IMPORTANT CHANGES IN 1939

Early in the legislative session of 1939, His Excellency, Governor Leverett Saltonstall sent a special message to the General Court recommending legislation for the consolidation, transfer, and elimination of a number of state boards, including in this message a recommendation for consideration of elimination of the Division. The part of this message referring to the Division was sent to the Committee on Education of the General Court. Hearings were held by that committee on April 25, and on May 23, 1939. On June 15, 1939, the Committee on Education submitted House Bill 2410 concerning the Division. This bill was subsequently enacted into law and approved by the Governor on August 3, 1939. It became effective December 1, 1939. This new law, Chapter 409 of the Acts of 1939, made important changes in the organization of the Division. The complete text of the act follows the report. In brief, the changes effected by it were:

1. Abolition of the office of paid director. The office of director had been made a paid position by an act of legislature passed June 21, 1935. Miss Mary Barr, who had been appointed director of the Division on November 24, 1934, for the usual five-year term, held the position of paid director from September 21, 1935, until her death on November 24, 1937. Dr. Helen I. D. McGillicuddy served as paid director from January, 1938, until the close of her term November 30, 1939. According to the terms of Chapter 409, the office of paid director was abolished as of December 1, 1939.
2. Change of name of the Advisory Board of the Division to that of the Board of Immigration and Americanization.
3. The designation by the Governor of the Commonwealth of one member of the board to serve as chairman. Mrs. Eva Whiting White was so designated by His Excellency.
4. The provision for monthly meetings of the board instead of the quarterly meetings as provided by an amendment made in 1927 to the original act.
5. The permission granted, subject to the approval of the Department, and the Commission on Administration and Finance, to make reasonable charges for any service rendered or material furnished by the Division.

The Act of August 3, 1939, in no way affects the relationship of the Division to the Department of Education. Chapter 15 of the General Laws specifies that the Commissioner of Education shall be the executive head of the Department and that he shall organize in the Department different designated divisions. Section 4 of Chapter 15 is amended by Chapter 409 of the Acts of 1939 as follows:

"Each division except the Division of Immigration and Americanization shall be in charge of a director, and each division shall be under the general supervision of the commissioner."

fundamental purposes for which the Division was created nor the methods by which the Division is directed to employ have been changed by the new law.

THE FUNCTIONS AND DUTIES OF THE DIVISION

By statute the Division is directed to employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment, will tend to:

- 1. Bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin.
- 2. Protect immigrants from exploitation and abuse.
- 3. Stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English.
- 4. Develop their understanding of American government, institutions, and ideals.
- 5. Generally promote their assimilation and naturalization.

To accomplish these purposes the statute specifies that the Division may:

- 1. *Cooperate* with other officers and departments of the Commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal.
- 2. *Investigate* the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making such investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and production of books and documents relative to the matter under investigation.
- 3. Subject to the approval of the Department and of the Commission on Administration and Finance, the Division may, after December 1, 1939, make reasonable charges for any services rendered or material furnished by it.

The powers of investigation granted to the Division are limited and include no authority to prosecute nor any power to penalize exploitation.

THE WORK IS FOR THOSE OF FOREIGN ORIGIN

The law directs the Division to work with those of foreign origin in the state. By its dictionary definition the term "of foreign origin" includes those of foreign birth and those of foreign parentage and ancestry. The federal census of 1910, 1920, and 1930 gives figures for the "foreign stock" of the state, which term includes both the foreign born and those of foreign parentage. In 1930, 24.8 per cent of persons resident in Massachusetts were foreign born, and 40.2 per cent were of foreign parentage, indicating that 65 per cent, or almost *Two Thirds* of the entire population of the state, were of foreign origin. In 1910, 66 per cent were of foreign origin; in 1920, 66.8 per cent. The actual figures of foreign stock, including foreign born and those of foreign parentage, show that there is still a present need for work.

	1930	1920	1910
Foreign parentage	1,708,506	1,495,217	1,170,447
Foreign birth	1,054,636	1,077,534	1,051,050
Foreign stock	2,763,142	2,572,751	2,221,497
Total population	4,249,614	3,852,356	3,366,416

The actual census count, therefore, for those of foreign origin in the state is greater than when the state began its work for the foreign born in 1917, or when the work was transferred into the Department of Education in the fiscal year beginning December 1, 1919. Even if present restrictions upon immigration are indefinitely retained by the federal government, or even if immigration to the United States is entirely forbidden, the task of establishing sympathetic and mutually helpful relations with the 2,763,142 persons of foreign origin already here, to say nothing of their children, is one which will extend many years.

As a matter of fact, new immigration into the United States and into Massachusetts, while still below the level maintained before the World War, has increased steadily since 1933. The federal records show that since that year the new immigration annually is as follows:

	United States	Massachusetts		United States	Massachusetts
1933	23,068	1,548	1937	50,244	2,363
1934	29,470	1,778	1938	67,895	3,031
1935	34,956	1,818	1939	82,998	3,219
1936	36,329	1,912			

More than three and a half times as many immigrants entered the United States in 1939 than in 1933; more than twice as many came to Massachusetts in 1939 than in 1933.

The state work for the immigrant began July 1, 1917. In the twenty-two year period measured by the close of the federal immigration year on July 1, 1939, 417,464 men and women, newcomers to America, gave their destination as Massachusetts upon their

entrance to the United States. Each new immigrant has special handicaps even from the moment he lands from the boat. Due to ignorance of our language, laws, and customs he may be easily defrauded and exploited by persons who speak his native tongue and pretend to be friends and advisors because they are fellow-countrymen. The protection given by the state, particularly by the maintenance of a service of friendly welcome at the port of entry not only helps the newcomer, but maintains the standards of law and order which are of paramount importance to the community. According to the federal records, 875 immigrants, 3,780 non-immigrants, and 6,575 citizens entered the port of Boston in the year ending June 30, 1939. The federal figures are not available yet from July to December, 1939, but naturally, the beginning of the war in September greatly changed the aspect of the port work. A few boats with a number of refugees from Germany have docked at Boston this year. The majority of these refugees were destined outside of the state. The federal statistics show, however, that 107 Germans and 856 Jewish immigrants gave their destination as Massachusetts when admitted to the United States in 1939. There were 3,219 new immigrants destined to Massachusetts in the year ending June 30, 1939. Massachusetts ranked seventh in the number of immigrants received. The Hebrew Immigrant and Sheltering Aid, the Council for Jewish Women, and the Boston Committee for Refugees have definite programs for meeting the special groups destined to their care. There are, of course, always individual problems in port work and frequently, these concern American citizens who have been taken abroad as children and who re-enter this country with a great handicap of lack of our language. Our social workers, Miss Florence Levy, Mrs. Teofilia Tattan, Mrs. Lucy Lentino, and Mrs. Sally Chmiel have met the boats at Boston during 1939.

CUT IN APPROPRIATION

The biennial appropriation act passed by the General Court of 1939 granted to the Division an appropriation of \$46,762.19 for 1939 and \$42,800 for 1940. The appropriation for 1938 has been \$49,500 and this reduction of more than \$2,500 for the current year and approximately \$6,700 for 1940 necessitated not only a drastic reduction of expenditures, but practically forced a curtailment of the services offered to the public by the Division.

The Division had made determined efforts to economize over a long period of time and, as a matter of fact, had reduced the operating expenses of the offices to the point where, consistent with efficient work, further reduction was impossible. The cost per client for 1939 was \$1.06, a figure below the per capita costs of comparable social agencies. Moreover, the decline in expenditures has been paralleled by an increase, year by year, of our clients. The following table showing the reduction of per capita cost from 1920 to 1939 shows that in the twenty years the Division has been part of the Department of Education, growth of the work has not been attended with increased per capita cost. In fact, the first year of operation in the Department of Education, the per capita cost was \$2.13. This first year was the most expensive, except for one other, 1922. The average per capita for the twenty years is \$1.42, with the lowest cost in 1938, \$1.05.

COMPARISON OF PER CAPITA COSTS OF APPLICANTS FROM 1920 TO 1939 FOR DIVISION

Year	Cost per Client	Total Appropriation	Total Expenditures	Total Clients
1920	\$2.13	\$36,509.00	\$36,401.92	17,036
1921	1.72	37,050.00	31,061.63	18,041
1922	2.17	37,750.00	38,088.01	17,487
1923	1.83	45,300.00	40,258.17	21,985
1924	1.72	43,000.00	41,414.70	24,036
1925	1.99	44,000.00	42,554.05	21,302
1926	1.71	45,000.00	43,651.34	25,487
1927	1.73	46,000.00	35,332.88	26,089
1928	1.61	46,600.00	46,332.12	28,683
1929	1.53	48,000.00	47,764.03	31,114
1930	1.58	51,650.00	51,610.47	32,613
1931	1.31	54,800.00	53,926.78	41,052
1932	1.55	52,000.00	51,532.88	33,307
1933	1.56	40,523.00	40,439.28	25,809
1934	1.08	39,872.00	39,836.31	36,733
1935	1.12	46,245.00	44,937.13	40,048
1936	1.11	48,760.00	48,658.69	43,692
1937	1.11	49,700.00	48,249.02	41,640
1938	1.05	49,500.00	48,189.57	45,835
1939	1.06	46,762.19	45,917.77	43,252
Average for all years	\$1.42	\$909,012.19	\$876,156.75	615,241

REDUCTION OF EXPENDITURES

The Division had maintained five branch offices on a full time basis since April, 1930, when the office at Worcester was placed on that basis. From the opening of the work

the Division had planned its program to be as nearly state wide as possible by maintaining offices in different cities in the Commonwealth which had a large foreign born population. In every instance the city chosen for the establishment of a branch was carefully studied and in no case was an office opened unless the local authorities and representative groups saw the need of the service in the locality. Each branch office was planned as a service station, not only for the city where it was located, but also for the surrounding cities and towns. When the Division became part of the Department of Education in 1919, two full time offices had already been established at New Bedford and Springfield and a part time service was maintained at Fall River. The branch at Lawrence opened October 30, 1922, and at Fall River on a full time basis in April, 1923. The Worcester branch became a full time office in April, 1930, but service at Worcester on a schedule that covered the school year had been maintained from Springfield from 1920 to 1928.

The annual budget for 1931 was the first one prepared to cover the needs of operating five branch offices with corresponding expenditure for field work from these offices and for supervision from the main office. Our total appropriation for that year was \$54,800 with \$10,700 allotted to expenses and \$44,100 to personal services. At that time, our paid staff comprised twenty-five employees. In 1939 our staff had been reduced to twenty employees, although we maintained the same number of offices and recorded an increase of approximately 5,000 clients.

The reduction of \$2,400 in the 1939 budget below the figure for 1938, and the problem facing the Division of plans for 1940 with a still greater reduction made it imperative to curtail services in order to operate without deficit. Even with the most rigid economy a six office program could not be attempted on a narrower margin than the 1938 appropriation.

THE NEW BEDFORD OFFICE IS CLOSED

It was necessary, therefore, to close one of our five branch offices. The Division, with great regret, closed the doors of its New Bedford branch on October 1, 1939. This branch, opened on July 1, 1918, with the splendid cooperation of the City of New Bedford, which for several years furnished free quarters for the work, has a record of creditable accomplishment. The office was organized by Herman B. Dine, an experienced social worker associated with the original Bureau of Immigration from its opening. He was in charge of an expanding program of work from July, 1918, to 1920. Arthur Waters Turner, the second agent in charge, came to the work October 16, 1920. He left the Division to take a position with the Chamber of Commerce of Wellesville, New York, in April, 1926. James J. McGuinn, an overseas veteran, was in charge of the work from April, 1926, until his retirement in August, 1936, under Section 57 of Chapter 32, General Laws. John A. McInnes had been in charge at New Bedford from August, 1936, until October, 1939.

During the twenty-one years the Division maintained its New Bedford office, 93,100 men and women were recorded as clients there. Of that number, more than half, 53,373, came with problems of citizenship. During the last full year of service at this office, 1938, 5,331 clients were recorded. In the nine months the office was open in 1939, 3,301 persons were recorded there.

We hoped that the needs of the New Bedford residents might be met by the Fall River office, since the distance between the two cities is not excessive, and we have continued to maintain a full time office at Fall River. In the last three months of 1939, however, only 200 persons from New Bedford called at our Fall River office. For the last few months of the fiscal year no funds were available for travel expenses for the district agents, so it was impossible for Mr. Patrick J. Hurley, our Fall River agent, to make trips to New Bedford, which might establish future contacts with the Fall River office.

The city officials in New Bedford, the county officials in Bristol County, as well as interested citizens of New Bedford, have expressed strong disapproval of the closing of the New Bedford branch. The County Commissioners and the Clerk of Bristol County have offered free space if we could maintain a clerical worker for the continuance of the work. Up to the close of the fiscal year, however, the Division had no funds available with which it could maintain even a skeleton set-up in the city.

That there still is an immigration problem in the city of New Bedford is, of course, self-evident. The 1930 census showed a foreign born white population of 37,333 and 5,302 negroes, most of whom were probably born in the Cape Verde Islands. In 1930 there were 15,885 aliens, twenty-one years of age or over, resident in the city. In fact, 55.6 per cent or only a little more than half of the residents of the city were native white, while 40.2 per cent were foreign born white, and 4.1 per cent were negro. The important foreign born nationalities in the population were the Portuguese from the mainland numbering 5,241 and from the Azores to the number of 6,960; the French-Canadians, numbering 7,643; the Poles, numbering 2,249; and the English, of whom there were 8,164. The latter nationality only has no language handicap.

CESSATION OF FIELD TRAVEL

The second severe curtailment of service resulted from the cessation of travel in the field by the district agents. Funds did not permit travel from June, 1939, to the close of the fiscal year, and consequently, our fall program of work in the field was wiped out this year. A planned schedule of visits to cities and towns in the radius of the main office has been maintained by the different agents cooperating with local organizations to bring the services of the Division to the foreign born in their own localities. Office space in these cities and towns has always been donated by the interested local co-operators and free publicity as to the hours and place given cordially by the local press. In some instances our local co-operators were the public evening schools or local supervisors of adult education; in others, local Chambers of Commerce, and in still other localities the American Legion Posts had offered their rooms to our agents. The only cost to the state for this extension work has been the travel expenses of the agents who did the work. Mr. Patrick J. Hurley of the Fall River office had cooperated with the American Legion and with the city authorities in Taunton and had been granted the use of a room in the Taunton City Hall. He had also cooperated with the American Legion to meet groups in a regular schedule in both Attleboro and North Attleborough. Mr. Joseph Donovan, of the Lawrence office had established a definite schedule of visits all through the Merrimack valley and Essex County. At Lowell, Haverhill, and Newburyport, the local Chambers of Commerce had given free office space and generous cooperation. At Salem and at Gloucester, the American Legion offered their quarters as a working space. Mr. William Kelleher of the Worcester office had worked in cooperation with local supervisors of adult education in both Fitchburg and Gardner. In the western part of the state it had been necessary to terminate the field work formerly done in North Adams, Pittsfield, and Holyoke because of the illness of the district agent in Springfield, and in that district the curtailment antedated the reduced appropriation. The district agents have enjoyed the friendly help of their local co-operators and it was with sincere regret and personal disappointment to them that this curtailment of service was made. As yet it is too early to tell whether the branch offices will be visited by the foreign born from the localities where the local service was formerly given.

It was found possible to continue the field service in one locality only, this year, Holyoke. In that instance, there was no travel cost, as the social worker assigned to Springfield, Miss Helen Prych, lives in Holyoke and works in that city one day a week in an office in the Holyoke City Hall in cooperation with Miss Anne Warren, the local supervisor of adult alien education.

THE LOCALITIES SERVED BY THE DIVISION

Clients came to our offices from two hundred and ninety towns and cities in the Commonwealth. The main office at Boston recorded clients from 246 localities, the Worcester office from 87, Springfield from 51, Lawrence from 48, Fall River from 28, and New Bedford from 27 cities and towns. Cities which were recorded as the residence of more than 500 clients were:

Boston	10,598	Somerville	1,370
Worcester	3,101	Lowell	674
Fall River	3,059	Everett	642
New Bedford	3,010	Medford	589
Springfield	2,163	Malden	584
Lawrence	1,870	Holyoke	582
Cambridge	1,753	Brookline	529

CHANGES IN STAFF

The district agent at our Springfield office, Mr. George P. Lovett, retired from the State service July 5, 1939 under Chapter 32, Section 57 of the General Laws. Mr. Lovett had been at Springfield from 1925 and was known throughout the Connecticut Valley for his hearty cooperation with local leaders in Americanization work. His long illness in 1939, which resulted in his retirement was a heavy blow to the work. With the closing of the New Bedford branch, the agent there, Mr. John McInnes, was transferred to the Springfield district and began his work there October 1, 1939.

Mrs. John Boroian, senior clerk, who had worked with Armenian clients for some ten years at the Boston office resigned September 1, 1939, after a six months' leave of absence. Miss Rose Bisesti was selected for promotion into the senior clerkship vacated by Mrs. Boroian. The permanent reclassification was still awaiting action by the Civil Service Commission at the close of the fiscal year. Miss Elizabeth Lavoie, the clerk at the New Bedford office was transferred to Boston on October 1, 1939.

The position of paid director was terminated under Chapter 409, General Laws, on December 1, 1939. The staff otherwise consisted of eighteen civil service employees on a permanent basis and one temporary clerk. The workers were classified as either social service or clerical. On November 30, 1939, there were ten social workers, including the supervisor of social service, four district agents in charge, respectively, of offices at

Fall River, Lawrence, Springfield, and Worcester; four social workers at the main office at Boston and one allocated to Springfield; three clerical workers at the branch offices and five at the main office.

CITIZENSHIP AID

The problem of change of political status by naturalization procedure was the one that concerned the majority of our clients.

More than three-fourths of our clients, 33,173, came to us with problems of citizenship. Of these, 7,374 were helped to fill out applications for first papers, 12,761 with applications for final papers, 198 sought certificates of derivative citizenship, 64 were helped with applications for duplicates of lost naturalization documents. The number who were given advice and information or either their own personal problems of citizenship or information for friends on the naturalization procedure was 12,313.

There is a country wide increase in applications for naturalization. The increased interest is evident in Massachusetts in a marked degree. In fact, according to the federal records, Massachusetts is second in the list of states for the past nine years in the number of declarations filed, the number of petitions filed and the number of certificates issued.

A table showing the number of declarations and petitions filed in the past nine-year period in Massachusetts, as well as the certificates issued in that period shows the growth through these years. In the total nine-year period, Massachusetts ranks second in the forty-eight states in naturalization activity.

Massachusetts

	Declarations	Petitions	Certificates
1931	9,769	13,086	12,356
1932	10,681	14,274	14,727
1933	7,192	9,515	10,306
1934	7,371	7,906	8,636
1935	12,651	12,705	9,722
1936	13,621	14,194	13,951
1937	14,100	12,522	13,601
1938	11,892	16,676	14,127
1939	12,942	19,584	18,509
	100,219	120,515	115,935

If the Federal Naturalization Service had been equipped to handle rapidly all the applications submitted in 1939, the number of those naturalized would have been much larger. Unfortunately, the Federal Naturalization Service has been understaffed for years, and as a result, aliens have had to wait months for the necessary technical steps in the naturalization procedure. Conditions have been remedied to some extent by the action of Congress last summer in adding a quarter of a million to the current appropriation for naturalization work. Because of the tremendous arrearages in work there is still a delay of from six to eight months before the applicant is called for his first hearing after he sends in his application.

The numbers of those actually naturalized, therefore, in 1939 do not give the complete picture of the great increase in the desire for naturalization. The figures for applications for final papers which are available only on a national basis show this growth clearly in the past five years, as follows:

United States Application for Final Papers (Form A2214)

1935	143,324	1938	206,159
1936	165,626	1939	294,203
1937	160,189		

For the period since June 30, 1939, to December, 1939, the increase is still evident as the applications A2214 received in the period from July to December, 1938, numbered 127,418, and in the corresponding period July to December, 1939, numbered 148,510.

For our Boston office the number of clients seeking help in naturalization has doubled in the past ten years. In 1929 we recorded 8,218 such clients; in 1939, 16,665 or more than twice the number. For the entire period and for all our offices, the growth is equally significant. In 1920, there were 8,116 persons helped in citizenship problems. In 1939, the number recorded in that classification was 33,173, more than *Four Times* as many. Judged by a purely quantitative standard the work shows a growth that is indicative that it has met the approval of the group whom it serves. While in the early years of the work we sent a letter to newcomers, advising them that they could apply for first papers at once if they chose, this notification was discontinued in 1933. In 1935 we ceased to send the reminder notice to those whose declarations of intention had reached maturity. For the past four years, therefore, the growth of the work has not been stimulated in any way. That there is a real need for our service in naturalization aid is evident in our increasing clientele.

OUR NATURALIZATION AID WORK DOES NOT DUPLICATE ANY OTHER SERVICE

The most important work done by the Division has been in this practical assistance to the alien who seeks to become a citizen. In this service the division duplicates the work of no existing agency. There has been, unfortunately, some public misunderstanding on this point, fostered perhaps, by persons whose private profit made by exploiting the field of naturalization aid has been interfered with by the non-profit, free service given by the Division. These accusations of duplication, unthinkingly accepted by good citizens who seek primarily a reduction of governmental expenditures by elimination of special services or services for special groups, have been so thoroughly publicized that it is perhaps fitting, in this report, to discuss the question,

DOES THE DIVISION DUPLICATE THE WORK OF ANY EXISTING AGENCY?

This question can be given a factual answer. There is no existing agency, public or private, state, federal, or municipal, which performs any of the functions of the Division. There has been some popular misunderstanding of the relation of the federal government, in its Immigration and Naturalization Service, to the problem of the immigrant resident within the state. The duties of the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service, which operates under the Secretary of Labor of the United States are defined by law and do not include any of the services performed by the Division. If the Division was abolished as a state activity, the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service would not and could not take over the work. It performs no similar functions in any of the forty-eight states. As set forth in the Congressional Directory of 1940 the

"functions of the federal service are the administration of the laws relating to the admission, exclusion and deportation of aliens and the naturalization of aliens lawfully resident within the United States; to investigate violations of said laws and when prosecution is deemed advisable, to submit evidence for that purpose to the appropriate United States Attorneys. The service exercises administrative supervision over clerks of court in naturalization matters . . . through field offices located at various cities in the United States the Service investigates the qualification of the candidate for citizenship and represents the government at the hearings for petitions for naturalization."

There is no similarity, whatever, in the functions of the state Division of Immigration and Americanization and the Federal Immigration Service. Neither duplicates the work of the other. The Federal Service has the authority and responsibility for the admission, exclusion and expulsion of immigrants acting under laws passed by the Congress of the United States. Massachusetts, nor any other state, has no authority in these matters. When the immigrants are landed in the United States, however, the interest of the Federal Immigration Service ceases. It has no duty for protection or friendly service. The courts of the United States and the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts have jurisdiction on the admission of aliens into citizenship in this state. An agent of the Federal Naturalization Service appears at the court hearings and presents the case for the government. The service also investigates the qualifications of the candidate for citizenship. It has no duty to assist the candidate to fill out his application, nor can it assist him, to any extent, in his desire to become a citizen.

The Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service has always welcomed the help given by the state to the prospective citizen. The present United States Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization, Mr. James L. Houghteling, expressed the relationship of the federal work to the state work in a telegram sent to the Supervisor of Social Service to read at the legislative hearing on the abolition of the Division:

"Your Division performs many free services for aliens, both applicants and non-applicants for naturalization, in many instances in filling our immigration, naturalization, and other documents or papers, and obtaining necessary information which the federal immigration and naturalization service is either not authorized by law to do or which are impossible for the service to render because of tremendous arrearages and insufficient personnel. Sincerely hope your work will continue. Our Boston office will amplify this statement if desired."

Mr. Henry Nicolls, Assistant District Director of the Boston District and in charge of the federal naturalization work for New England appeared at the legislative hearing and further clarified the situation in regard to the alleged duplication of work of the Federal Immigration and Naturalization Service. He brought to the attention of the Committee the fact that although immigration has fallen off, naturalization has increased tremendously and that in the past year the Boston district had received over 30,000 more applications than in the previous year, or an over 50 per cent increase of work. He stated that the federal office could not take time to fill out applications for aliens

nor had it any authority to do this under its own law. He explained, however, that such aid was needed and that in many states there are public offices doing similar work to that done in Massachusetts by the Division. These public activities are, like the Division, maintained out of state funds. He mentioned Alabama, California, Connecticut, Illinois, Pennsylvania, New York, and the District of Columbia as having agencies which performed naturalization aid work as a public service. He further stated that the assistance of the Division, aside from serving a helpful purpose, had practically eliminated successful activities of "chiselers and fixers" who circulate among the foreign born people suggesting ways to circumvent the law and urging unqualified persons to attempt illegal naturalization. The free service offered by the Division in giving competent, disinterested advice had eliminated this type of exploitation in Massachusetts.

CAUSES FOR INCREASED NATURALIZATION

The general causes of the rise in interest in naturalization are to some extent self-evident.

Many of the benefits of the Social Security Act are restricted to citizens. The restrictions of work to citizens in all government work, on Works Progress Projects, in Civilian Conservation Corps, in the armed forces of the United States and the preference given to citizens in private employment, especially in public service corporations; the restrictions of licenses to citizens in certain professions and occupations; the exclusion of aliens from occupations having to do with the sale of liquor, all offer material incentives to naturalization. In addition, the war abroad has sharpened the desire for American citizenship on the part of aliens from belligerent countries. In like manner those who come from racial or national stock which has suffered exile from countries of the old world and those whose home lands have been swallowed by the land hunger of the totalitarian states have found these events a sharp impetus to naturalization. The coming national campaign, already a point of public discussion in 1939, is an additional incentive.

INDIVIDUAL MOTIVES FOR SEEKING NATURALIZATION

There has been much popular comment on the rise of naturalization in the past year, and much speculation as to the motives which impel aliens to become naturalized. There can be no definite statement made with any authority on this question, because at no point in the naturalization procedure is the candidate asked his reasons for taking the step toward American citizenship. The government requires the candidate to forswear allegiance to his former nationality and to swear true faith and allegiance to the United States, but it makes no queries as to the personal motives of the individual candidate. While it is apparent that certain material advantages offer incentives to citizenship and that the past decade has seen much legislation discriminatory to aliens, the matter of the individual motive must remain undetermined until such time as an official record is required on this point. Probably, even if a statement concerning the individual motive were made part of the official record, it would be difficult, if not impossible, to separate the many causes, remote or immediate, which have impelled the individual alien to citizenship, so that the effective cause might be discovered. Few, if any, of the persons who seek to become citizens deliberately analyze their motives in the matter. In almost every instance there are mixed motives, some selfish and some patriotic. Nor is it always possible to get an accurate idea of what the motive may be from the statements made by the individual alien. A certain degree of rationalization occurs and must be discounted; the alien may state what he believes to be a "good" reason rather than the "real" or "true" reason. On the other hand, the foreign speaking alien, or the one from national stock that is prosaic rather than heroic in expression may seem to be unemotional and material in his viewpoint because he is less articulate in stating his motives than an alien who may dramatize his emotional response to the change in political status. Even where present material benefits appear to be the dominant motivation, there usually existed a fairly constant latent desire for citizenship which the particular present incentive stimulated into activity.

On the whole, prospective benefits to be gained by naturalization, such as an opportunity to work, to receive old age assistance, or to enjoy a certain professional status, appear to have been a more potent stimulus to naturalization than coercion by harsh public opinion or fear of future punitive legislation against aliens. There is a certain protective insulation given the alien against hostile anti-alien currents in American life by his group inertia and his general unawareness of national attitudes which are hostile to him.

For the average immigrant naturalization is not an easy or simple procedure. It involves much expenditure of time, the spending of money usually somewhat in excess of the actual fee cost because of loss of wages, travel costs, expenses of witnesses, and on the whole, it involves a real effort on the part of the candidate.

There is no evidence worthy of the name, available to show that aliens in 1939 have

less noble motives in seeking naturalization than in 1839. Naturalization always carried with it certain material advantages and such incentives were as potent in the early days as at present.

THE TREND OF THE ELDERLY TOWARD NATURALIZATION

In addition to the popular comment on the increased interest in naturalization there has been much discussion on the trend of the elderly toward naturalization.

We have made simple statistical studies of the ages of clients seeking naturalization and have comparable figures for three years, 1931, 1936, and 1939. We studied 4,783 first paper applicants in 1931; 5,497 in 1936; and 3,200 in 1939. The law requires that the applicant for first papers be at least eighteen years old. In 1931, 32 applicants took the step at the minimum age; in 1936, 12 applied at age eighteen; in 1939, 25 sought to make declaration at eighteen. The oldest applicant in 1931 was seventy-one; in 1936 and 1939 there were clients at aged eighty-five taking this first step. The modal age, or the age in which most clients filed application was, in 1931, twenty-one; in 1936, forty-four; and, in 1939, fifty. In 1931, 713 applicants were fifty years of age or over when making application; this was 14.9 per cent of the total. In 1936, 1,977 clients were past fifty; this was 41.5 per cent of the total.

This year we also made a study of the ages of some 6,000 applicants for final papers. The oldest client was eighty-seven; the youngest at the legal minimum of twenty-one. Only 6 of the applicants for final papers applied at the minimum age. In 1931 we made a similar study of the ages of those applying for final papers, studying some 7,091 application. At that time, 50 of the applications were filed by clients who were twenty-one. The oldest client in 1931 was eighty-one; in 1939 the oldest client was eighty-seven. In 1931, there were 993 applicants who were over fifty when filing application for final papers, or 12.59 per cent of the total. In 1939, there were 1,792 clients who were past fifty or 33.48 per cent of the total. This trend of the elderly toward naturalization is not distinctive to Massachusetts; the federal naturalization statistics show that out of the 188,813 persons naturalized in the United States in 1939, 107,366 were over forty, or more than half — 56.8 per cent. Of our clients seeking help to file applications for final papers, 3,892 were past forty or 64.8 per cent. The higher percentage as shown in our figures is understandable since the trend in New England is toward an older population.

According to the census figures of 1930, the median age of all classes in the total population of the United States was 26.4 with 22.4 as a median for native white persons and 44.4 as the median age for the foreign born. Since the foreign born constitute an elderly group in the population, it is obvious that those seeking to be naturalized will be in the higher age brackets.

STUDY OF THE LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES PRIOR TO SEEKING NATURALIZATION

A study was also made of the length of residence in the United States before the alien took steps toward citizenship. We studied 3,200 applicants for first papers and found that more than half of them, 1,675 or 52.34 per cent, had lived in the United States twenty-one years or more before taking the first step toward citizenship. Of this group, 931 were men and 744 were women. Of these persons who had lived in this country twenty-one years prior to filing application for first paper, 277 men and 446 women had come here as children. Of the men, however, 654 had lived twenty-one years of adult life in America prior to application. Of the women only 331 had come to the country as adults. We also studied some 6,000 applicants for final papers in regard to length of residence in the United States prior to making application for final papers. A little more than half of the total number, 3,086, had been resident in the United States twenty-one years or more. Only about one-third, however, had come to the country as adults; 790 of the group had come as children. There was not much variation between the sexes on this point. Of the group resident more than twenty-one years, 1,515 were men and 1,571 were women. Of the men, 277 had come as children; of the women, 413.

These studies of the ages of clients who seek citizenship, and of their delays in seeking naturalization are interesting only as statistical sample, since of course they lack validity because they do not tell the whole story because only a limited group in a single locality was studied. The records indicate, however, the time elapsing from arrival until application for citizenship was much longer than the five year period required by the naturalization law. More than half our clients had lived in the United States twenty-one years or more before applying for citizenship, and one lady, in fact, applied for final papers after a residence of seventy-four years.

DELAYS OUTSIDE THE CONTROL OF THE ALIEN

The naturalization law itself has sometimes proved an obstacle to speedy naturalization. The law requires that everyone who came here since the date of the passage

of the basic naturalization law, June 29, 1906, must prove legal arrival in this country. Very few Canadians coming to this country prior to the head tax period in 1917 were legally recorded. United States immigration inspectors were placed in Canada or on the Canadian border in 1903. Practically all Canadians who came to the United States from the Maritime Provinces by water left Canada through the ports of Halifax and Yarmouth in Nova Scotia, and St. John, New Brunswick. The United States inspectors on duty at these ports were not required to keep books of entry prior to the collection of the head tax in 1917, so that in the period from 1906 to 1917 some four or five thousand Canadians entered the United States annually in the proper legal manner, but were not recorded as so entering. Canadians who came by train were not recorded either. It was not until 1929, however, that provision was made for establishing a legal entry for these persons who were unrecorded through no fault of their own. The present registry law, passed March 2, 1929, permitting an alien to register his entry into the United States was amended August 7, 1939, to permit any alien who entered illegally, or for whom no legal record can be found to register his arrival into the United States as of the date of his actual arrival, provided he can prove to the satisfaction of the United States Immigration Service that he —

1. Entered the United States prior to July 1, 1924
2. Resided continuously in the United States since entry
3. Is a person of good moral character
4. Is not subject to deportation
5. Is not ineligible to naturalization

The Division assisted 776 aliens to file application to thus legalize their arrivals. The application to be filed is lengthy, must be typewritten in duplicate, and must be accompanied by a ten dollar money order and two photographs of the alien to be registered.

THE NATURALIZATION LAW AS IT APPLIES TO MARRIED WOMEN

Another factor, of course, in the delays in naturalization is the technicality of the naturalization law in regard to the citizenship of women. Married women were barred by law from independent naturalization for sixty-seven years. From February 10, 1855, until September 22, 1922, the citizenship of a woman followed that of her husband. Furthermore, the law of March 2, 1907, took away from an American born woman who married an alien her birthright of American citizenship and refused the alien woman naturalization in her own right if she was the wife of an alien. For fifteen years the right of American citizenship was denied to married women who were married to aliens. These legal bars to the independent citizenship of women were removed in part by the act of September 22, 1922, and by the subsequent amendments to this act, practically all legal barriers to the naturalization of alien married women and repatriation of native women have been removed.

Because of these legal limitations of the right of a women to be naturalized in her own right, many women petitioners appear to have waited many years to petition when actually in much of the time of residence they were legally barred from filing. The figures for the numbers of men and women who have become naturalized are available since 1924 only. Prior to that time there was no statistical record made on the basis of sex. The records show the following facts concerning Massachusetts:

CERTIFICATES OF NATURALIZATION ISSUED TO RESIDENTS OF MASSACHUSETTS

Year	Totals	Males	Females
1924	7,572	5,922	1,650
1925	7,938	5,936	2,002
1926	7,096	4,913	2,183
1927	14,035	10,422	3,593
1928	19,153	13,559	5,554
1929	17,230	11,760	5,470
1930	12,283	7,959	4,324
1931	12,356	8,925	3,431
1932	14,727	9,556	5,171
1933	10,306	6,774	3,532
1934	8,636	5,967	2,669
1935	9,722	6,389	3,333
1936	13,951	7,779	6,172
1937	13,601	7,362	6,239
1938	14,127	7,623	6,504
1939	18,509	10,189	8,320

Almost twice as many men were naturalized in Massachusetts in 1939 as in 1924, but more than five times as many women were naturalized in 1939 than in 1924, showing

that while the actual numbers of women naturalized are still slightly lower than the numbers of men naturalized, the rate of increase is so much greater for women that quite likely the 1940 census will show a great gain in the women naturalized in the past decade.

OTHER CAUSES OF DELAYED NATURALIZATION

Perhaps some of the delay in naturalization has occurred in the cases of individuals who, because of their knowledge of English, their similarity of ethnic background to Yankee stock have felt no need to take the legal step of naturalization. This is particularly true of Canadians from the Maritime Provinces. After the Acadians were expelled from Grand Pre, the colonial governors of New England issued proclamations inviting the people of Rhode Island, Connecticut, and Massachusetts to go to Nova Scotia and take up the land made vacant by the expulsion of the Acadians and thus keep the provinces safe from the French. The proclamation was issued at Boston on October 12, 1758, and by 1760, some 7,000 persons had migrated from New England to Nova Scotia. Their descendants are the present day immigrants and since this Canadian group stems from the same pioneer stock as the native white residents of colonial ancestry, it is difficult, if not impossible to distinguish a man from these provinces from a native New Englander. The individual Canadian is often assimilated in the sense that he feels at home in his adopted country long before he takes on the actual legal status of a naturalized citizen. The recent laws discriminatory to the alien have probably awakened these people to the need of naturalization to complete their assimilation.

While there are legal limits of residence before a person may take the final step of naturalization — one year for the wife of a citizen, three years for the husband of a citizen and five years for the person applying without special privileges, there is no compulsion to change political status by naturalization even if the residence is protracted or for life. Now and again bills are introduced into Congress which will make naturalization compulsory or which set a limit on the number of years an alien may live in this country before he takes steps to become a citizen, but as yet no such bill has been enacted into law. The causes which appear common for the long delays which frequently occur are: fear of failure in the naturalization examination; illiteracy or little formal education; or lack of opportunity to go to school. These three reasons have deterred many men and women of blameless lives and sterling character from becoming citizens. The United States is practically the only country which has a large immigration problem which requires an educational standard for naturalization. The actual standard set forth in the law is not a difficult one — the applicant must be able to speak English and to sign his name in his own handwriting — but the courts and the naturalization service have interpreted the clause in the naturalization law which requires the candidate to show attachment to the Constitution and government of the United States as requiring him to show that he knows about the government of the United States and the Constitution. In many courts the judges require the candidates to show that they can read English, although the law does not mention this requirement. In Massachusetts the courts which exercise naturalization jurisdiction are the United States District Court which holds sessions at Boston almost every Monday during the year, and the Superior Court of the Commonwealth of Massachusetts which goes on circuit for naturalization hearings and has naturalization sessions once or twice a year in every county except Suffolk. The federal court has a rule which waives the strict educational requirement for persons of good character who have lived in the United States twenty years or more and have difficulty in meeting educational requirements. There is no uniform rule in the Superior Court. Some judges are lenient; some rigid in their requirement.

Other reasons which frequently delay naturalization are failure to qualify on the residential requirements, and failure to get witnesses which satisfy the requirements. Men whose business requires them to travel from state to state, or even within the state frequently find it difficult to satisfy the present requirement of five years' residence in the United States and six months' residence in the county where the petition is made. This requirement is a purely technical one and inability to qualify under it indicates no lack of character.

The question of witnesses is often difficult. The witnesses must be citizens, must be of good character, and in general must testify that they have seen the petitioner at least once a month in the statutory period.

The cost of naturalization is frequently a deterrent, particularly in the case of the woman who is not a wage-earner but a housewife. At the present time unless the petitioner has proof of residence in the United States prior to June 29, 1906, the cost of naturalization is either \$10 or \$7.50 dependent on whether Declaration of Intention is required. For many an additional fee of \$10 for registration is necessary. The fees are much more moderate now than in the period between 1929 and 1934 when the cost was \$20 or more. They are much higher, however, than in the first twenty-three years of the federal administration of the naturalization law, 1906-1929, when the total cost was \$5.

Another cause for delay in change of political status is a strong tie to the mother country, sometimes fostered by the agents of that country in America and a desire or intention of the alien to return to the home land. As conditions in Europe become more troubled and as old countries disappear or are swallowed up by totalitarian states, these reasons cease to be potent, and the man or woman becomes eager to become a naturalized citizen.

There is, of course, a fairly large group of aliens who lack understanding of the need of citizenship. They are from lands where they were subjects rather than citizens; they have no tradition of political participation and their indifference is not so much to American citizenship as to the concept of civic and community activity. The peasant in the old world had very little training or experience in government participation and naturally, in America he has been less swift to see the need of naturalization than those from lands with similar forms of government to our own.

The obstacles to naturalization that are inherent in the immigrants themselves, their group-mindedness, foreign allegiances, tangled loyalties, fears, inadequacies, insecurities, indifferences, — in short, all the psychic factors that result because the alien is a minority group, can best be met by influences within the foreign group itself. Within themselves potent forces are working for assimilation and not the least important of these are the children of the foreign born who resent the alienage of their parents and urge them to become naturalized.

To those of us whose daily work is with the foreign born it is a commonplace that these people from other lands are seeking as never before dependable advice and competent assistance in their assimilation into American life. They welcome the technical service our offices offer in the mazes of naturalization procedure.

NATIONALITY OF CLIENTS

A check of the nationality of our clients in 1939 shows that they were born in 69 different countries: 19,032 were born in Europe; 19,054 were born in the British Empire or its possessions; 3,450 were born in the Western Hemisphere exclusive of British possessions; 1,431 were born in Asia, and 15 in Africa.

The largest single group of clients are Canadians numbering 11,246. England is recorded as the birthplace of 2,872 and Ireland of 2,652.

We had, as clients, 6,182 persons born in Italy, 2,851 born in Poland, 1,939 born in Russia, and 1,554 born in Lithuania.

Classified by racial stock rather than by nationality, we recorded 5,806 French Canadians, 2,672 Jews, 2,216 Poles, 1,344 Lithuanians, 814 Armenians, 455 Negroes, 453 Syrians, 333 Russians, and 85 Ukrainians.

We have in our staff workers who read and speak Italian and its dialects, Polish, Lithuanian, French, Jewish, and Armenian. For interpretation in other languages and for many translations in a dozen different languages we have been given cordial cooperation by the International Institute of Boston. This cooperating agency has been more than generous in its helpfulness in our language problems.

IMMIGRATION PROBLEMS

The present conflict in Europe must, of necessity, cause grave concern to those whose kinsfolk are fighting on one side or the other, or who come from countries which have been wiped out by other states.

Naturally, those born abroad have had their personal problems of separation from their families intensified by the world situation. We have assisted 238 citizens to petition the Commissioner of Immigration and Naturalization to grant non-quota or preferential status for their relatives; helped 169 resident aliens fill out applications for verification of their legal arrival, so that their relatives might be granted quota visas; assisted 1,980 persons, both citizens and aliens, to make affidavits of support to assist their relatives or friends so that they might convince the consuls abroad that they are coming to join responsible individuals. In addition, we have given advice and information to 2,263 individuals on immigration problems. We have assisted 119 persons to make applications for re-entry permits, helped 1,262 individuals with documents of identification for travel purposes, helped 342 aliens here on temporary visits make applications to extend temporary stay and helped 143 citizens to fill out applications for passports.

Since the change of immigration policy of the United States in 1924, there has been a great reduction of the numbers coming to the United States. Although there is a slight upturn in the numbers coming since 1933, there are thousands who wish to come here who are barred by laws or policy. On June 30, 1939, there was a registered demand for quota immigration visas which totaled 657,353. This is a great increase over the recorded number in 1937 which was 246,869. In June, 1939 — long before the beginning of the present war in Europe — there was a demand of 309,782 against a possible annual German quota of 27,370; of 115,222 against the possible Polish annual quota of 6,524; 51,272 against the quota of Czechoslovakia; and 32,836 against the quota for Hungary

of 869. Since conditions in all these countries are desperate for any of the minority racial groups and dangerous for those who are listed officially as non-Aryan, there is an acute interest in immigration from these countries.

In countries where there is no crisis as yet the usual problems of family separation are made more intense by difficulty of communication, and by dangers of overseas travel.

In addition to these immigration problems which concern in the main, persons who have not yet reached America, there is a definite problem at the present time in regard to aliens here in the United States whose status is irregular or illegal and who, although in some cases technically subject to deportation, are allowed by the federal immigration authorities to change their status by voluntarily departing from the United States, appearing at an American consulate abroad or in contiguous territory and making application for legal entry to the United States. There is considerable variety in the problems presented by these individuals. In some cases the irregularity is unintentional, or incurred as the result of the act or fraud of another. In other instances the illegal entry was deliberate, but after the entry the alien married a citizen and established his home here and when apprehended by the federal authorities, deportation of the breadwinner would result in hardship to the American wife and children. These cases require careful preparation. The alien who is granted the privilege of thus regularizing an illegal status must submit a most complete file of personal documents to the consular authorities. This file includes passport, police records, military records, family status papers, employment records, and financial information. Practically all the persons we have assisted to thus clear their records have returned successfully. Most of these persons have come to us referred directly by the federal immigration authorities with whom we have enjoyed the heartiest cooperation in the past year.

SUMMARY

The facts recorded in this annual report indicate that the Division of Immigration and Americanization fills a present need in Massachusetts, since the group which it is particularly designed to serve, those of foreign origin, still comprise almost two thirds of the population of the state. Moreover, while the decade which will end in 1940 will show a record of new immigration less than any decade since 1830, there is a sharp rise in immigration in the past six years which world conditions will tend to increase. The report shows also that the services performed by the Division cannot otherwise be met by public or private agencies in the state and that the work is in no sense a duplication of the federal government's activities in the field of immigration and naturalization. The Division has done its work as effectively as possible under the necessary limitations of expenditures. As a tax supported activity the Division merits existence not as a special service designed to favor the foreign born above other group in the state, but as an organization whose social purpose is the mutual benefit of the Commonwealth and its foreign residents.

It should be borne in mind that taxes are levied to carry on functions of government which are intended to, and in the case of the Division of Immigration and Americanization, result in mutual benefit to both citizens and aliens, since the state represents the political body of citizens as a whole. No distinction is made in the collection of taxes between citizens and aliens; both pay taxes according to financial ability. Moreover, although all citizens may share in the benefits accorded by taxes imposed on aliens, some benefits accruing from the same taxes are withheld from aliens. Because of numerous changes made by Congress in the immigration and naturalization laws, during and since the World War, the administrative procedure established to carry out such laws in conformity with innumerable court decisions defining the limitations of such laws, it is extremely difficult for even the well-educated alien to efficiently care for the preliminary details and the necessary follow-up required on nearly every individual application for citizenship. This means that such necessary aid must be furnished by a reputable qualified agency. Aside from the federal government officials who are charged with the administration of immigration and naturalization laws, there is no organization in Massachusetts so well qualified to give this aid as the Massachusetts Division of Immigration and Americanization, which by its work of more than twenty years has gained recognition from federal, state, county, and municipal officials, as well as private individuals, organizations, and industrialists as the most efficient agency in promoting the good will and assimilation of our foreign born population. Subversive influences which exist today against our form of government are far more dangerous than was the case in 1917 when the state established its service for the foreign born, and intelligent, honest Americanization work is accordingly more necessary now than it was in 1917. Before the state work, exploitation of the alien by unscrupulous persons was by no means uncommon. It is reasonable to assume that such persons are waiting for the state to withdraw from the field, so that they may again exploit the alien by representing themselves as experts, and by inference, recognized by government agencies to aid in naturalization matters, when as a matter of fact they are incompetent, have no official standing

and charge fees for their services that are out of all proportion to the service rendered by them. They were, and may be again, a menace, not only to the alien, but to the welfare of the citizens of the state, because an alien after dealing with them could easily believe that his exploitation by them was aided and abetted by the government and thus be receptive to the arguments and theories of subversive propaganda. The alien who has become a prey to exploiters is not on the road to becoming a good citizen. The alien who joins such organizations as are opposed to our American form of government destroys himself as a prospective good citizen. His disaffection also works great injury to those in his own circle whom he in turn converts to his policy of disloyalty. Few states have such a large proportion of foreign born residents as Massachusetts, and because of the existence of the Division, few states have had less trouble with subversive influences. The trifling proportion of the total amount of taxes necessary to operate the Division of Immigration and Americanization is a very small premium to pay as insurance for the efficient aid given by the Division to both citizens and aliens, and for the confidence of our foreign born residents in the integrity and competence of that branch of the state government.

CHAPTER 409, ACTS OF 1939

An Act abolishing the office of Director of the Division of Immigration and Americanization, and further regulating the powers and duties of said Division

SECTION 1. The name of the advisory board of immigration and Americanizationⁿ in the division of immigration and Americanization in the department of education is hereby changed to the board of immigration and Americanization. After the effective date of this act, said board, under its new name, and the division of immigration and Americanization in said department, shall continue as theretofore constituted, except as otherwise provided in this act.

SECTION 2. Chapter fifteen of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out section four, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, and inserting in place thereof the following: — Section 4. The commissioner shall be the executive and administrative head of the department. He shall have charge of the administration and enforcement of all laws, rules and regulations which it is the duty of the department to administer and enforce, and shall be chairman of the board. He shall organize in the department a division of public libraries, a division of immigration and Americanization, a division of the blind and such other divisions as he may determine. Each division, except the division of immigration and Americanization, shall be in charge of a director, and each division shall be under the general supervision of the commissioner. Nothing in this chapter shall be construed as affecting the powers and duties of the trustees of the Massachusetts state college as set forth in chapter seventy-five.

SECTION 3. Said chapter fifteen is hereby further amended by striking out section twelve, as amended by chapter three hundred and sixty-seven of the acts of nineteen hundred and thirty-five, and inserting in place thereof the following: — Section 12. The division of immigration and Americanization shall consist of a board of six persons to be known as the board of immigration and Americanization. Two members of said board shall be appointed annually for three years each, by the governor, with the advice and consent of the council. The governor shall designate one of said members as chairman. Said board shall meet at least once a month at such times as it may by rule determine, and when requested by any member thereof. The members of said board shall receive no compensation for their services, but shall be reimbursed for their actual necessary expenses incurred in the performance of their duties.

SECTION 4. Chapter sixty-nine of the General Laws is hereby amended by striking out section eleven, as appearing in the Tercentenary Edition, and inserting in place thereof the following: — Section 11. The division of immigration and Americanization shall employ such methods, consistent with law, as in its judgment, will tend to bring into sympathetic and mutually helpful relations the commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin, protect immigrants from exploitations and abuse, stimulate their acquisition and mastery of English, develop their understanding of American government, institutions and ideals, and generally promote their assimilation and naturalization. For the above purposes, the division may co-operate with other officers and departments of the commonwealth and with all public agencies, federal, state or municipal. It may investigate the exploitation or abuse of immigrants and in making any investigation may require the attendance and testimony of witnesses and the production of books and documents relating to the matter under investigation. Subject to the approval of the department and of the commission on administration and finance, the division may make reasonable charges for any service rendered or material furnished by it.

SECTION 5. This act shall take effect on December first in the current year. (*Approved August 3, 1939.*)

APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICES ALL OFFICES — 1920 — 1939

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Wor- cester	Total
1920	7,292	—	—	6,923	4,306	—	18,521
1921	7,273	1,192	—	5,646	2,821	—	16,932
1922	8,070	905	—	4,579	3,930	—	17,484
1923	9,119	1,843	2,537	4,372	3,933	—	21,804
1924	9,744	3,216	2,869	3,971	4,114	—	23,914
1925	8,632	3,528	2,190	3,202	4,236	—	21,788
1926	10,391	3,705	2,547	3,901	3,750	—	24,294
1927	11,593	3,772	2,362	4,008	4,943	—	26,678
1928	11,235	3,938	2,893	6,217	4,400	—	28,683
1929	11,777	4,496	3,795	4,366	4,771	1,909	31,114
1930	14,664	3,209	3,296	3,489	5,060	1,995	31,713
1931	20,627	4,054	4,829	3,162	4,807	3,933	41,052
1932	14,318	3,564	4,454	2,705	4,740	3,526	33,307
1933	12,396	2,916	2,450	2,054	3,485	2,507	25,808
1934	19,007	3,707	3,481	3,024	3,517	3,997	36,733
1935	19,481	4,343	4,090	3,694	3,635	4,805	40,048
1936	21,814	4,641	4,615	4,205	3,605	4,812	43,692
1937	20,624	4,609	4,039	4,513	3,697	4,158	41,640
1938	23,184	4,979	4,740	5,131	3,613	4,188	45,835
1939	22,890	4,312	3,925	3,301	3,820	5,004	43,252
	283,771	66,929	59,112	82,463	81,183	40,834	614,292

APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICE FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

	Form Number	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worces- ter	Total
CITIZENSHIP:								
Application for first paper	(2213)	16,665	3,127	3,272	2,684	2,998	4,427	33,173
Application for final paper	(2214)	3,648	582	714	551	574	1,305	7,374
Substitution of witness	(2215)	6,912	947	1,144	816	1,148	1,794	12,761
Application for certificate of derivative citizen- ship	(2400)	—	22	—	13	—	—	35
Application for duplicate certificate of arrival	(2600)	149	3	16	10	10	10	198
Application for duplicate certificate of arrival	(2605)	294	17	27	12	24	54	428
Citizenship information		37	—	13	5	2	7	64
Citizenship information		5,625	1,556	1,358	1,277	1,240	1,257	12,313
IMMIGRATION:								
Record of legal arrival	(575)	4,811	700	492	533	683	410	7,629
Re-entry permit	(631)	150	2	5	5	6	1	169
Petition for visa	(633)	44	2	10	32	18	13	119
Extension of stay	(639)	166	18	13	14	14	13	238
Record of registry	(659)	248	14	24	9	17	30	342
Affidavit		438	51	75	33	104	74	775
Certificate of identity		1,636	61	82	54	93	54	1,980
Passports, etc.		411	167	194	106	249	135	1,262
Travel information		—	3	1	138	1	—	143
Immigration information		75	193	6	41	23	—	338
Miscellaneous information		1,643	189	82	101	158	90	2,263
Notarial service		309	263	14	17	72	25	700
Translation and interpre- tation		585	222	144	45	15	126	1,137
		520	—	3	22	52	16	613
Total		22,890	4,312	3,925	3,301	3,820	5,004	43,252

NATIONALITY CLASSIFICATIONS FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

CLASSIFICATION	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
EUROPE							
Albania	133	3	2	8	2	64	212
Austria	71	17	1	7	4	5	105
Belgium	52	2	25	8	4	2	93
Bulgaria	6	—	—	—	2	1	9
Czechoslovakia	45	4	1	2	7	8	67
Danzig	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Denmark	43	1	2	5	2	15	68
Estonia	7	—	1	—	—	—	8
Finland	75	—	35	4	2	247	363
France	113	1	33	24	8	10	189
Germany	528	27	72	14	145	55	841
Greece	317	30	41	39	98	34	559
Hungary	28	—	57	2	6	2	95
Iceland	21	—	—	—	—	—	21
Italy	4,396	118	451	69	690	458	6,182
Latvia	91	1	—	1	1	5	99
Lithuania	832	3	157	4	28	530	1,554
Luxembourg	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Netherlands	51	2	2	2	2	19	78
Norway	96	28	—	14	36	12	186
Poland	979	321	265	229	562	495	2,851
Portugal	366	990	79	1,288	58	15	2,796
Roumania	68	1	5	5	5	11	95
Russia	1,412	78	120	47	183	99	1,939
San Marino	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Spain	57	—	1	—	11	6	75
Sweden	357	8	19	6	39	330	759
Switzerland	26	1	—	3	2	2	34
Yugoslavia	8	—	—	—	—	2	10
Total	10,190	1,636	1,369	1,781	1,897	2,429	19,302

NATIONALITY SHEET NO. 2 FOR ALL OFFICES

THE BRITISH EMPIRE:							
England	1,584	271	244	422	165	186	2,872
Wales	45	1	—	4	—	3	53
Scotland	347	16	64	14	124	87	652
North Ireland	257	2	16	7	5	19	306
Irish Free State	1,722	125	252	33	266	254	2,652
Canada	4,989	1,313	1,533	809	1,129	1,475	11,248
Newfoundland	792	9	25	16	5	21	868
British West Indies	260	6	1	6	4	1	278
Australia	9	2	1	1	—	1	14
New Zealand	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
British possessions in Asia	39	1	2	1	—	—	43
British possessions in Africa	22	—	2	1	—	1	26
Other British possessions	30	—	5	4	—	1	40
Total	10,098	1,746	2,145	1,318	1,698	2,049	19,054

NATIONALITY SHEET NO. 3 FOR ALL OFFICES

THE AMERICAS:							
(Independent Countries)							
The United States	1,697	851	210	184	150	264	3,356
Mexico	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Costa Rica	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Guatemala	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Nicaragua	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Panama	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Argentina	9	—	—	—	—	1	10
Brazil	9	8	—	6	—	2	25
Chile	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Colombia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Venezuela	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Cuba	12	—	—	—	2	—	14
Philippine Islands	19	5	—	—	1	1	26
Puerto Rico	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Virgin Islands	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Guam	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Total	1,765	864	210	190	153	268	3,450

NATIONALITY SHEET No. 4 FOR ALL OFFICES

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
AFRICA AND ASIA:							
AFRICA	11	2	—	—	2	—	15
Egypt	7	2	—	—	2	—	11
Ethiopia	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Liberia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
ASIA	826	64	201	12	70	258	1,431
Arabia	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Armenia	226	6	14	—	20	3	269
China	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Japan	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Palestine	34	—	—	—	1	—	35
Siam	—	—	4	—	—	6	10
Syria	170	52	104	12	42	56	436
Turkey	393	6	79	—	7	191	767
TOTAL AFRICA AND ASIA	837	66	201	12	72	258	1,446
GRAND TOTAL—(FOUR SHEETS)	22,890	4,312	3,925	3,301	3,820	5,004	43,252

SUPPLEMENTAL NATIONALITY SHEET FOR ALL OFFICES

Armenians	538	3	94	—	22	157	814
Assyrians	3	—	—	—	3	13	19
French Canadians	717	1,170	1,139	745	1,082	953	5,806
Jewish	1,855	130	132	81	244	230	2,672
Negroes	337	6	—	108	2	2	455
Poles	630	229	196	193	534	434	2,216
Lithuanians	687	2	162	—	13	480	1,344
Russians	222	6	44	—	30	31	333
Ukrainians	46	11	18	—	8	2	85
Syrians	166	54	124	13	34	62	453
Turkish	25	—	2	—	—	25	52
Total	5,226	1,611	1,911	1,140	1,972	2,389	14,249

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Law- rence	New Bedford	Spring- field	Worce- ster	Total
Abington	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
Action	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Acushnet	—	3	—	80	—	—	83
Adams	3	—	—	—	18	—	21
Agawam	1	1	—	—	52	—	54
Amesbury	5	—	18	—	—	—	23
Amherst	1	—	—	—	4	—	5
Andover	30	—	107	—	—	—	137
Arlington	276	—	—	—	—	1	277
Ashburnham	1	—	—	—	—	8	9
Ashby	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
Ashland	17	—	—	—	—	1	18
Athol	7	—	—	—	1	15	23
ATTLEBORO	8	171	—	2	—	1	182
Auburn	4	—	—	—	—	74	78
Ayer	15	—	—	—	—	2	17
Barnstable	12	—	—	4	—	—	16
Barre	2	—	—	—	1	13	16
Becket	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Bedford	19	—	—	—	—	—	19
Belchertown	—	—	—	—	5	—	5
Bellingham	6	—	—	—	—	1	7
Belmont	225	—	—	—	—	1	226
Berkley	1	20	—	—	—	—	21
Berlin	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Bernardston	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
BEVERLEY	30	—	10	—	—	—	40
Billerica	39	—	6	—	—	—	45
Blackstone	7	—	—	—	—	21	28
Blandford	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Boston	10,581	—	6	—	9	2	10,598
Bourne	2	—	—	2	—	—	4
Boylston	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
Braintree	60	—	—	—	—	—	60
Bridgewater	12	1	—	3	—	—	16
Brimfield	—	—	—	—	1	1	2
BROCKTON	80	—	—	13	—	—	93
Brookfield	1	—	—	—	—	5	6
Brookline	528	—	—	—	1	—	529
Buckland	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Burlington	26	—	—	—	—	—	26
CAMBRIDGE	1,752	—	1	—	—	—	1,753
Canton	34	—	—	—	—	—	34
Carlisle	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Carver	2	—	—	1	—	—	3
Charlton	2	—	—	—	—	10	12
Chatham	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Chelmsford	10	—	31	—	—	—	41
CHELSEA	433	—	—	—	—	—	433
Cheshire	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Chester	—	—	—	—	3	—	3
CHICOPEE	13	—	—	—	428	—	441
Clarksburg	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Clinton	11	—	—	—	—	115	126
Cohasset	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Colrain	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Concord	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Conway	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Cummington	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Danvers	14	—	6	—	—	—	20
Dartmouth	1	34	1	181	—	—	217
Dedham	89	—	—	—	—	—	89
Deerfield	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
Dighton	—	20	—	—	—	—	20
Douglass	2	—	—	—	—	9	11
Dover	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Dracut	5	—	37	—	—	—	42
Dudley	—	—	—	—	—	15	15
Dunstable	2	—	2	—	—	—	4
Duxbury	4	—	—	1	—	—	5
East Bridgewater	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
East Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
East Longmeadow	—	—	—	—	25	—	25
Easthampton	2	—	—	—	6	4	8
Easton	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Edgartown	1	—	—	—	—	1	2
Essex	2	—	1	—	—	—	3
EVERETT	637	—	3	—	—	2	642
Fairhaven	5	19	—	137	—	—	161
FALL RIVER	8	3,049	—	2	—	—	3,059
Falmouth	3	—	—	7	—	—	10

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
FITCHBURG	11	—	1	—	—	378	390
Foxborough	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Framingham	120	—	1	—	—	2	123
Franklin	12	4	—	—	—	—	16
Freetown	—	2	—	6	—	—	8
GARDNER	2	—	—	—	—	168	170
Georgetown	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
GLOUCESTER	28	—	170	—	—	—	198
Grafton	1	—	—	—	—	84	85
Granby	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Great Barrington	—	—	—	—	1	—	1
Greenfield	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Groton	3	—	5	—	—	3	11
Groveland	2	—	7	—	—	—	9
Hadley	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Halifax	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hamilton	5	—	—	—	—	—	5
Hampden	—	—	—	—	6	—	6
Hanover	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
Hanson	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Hardwick	1	—	—	—	—	8	9
Harvard	3	—	—	—	—	2	5
Harwich	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Hatfield	1	—	—	—	1	—	2
HAVERHILL	23	—	326	—	—	—	349
Hingham	30	—	—	—	—	—	30
Holbrook	11	—	—	1	—	—	12
Holden	—	—	—	—	—	50	50
Holliston	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
HOLYOKE	10	—	—	—	572	—	582
Hopedale	10	—	—	—	—	23	33
Hopkinton	11	—	—	—	—	—	11
Hubbardston	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Hudson	34	—	—	—	—	7	41
Hull	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
Ipswich	9	—	3	—	—	—	12
Kingston	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Lakeville	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lancaster	—	—	—	—	—	9	9
LAWRENCE	24	—	1,845	—	—	1	1,870
Lee	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Leicester	—	—	—	—	—	38	38
LEOMINSTER	3	—	—	—	—	140	143
Leverett	2	—	—	—	—	—	2
Lexington	62	—	—	—	—	—	62
Lincoln	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
Littleton	12	—	—	—	—	1	13
Longmeadow	1	—	—	—	13	—	14
LOWELL	76	—	598	—	—	—	674
Ludlow	—	—	—	—	135	—	135
Lunenburg	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
LYNN	264	—	4	—	—	—	268
Lynnfield	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
MALDEN	582	—	1	1	—	—	584
Manchester	5	—	4	—	—	—	9
Mansfield	20	2	—	—	—	—	22
Marblehead	14	—	6	—	—	—	20
Marion	2	—	—	6	—	2	10
MARLBOROUGH	32	1	—	—	—	2	35
Marshfield	14	—	—	—	—	—	14
Mashpee	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Mattapoisett	—	—	—	12	—	—	12
Maynard	53	—	—	—	—	—	53
Medfield	16	—	—	—	—	—	16
MEDFORD	589	—	—	—	—	—	589
Medway	13	—	—	—	—	—	13
MELROSE	110	—	—	—	—	—	110
Mendon	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Merrimac	1	—	11	—	—	—	12
Methuen	8	—	291	—	—	—	299
Middleborough	12	1	—	—	—	—	13
Middlefield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Middleton	1	—	6	—	—	—	7
Milford	57	—	—	—	—	41	98
Millbury	1	—	—	—	—	63	64
Millis	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Millville	—	—	—	—	—	8	8
Milton	84	—	—	—	—	2	86
Monson	1	—	—	—	8	2	11
Montague	5	—	—	—	3	—	8
Montgomery	—	—	—	—	1	—	1

LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Nahant	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Nantucket	1	—	—	3	—	—	4
Natick	122	—	—	—	—	—	122
Needham	59	—	—	—	—	—	59
NEW BEDFORD	16	196	—	2,798	—	—	3,010
New Braintree	—	—	—	—	—	3	3
Newbury	2	—	16	—	—	—	18
Newburyport	8	—	102	—	—	—	110
NEWTON	455	—	—	—	—	—	455
Norfolk	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
NORTH ADAMS	4	—	—	—	14	—	18
North Andover	1	—	103	—	1	—	105
North Attleborough	4	69	—	—	—	—	73
North Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	16	16
North Reading	8	—	1	—	—	—	9
NORTHAMPTON	1	—	—	—	14	—	15
Northborough	5	—	—	—	—	14	19
Northbridge	3	—	—	—	—	71	74
Norton	4	14	—	—	—	—	18
Norwell	9	—	—	—	—	—	9
Norwood	60	—	—	—	—	—	60
Oak Bluffs	—	1	—	1	—	—	2
Orange	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Orleans	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Otis	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Oxford	2	—	—	—	—	40	42
Palmer	1	—	—	—	36	—	37
Paxton	1	—	—	—	—	8	9
PEABODY	43	—	16	—	—	—	59
Pembroke	4	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pepperell	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Petersham	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Philipston	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
PITTSFIELD	6	—	—	—	5	—	11
Plainville	1	1	—	—	—	—	2
Plymouth	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Princeton	1	—	—	—	—	3	4
Provincetown	3	—	—	—	—	—	2
QUINCY	470	—	—	—	—	—	470
Randolph	45	—	—	—	—	—	45
Raynham	3	16	—	—	—	—	19
Reading	74	—	—	—	—	—	74
Rehoboth	3	10	—	—	—	—	13
REVERE	227	—	—	1	—	—	228
Rockland	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Rockport	2	—	15	—	—	—	17
Rowley	1	—	3	—	—	—	4
Royalston	1	—	—	—	—	2	3
Russell	1	—	—	—	1	2	4
Rutland	1	—	—	—	—	10	11
SALEM	69	—	70	—	—	—	139
Salisbury	2	—	5	—	—	—	7
Sandisfield	—	—	—	—	—	1	1
Sandwich	2	1	—	—	—	—	3
Saugus	57	—	4	1	—	—	62
Savoy	2	—	—	—	1	—	3
Scituate	28	—	—	—	—	—	28
Seekonk	—	6	—	—	—	—	6
Sharon	17	—	—	—	—	—	17
Sheffield	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Sherborn	7	—	—	—	—	—	7
Shirley	2	—	—	—	—	1	3
Shrewsbury	2	—	—	—	—	78	80
Shutesbury	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Somerset	—	100	—	—	—	—	100
SOMERVILLE	1,370	—	—	—	—	—	1,370
South Hadley	2	—	—	—	16	—	18
Southampton	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Southborough	4	—	—	—	—	3	7
Southbridge	3	—	—	—	4	43	50
Southwick	—	—	—	—	8	—	8
Spencer	2	—	—	—	—	34	36
SPRINGFIELD	43	—	—	—	2,119	1	2,163
Sterling	1	—	—	—	—	11	12
Stoneham	47	—	—	—	—	—	47
Stoughton	58	—	—	—	—	—	58
Stow	3	—	—	—	—	—	3
Sturbridge	—	—	—	—	—	10	10
Sudbury	12	—	—	—	—	—	12
Sutton	2	—	—	—	—	11	13
Swampscott	16	—	1	—	—	—	17

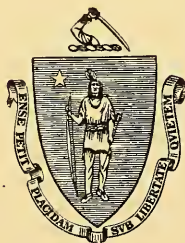
LOCALITIES FOR ALL OFFICES—Concluded
FOR THE YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1939

LOCALITIES	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	New Bedford	Springfield	Worcester	Total
Swansea	1	100	—	—	—	—	101
TAUNTON	12	391	—	2	—	—	405
Templeton	3	—	—	—	—	—	15
Tewksbury	8	1	4	—	—	10	13
Tisbury	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Topsfield	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Townsend	1	—	—	—	—	7	8
Tyngsborough	1	—	2	—	—	—	3
Tyringham	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Upton	2	—	—	—	—	33	35
Uxbridge	7	—	—	—	—	10	17
Wakefield	134	—	2	—	—	—	136
Wales	4	—	—	—	4	—	8
Walpole	31	—	—	—	—	—	31
WALTHAM	221	—	—	—	1	—	222
Ware	22	—	—	—	4	2	28
Wareham	11	—	—	10	4	—	25
Warren	1	—	—	—	1	1	3
Watertown	480	—	—	—	—	—	480
Wayland	20	—	—	—	—	—	20
Webster	9	—	—	—	1	44	54
Wellesley	106	—	—	—	—	—	106
Wellfleet	8	—	—	—	—	—	8
West Boylston	—	—	—	—	—	13	13
West Brookfield	—	—	—	—	—	4	4
West Springfield	1	—	—	—	186	—	187
Westborough	6	—	2	—	—	27	35
WESTFIELD	4	—	—	—	22	—	26
Westford	1	—	20	—	—	—	21
Westminster	1	—	—	—	—	11	12
Weston	23	—	—	—	—	—	23
Westport	—	77	—	3	—	—	80
Westwood	10	—	—	—	—	—	10
Weymouth	95	—	—	—	—	—	95
Whitman	8	1	—	—	—	—	9
Wilbraham	1	—	—	—	39	—	40
Williamsburg	—	—	—	—	2	—	2
Williamstown	3	—	—	—	1	—	4
Wilmington	31	—	4	—	—	—	35
Winchendon	3	—	—	—	—	2	5
Winchester	59	—	—	—	—	—	59
Winthrop	111	—	—	—	—	—	111
WORURN	146	—	—	—	—	1	147
WORCESTER	33	—	1	1	—	3,066	3,101
Wrentham	6	—	—	—	—	—	6
Yarmouth	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Out of State	208	—	44	19	27	27	325
Total	22,890	4,312	3,925	3,301	3,820	5,004	43,252

The Commonwealth of Massachusetts

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND
AMERICANIZATION
FOR THE
YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1940

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION



THE COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS

DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION

WALTER F. DOWNEY, *Commissioner*

DIVISION OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

EVA WHITING WHITE, <i>Chairman</i>	Boston	1944
EVERETT CHURCHILL	Belmont	1941
NARCIZO GOMES	New Bedford	1943
BRONISLAS A. JEZIEWSKI	Cambridge	1943
JOAN C. KIELY	Lynn	1941
*LORETTA MURPHY	Malden	1940

* Mrs. Murphy's term expired November 30, 1940. Mrs. Eleanor C. Krauss of Brockton was appointed for a three-year term.

ANNUAL REPORT FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1940

THE BOARD OF IMMIGRATION AND AMERICANIZATION

When the original Bureau of Immigration was abolished in 1919 and its functions and duties transferred to the Department of Education, the work was organized as a Division of Immigration and Americanization functioning under the Commissioner of Education with a director and an advisory board of six persons. In 1935, the position of director was made a paid one, but otherwise the division operated as before under the Commissioner with a director and an advisory board.

Chapter 409 of the Acts of 1939 has materially changed the organization of the division. The division is now the only division of the Department of Education which is organized without a director. Chapter 409 of the Acts of 1939 provides:

1. That the name of the advisory board is changed to the Board of Immigration and Americanization.
2. That the Division of Immigration and Americanization shall consist of a board of six persons. Two members of the board are to be appointed annually for three years each, by the Governor, with the advice and consent of the Council. The Governor shall designate one of the members as chairman. The board shall meet at least once a month at such time as it may by rule determine, and when requested by any member thereof. The members of the board shall receive no compensation for their services.

Under the former organization the division had consisted of a director, appointed for a five-year term, and a six-member advisory board, making a board of seven persons. The new setup eliminates the seventh member of the board.

His Excellency, Governor Saltonstall, designated Mrs. Eva Whiting White as Chairman of the Board of Immigration and Americanization. Under her leadership the board organized for its first meeting on January 18, 1940.

The board voted to hold their regular meetings at four o'clock on the fourth Friday of each month with a quorum of three established as sufficient for business. Subsequently nine meetings were held by the board.

The board voted that the Supervisor of Social Service continue to act as secretary of the board. The program of the work of the division, as outlined by her, was approved by the board, and she was directed to visit all the branch offices and report to the board concerning field work.

THE STAFF OF THE DIVISION

On November 30, 1940, the staff of the division consisted of nineteen civil service employees, eleven of whom work in Boston while eight are assigned to the branch offices. The work is organized under a Supervisor of Social Service, who functions as the executive of the division; four district agents, each of whom is in charge of a branch office; five social workers, of whom four work in Boston and one in Springfield; two senior clerks in the Boston office; one senior statistical clerk at Boston; three clerical employees at Boston and three also at the branch offices. On the staff are four persons who speak Italian, three who speak Polish, one Lithuanian-speaking worker, and one who speaks Armenian.

THE OFFICES OF THE DIVISION

When the original Bureau of Immigration was organized in 1917, the Act creating it provided that it "shall be furnished with suitable quarters in the State House." We continued to maintain our main office at the State House after the Bureau became a division of the Department of Education, although we moved to less spacious offices on the second floor. When the Department of Education moved to 200 Newbury Street, the division remained at the State House since no space was available for us in the new

building. Our offices have been inadequate for our needs for some time and the increased daily visits of clients in 1940 overcrowded the waiting room to such an extent that in May we were forced to use the corridors adjacent to our offices as an auxiliary waiting room. In addition, in the period from May to December, the Superintendent of Buildings loaned us an additional office, Room 413; in this large room we housed an emergency naturalization aid project from July to December.

In 1940 the division maintained four full-time branch offices outside the State House at Fall River, Lawrence, Springfield, and Worcester. The Springfield office was opened in 1918, the Fall River and Lawrence offices in 1924, and the Worcester office in 1929.

The Fall River branch has had several locations and until last February was located on the second floor in a building occupied by several state departments. When this location was burned out new quarters were found for the division at 51 Franklin Street, also on the second floor.

At Lawrence our office is located on the second floor of the Bay State Building, at 301 Essex Street. The location is excellent as it is on the main street and within easy walking distance of City Hall, County Court House, Police Headquarters and District Court, and the School Department offices.

At Springfield our offices are located on the sixth floor of an office building at 145 State Street. This floor is almost exclusively used by state offices and there are also other state offices located elsewhere in the same building.

The Worcester office is located on the second floor of an office building at 476 Main Street.

In two of the districts, only, has field work been undertaken this year—in Fall River and Springfield. The district agent at the Fall River office visited Attleboro, in his district, on a regular schedule seven times this year. His travelling expenses were paid by the American Legion Post of that town who had requested that he come to aid in their citizenship program. He also visited New Bedford on a weekly schedule beginning January, 1940. It was impossible to keep the weekly schedule after September because of the pressure of alien registration at Fall River. He plans to resume in January, 1941. Through the courtesy of the county officials, space was given him in the Superior Court Library at the Bristol County Court House. In addition, the custodians at the Court House cooperated in taking appointments for him so that on his weekly visit he can work on a schedule. The volume of work in New Bedford, however, is so great that it cannot be adequately handled in a weekly visit by one agent. In order to interview the fifty or sixty persons who call each week, it is necessary for the agent to complete the applications only partially, and the accumulated paper work presents a rather serious problem for his one clerical assistant. Of the 1944 clients recorded as residents of New Bedford in our annual report, 1899 were served by the Fall River office and most of them through this weekly office hour. Because of limitations of time, space, clerical help and the fact that the division has been unable to spend adequately on travel, the service to New Bedford by means of a field trip from Fall River does not reach a comparable number of persons to those served when a separate office was maintained in New Bedford. In no one year while we maintained a full-time office there were less than 3600 persons served. The maintenance of weekly field service is, however, a definite attempt to meet the New Bedford problem and is the most that the division can do unless the Legislature provides funds for the reopening of the New Bedford branch. There is no question but that even this limited service is worth while.

At Holyoke in the City Hall, the Springfield office maintained a weekly office hour from November, 1939, to May, 1940. This service was a reopening of a service formerly extended to Holyoke through the Springfield office, and discontinued during the illness and absence of the former district agent. The reopening was specifically requested by Miss Anne Warren, Supervisor of Adult Alien Education in Holyoke, with whose program the division has had the opportunity to cooperate for many years. It was possible for us to reopen the Holyoke service without cost to the division because the social worker at Springfield lives in Holyoke and we therefore did not have to pay any travel expense.

The field services formerly maintained in the Merrimack Valley by the Lawrence branch have not been reopened as funds were not available. The Lawrence agent formerly visited on regular schedule the following communities in his district: Gloucester, Haverhill, Lowell, Newburyport, and Salem. The Field Service was usually from October to May. In 1939 there was no service from October to December and in 1940 no service whatever.

It is to be hoped, however, that funds may be made available for some field travel, even though it may be less frequent and on a less regular schedule. There are at least a half dozen communities which have active adult education programs who have asked for visits by agents or social workers once or twice during the school year. Legion posts, and other patriotic organizations, settlement houses, and social agencies often desire an expert for an occasional visit. A reopening of a revised field schedule is a future task for the division.

THE NUMBERS SERVED IN 1940

In 1940 the division recorded the largest number of clients in its history. Our total number for the year was 53,653 or over 10,000 more than the preceding year. The heaviest year, prior to 1940 was 1938 when 45,835 were recorded. Of the total number, 29,772 called at Boston, 7,018 at Fall River, 6,056 at Lawrence, 5,483 at Worcester, and 5,124 at Springfield. The rise was sharp at Boston which showed a gain of over 7,000 over the prior year. In three of the four branch offices, also, there was a rise of over 2,000—Fall River showing a gain of 2,706, Springfield of 2,304, and Lawrence of 2,131. The Worcester office showed a gain of 479 over the prior year.

PROBLEMS OF GROWTH

We could have been of service to fully twice as many clients in the Boston office had we had staff or space to serve them, and probably each branch office was also obliged to turn away prospective clients. By mid-May from one hundred to one hundred fifty clients called daily at the Boston office. We attempted to help all who called, but, because of the small staff, clients had to wait several hours for attention and the day's interviews frequently were in progress after six and seven o'clock.

To meet this emergency, the board voted to place clients on a quota basis and to restrict the daily intake to a possible maximum of one hundred. Beginning in July, this was done. The quota of one hundred was usually filled by eleven o'clock. Thirty to fifty clients were frequently on hand when the doors opened at nine. Conservatively, therefore, we estimate that twice our recorded number could have been served had we the staff to take care of the additional crowd. The branch offices were also directed to so arrange the intake of work that so far as clients were concerned the offices were maintained at a nine to five basis. Of course it was impossible to complete the day's work on a nine to five basis even though the doors were closed to clients at five o'clock.

Placing a limitation on the daily intake of clients at the Boston office, however, was not a complete solution of the problem of increased work. It was a necessary remedy for an acute condition but, in itself, accomplished little except to defer the problem to a later day or send the clients to less disinterested sources of help. The division, however, was fortunate to receive an offer of practical help from the Governor's office. Mr. Russell Gerould, one of the Governor's secretaries, conferred with the Commissioner of Education and offered to supply the division with emergency volunteer helpers and room to house them. The board voted to accept the volunteer assistance and, with volunteer supervision and with volunteer and W.P.A. workers loaned from an educational project of the Department of Education, a naturalization aid annex was opened and functioned successfully from July to December 1940.

The emergency setup was limited to naturalization aid. The work was closely supervised and checked so that errors could be rectified before clients had left. The whole project was placed under the supervision of a volunteer worker who had the practical experience in naturalization aid work. He organized the other volunteers, planned the distribution of work, and checked all applications for accuracy. During the summer months about 500 clients weekly were waited on through this office.

The work of volunteers and other auxiliary workers not on the permanent staff constitutes an administrative problem particularly if these additional workers are to be used with the clients. Not only is naturalization aid a very technical service, but our clients are often inarticulate about their difficulties and are further handicapped by lack of English. The problem of recruiting of such additional workers is quite definitely one of elimination, first, of those who seek to work as volunteers to get the technical knowledge to continue the work on a commercial basis; second, of those who have such a momentary interest in the problem that the time spent in training them for the work is not compensated by the work they contribute in return. The experience with volunteers in 1940 has demonstrated that, properly chosen, organized, and trained, a volunteer group of workers could be used with profit by the division and with satisfaction by those who might be willing to personally help in the state's program of making Americans. In these days of defense preparation when the great need of unity is everywhere apparent, there is evident more than ever the need of understanding between Americans by birth and those who seek to be Americans by choice. A well organized volunteer program under proper guidance and supervision will prove a means to make Democracy work by furthering such understanding.

THE ALIEN REGISTRATION ACT OF 1940

The Alien Registration Act of 1940 was signed by President Roosevelt on June 28, 1940. It provided for the compulsory registration of all aliens resident in the United States in a four-month period from August 27, 1940 to December 27, 1940. For the first time in the history of the American republic, aliens were placed in a separate and distinct category from the citizen population of the United States and required to register, give information about themselves under oath, and be fingerprinted.

By executive order on May 23, 1940, the president had transferred the work of administering the immigration and naturalization laws from the Department of Labor to the Department of Justice. The responsibility of the administration of the alien registration law was therefore that of the Department of Justice. The requirements of the law were clear and plain. Every alien over fourteen years of age had to go personally to a United States Post Office and fill out a questionnaire telling the government of his name, or any alias used, address, date of birth, sex, occupation, employer, relatives, physical appearance, citizenship, marital status, military and criminal record, when and where he entered the United States, how long he intended to stay here, and whether he was white, Negro, Japanese, or Chinese. He also was required to name any club, organization, or society of which he had ever been a member. Registration was free. Guardians registered for insane aliens and for children under fourteen. These children, however, are required to register themselves when they pass their fourteenth birthday. All aliens are required to notify the Immigration and Naturalization Service of any change of address within five days of its occurrence. The alien who registered was fingerprinted and eventually received from Washington as proof of his registration a card bearing his name, address, registration number, and fingerprint. Six months' imprisonment or \$1,000 fine or both were possible penalties, under the law, for non-registration or failure to tell the truth.

Every effort was made by the President, the Attorney General, and the Director of Alien Registration to impress upon aliens that registration and fingerprinting carried no stigma and that it was a defense measure destined to protect all the people of the United States, citizen and alien alike, from the disloyal persons resident here. The cooperation of the press, the clergy, the professions, and social agencies was sought in bringing the act to the attention of the aliens. The Solicitor General of the United States called to a conference at Washington on July 23 all social agencies which worked with the foreign born. To this conference the division sent its supervisor as its representative. Throughout the registration period the division received frequent bulletins from Washington and cooperated with the federal program by participating in several meetings arranged for social agencies, by filling out hundreds of blanks for aliens, by sending circular letters to recent clients advising them what they should do and also acted as a consultant for social agencies cooperating in the government program.

The preliminary figures of alien registration show almost five million aliens resident in the United States. Massachusetts ranks fourth in the number of alien residents, as the preliminary count shows that 356,028 or 7.5% of all aliens in the country live in this Commonwealth.

LOCALITIES SERVED BY THE DIVISION

Residents of 301 of the cities and towns of the Commonwealth were recorded as clients of the Division. The main office at Boston recorded clients from 235 localities, the Worcester office from 88, the Springfield office 51, Lawrence 50, and Fall River from 34 cities and towns. As might be expected, the largest number of clients came from the cities where our offices are located. Residents of Boston numbered 14,219; of Fall River, 3,921; Worcester, 3,662; Lawrence, 3,649; and Springfield, 3,031.

Fifteen other cities of the Commonwealth were recorded with more than 500 clients each, as follows:

Cambridge	2,104	Holyoke	687
New Bedford	1,944	Newton	669
Somerville	1,744	Brookline	655
Medford	794	Lowell	647
Everett	766	Chicopee	624
Methuen	724	Watertown	601
Malden	713	Quincy	584
Chelsea	523		

Of the fifteen cities, all but four were served by the Boston office and are located in the metropolitan Boston district. New Bedford was visited on schedule from Fall River. Holyoke was served on a regular schedule from Springfield. Chicopee residents called at the Holyoke field office. Lowell clients for the most part went to the branch office at Lawrence for service.

THE NATIONALITY OF CLIENTS

Our clients were born in sixty-eight different countries. A surprisingly large number of inquiries this year came from native Americans who sought information for a foreign-born relative, friend, or business associate. We recorded 3,698 inquiries from native Americans. Of our clients, 25,133 were born in Europe; 22,889 were natives of the British Empire or its possessions; 3,811 were born in the Americas; 20 were born in Africa and 1,800 in Asia.

Persons born in Canada comprised the largest national group, numbering 13,782. More than half of this number were of British stock from the Maritime Provinces, as only 6,694 were listed as French Canadians. Ireland is recorded as the birthplace of 3,811 and England of 2,594. Natives of Newfoundland numbered 1,079 and Scotland 949.

We recorded as clients 8,085 persons born in Portugal, 2,878 born in Russia, 2,329 born in Lithuania, 1,171 born in Sweden, 904 born in Turkey, 836 born in Germany, 7 in Greece, and 704 born in Syria. All the other countries in Europe or Asia for which we listed clients furnished a total of less than 500 each.

Classified by racial stock or mother tongue rather than by country of birth, we recorded 6,694 French Canadians, 3,596 Jews, 2,065 Lithuanians, 899 Armenians, 683 Syrians, 550 Negroes, and 495 Russians.

PROBLEMS OF CITIZENSHIP

Over seventy-seven per cent of the persons who called upon us for help brought problems of citizenship. 41,531 men and women were recorded in that classification. We helped 10,588 to fill out applications for first papers, 16,427 with applications for final papers, and gave 13,719 persons advice or information on the naturalization procedure. In addition, we assisted 391 persons to fill out application for duplicates of some type of naturalization document. 333 citizens were helped to apply for certificates of derivative citizenship.

It has not been possible to make a complete analysis of all the records of those applying for citizenship. We have, however, made a "sampling" of the total and have analyzed this sample taken from the Boston figures to show certain facts on the age, sex, length of residence in the United States, and the country of birth of those seeking to become citizens.

MORE WOMEN THAN MEN ARE SEEKING TO BE NATURALIZED

The Boston figures show that 9,505 women and 6,352 men were helped with applications for citizenship. The preponderance of women was most noticeable in second paper applications. There were 3,399 women and 2,953 men recorded as applicants for first papers; 6,460 women and 3,045 men as applicants for final papers. The reason for this is largely due to the naturalization law. From February 5, 1855, to September 22, 1922, the citizenship of a married woman, followed that of her husband. She could not be naturalized independently of him while she remained in the married state. If an alien woman married a citizen or if her alien husband became naturalized any time between 1855 and 1922, she automatically gained citizenship. In addition, a law was passed March 2, 1907, which deprived an American woman of her citizenship if she married a foreigner and made it impossible for her to regain her citizenship so long as she remained married to an alien spouse. On September 22, 1922, the so-called equal nationality law was passed which enabled American women to regain citizenship lost by marriage and which stopped the gift of citizenship to a woman because of the citizenship of her husband. It also permitted all women, married or single, to seek naturalization in their own right. Many married women took no independent steps toward naturalization, however, and remained alien although their husbands had become citizens. With the growing anti-alien feeling, these women desired to complete their naturalization. In many cases these women were the only alien members of an American family as the husband had become naturalized, although too late to bring his wife into citizenship, and the children were American born. Except for the technicalities of naturalization, the woman was already completely American in sympathy and outlook.

THE AGES OF THOSE WHO SEEK TO BECOME CITIZENS

There is a well publicized opinion that the increase of citizenship applications is due to the desire of aged aliens to get the benefits of old age assistance to which, in Massachusetts, they are not eligible until they have acquired citizenship. It is true, of course, that in some cases city and town welfare departments have urged their aged clients to become citizens so that the local authorities could be relieved of a portion of the cost of maintenance, since the federal government pays a subsidy to the state which, in turn, reimburses the locality for those receiving old age assistance under the Social Security Act. An analysis of the figures, however, shows no striking preponderance of the elderly. Actually less than two per cent of the total seeking final papers were over seventy, and only about four per cent of those seeking first papers had reached that age. Full citizenship is a requirement for old age assistance in Massachusetts, and for those over seventy the possibility of living to complete the two-year requirement for a valid declaration of intention has some hazards. Taking a much larger age group, those over sixty, we find that twenty per cent of the total of those seeking first papers fall into this group, while less than ten per cent of those seeking final papers have passed the age of sixty.

The persons who sought to take the first step toward naturalization in 1940 were an older group than those who were applying for final papers. The modal age for first paper applicants was fifty-six; for those seeking final papers, forty. A little over ten per cent of those applying for first papers were under thirty; about seven per cent of those trying for final papers were under that age.

LENGTH OF RESIDENCE IN THE UNITED STATES BEFORE APPLYING FOR CITIZENSHIP

More of those seeking citizenship in 1940 had come to the United States since the first quota law of 1921 than prior to that period. This post World War migration, those who arrived in the United States since 1921, numbered 8,073. Those who came before 1921 numbered 7,774.

The greatest number of immigrants who came in any one year were recorded in 1923; of the applicants for citizenship in 1940 almost 1,000 arrived in that year. There were, of course, some 252 persons who applied for citizenship during the first year of their residence here. There were also a number who had lived many years in this country before taking the step toward citizenship. One applicant had lived here 61 years before making application.

More than half of the applicants for first or second papers for citizenship had come to the United States as minors. These 7,949 persons could, of course, take no final step toward citizenship until they reached their majority, so that a protracted delay, even of many years, may have been due to infancy and not lack of desire.

FORMER NATIONALITY OF THOSE SEEKING CITIZENSHIP

Subjects of the British Empire led all other nationalities in those recorded for naturalization. Of the group seeking first papers, 2,982 were so classified, while 4,660 of those seeking final papers were British, making a total of 7,642 out of a total of 15,857 applicants, or nearly half. The next important national group was Italian, with 911 persons of that nationality seeking first and 2,127 seeking second papers, or a total of 3,038, or less than one-fifth of the total. No other group except natives of Russia made a total of 1,000. Russian-born applicants numbering 516 sought first papers, while 693 sought final papers. Only 127 of these Russian-born applicants were Russian by race, however.

PROBLEMS OF IMMIGRATION

The year's record shows that 6,448 clients came to us with immigration problems. Foremost in importance was the problem of the separated family, complicated more than ever this year by world conditions. In many of these cases our client was a citizen of the United States but the relatives whom he sought to bring here were alien. Petitions for immigration visas were excuted for 121 citizens, and 133 applications were filled out for aliens who sought to bring friends or relatives here. Affidavits of support to aid prospective immigrants were prepared for 1,547 clients. Information on the immigration laws was given to 1,860 persons.

ALIENS ILLEGALLY HERE

The alien registration of 1940 will undoubtedly reveal that many aliens are illegally in the country. Of this number, probably the larger group have lived here for many years and the illegality of their status is due not to deliberate evasion of the law but to lack of proper records. Many persons who came here as children have no proof of legal entry and no knowledge as to when they came, through what port or under what name. For those aliens who came here prior to July 1, 1924, the immigration laws provide a remedy for this irregular status. They may be registered at a federal immigration station, and, on payment of registration fee and proof of good character and continuous residence since July 1, 1924, may change their illegal status to a regular one. The division assisted 1,172 persons to apply for this registry procedure in 1940. The alien must show a continuous proof of residence, preferably by documents, from just before July 1, 1924, to the present. At our Boston office we have helped some 4,377 with these applications. A study of their records shows that 3,605 of the total of 4,377 came to this country before the head tax of \$8.00 was exacted from immigrants. Approximately 6/7 of the total came before the strict immigration regulation or head tax period. Only 1,937 of the total came as adults. All the others came as minors. In fact 1,263 of them came before their sixteenth birthday and were exempt from head tax. Only 203 of the total helped came after the visa fee of \$10 was demanded. The fee for registry has been \$10 but is to be raised to \$18 in January, 1941, so that aliens who legalize their status by registry will pay the same amount now assessed on a new immigrant—\$8 for head tax and \$10 for visa.

For those aliens who entered the country since July 1, 1924, the present immigration laws offer no easy remedy for their illegal status. All such persons are, under the law, deportable. Because most of them have acquired family ties in America, and in addition, war abroad makes deportation to Europe a hazard to life, the government has permitted some such aliens to change their status by leaving the country voluntarily,

securing a visa at an American Consulate abroad, and returning as a new immigrant. For those who are not Canadian citizens, but whom Canada will admit for the purpose of visiting an American Consulate for a visa, the government has given a pre-examination on their admissibility to enter the United States at an immigration station in this country. If the examination discloses that the alien will be admissible to the United States, the federal immigration officials will give the alien a letter admitting him to Canada. In most cases under this procedure the alien is successful in obtaining the immigration visa from the American Consul in Canada and successfully returns to the United States.

Italians and Germans are not admissible to Canada because they are subjects of enemy countries, so these nationals must attempt departure from the United States and return thereto without benefit of the pre-examination.

The division has assisted a number of such aliens to change their status and re-enter the United States for legal permanent residence. In most of these cases the person illegally here is the breadwinner and the main support of a citizen family. Help in regularizing an illegal status is not primarily done to benefit the alien who has entered in violation of the law but to prevent the citizen family from separation from its breadwinner with the resulting economic and social conditions.

APPLICATIONS FOR SERVICES FOR ALL OFFICES
FOR YEAR ENDING NOVEMBER 30, 1940

	Boston	Fall River	Lawrence	Springfield	Worcester	Total
CITIZENSHIP	21,559	5,671	5,278	4,276	4,747	41,531
Application for first paper	5,998	1,261	1,165	822	1,342	10,588
Application for final paper	9,859	1,756	1,622	1,364	1,826	16,427
Application for certificate of derivative citizenship	251	7	34	22	19	333
Application for duplicate paper	254	21	31	22	51	379
Application for duplicate certificate of arrival	40	2	14	26	3	85
Citizenship information	5,157	2,624	2,412	2,020	1,506	13,719
IMMIGRATION	4,090	626	412	708	612	6,448
Application for record of legal arrival	120	5	2	5	1	133
Application for re-entry permit	238	43	91	109	140	621
Petition for visa	98	7	4	6	6	121
Application for extension of stay	131	7	19	27	22	206
Application for record of registry	702	86	116	109	159	1,172
Affidavit	1,297	100	50	47	53	1,547
Certificate of identity	71	24	27	35	14	171
Travel information	108	179	25	232	73	617
Immigration information	1,325	175	78	138	144	1,860
MISCELLANEOUS INFORMATION	2,735	278	190	125	45	3,373
NOTARIAL SERVICE	761	443	175	12	73	1,464
TRANSLATION AND INTERPRETATION	827	—	1	3	6	837
TOTAL	29,972	7,018	6,056	5,124	5,483	53,653

In an evaluation of our work for 1940 we find an affirmative and positive answer to the query, *Does the Division fill a present need?* The increase of numbers served is one answer to the question. The foreign born need and use the service the state has provided for them. Furthermore, the preliminary figures of the alien registration show that Massachusetts has over seven per cent of the alien population of the nation, ranking fourth of the states in the number of the foreign born. The actual preliminary count of 356,028 indicates that there is still a problem of the unnaturalized foreign born within the State.

The maintenance of the state program "to bring the Commonwealth and its residents of foreign origin into sympathetic and mutually helpful relationship" is an insurance against the success of foreign propaganda. Men and women from other lands who have found at an office maintained by the state help in solving their special problems of adjustment and guidance in the road to American citizenship which most of them long for are immune to forces who seek "to play upon many strings here." The danger may never become a real peril, but the insurance against it by way of a state program of Americanization forms a safe foundation for constructive Americanism.

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